New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVIII....No. 22,747. To-day, fair. To-morrow, fair; west winds. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SUFFRAGISTS PLEAD AND FIGHT FOR BALLOT

WOMEN INVADE ALBANY

SUFFRAGISTS AND "ANTIS" ATTEND HEARING.

Hills-Toombs Resolution, Proposing Amendment to Constitution, Discussed—Both Sides Claim Taft.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 24.—For four hours this afternoon women suffragists and anti-suffragists hurled arguments at one another over the concurrent resolution of Senator Hill and Assemblyman Toombs to remove the word "male" from the constitution. Delegations of the suffragists and the "antis" arrived in Albany at noon, each occupying a special car attached to the fast mail. As a matter of precaution the railroad officials separated the two cars by a regular passenger coach. There were nearly two hundred in the two parties, and when they arrived at the Capitol they found hundreds of other women had come from Albany and neighboring cities.

United States Senator-elect Elihu Root, whose wife is one of the vice-presidents of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, dropped in at the hearing and stood for a time listening to the arguments of the anti-suffragists.

The Assembly chamber, where the hearing was held before the joint Senate and Assembly Judiciary committees, was packed full of femininity, all in its best attire, fuller even than when the school teachers were conducting their campaign. On the floor women occupied nearly every seat back of the seats in which sat the members of the committees. Women crowded the standing room in the rear of the chamber and they thronged the galleries. The millinery was elaborate, and dressmakers could have received almost as good an idea of the latest styles as by attending a fashionable wedding. And the applause—a mere man would hesitate to indicate which side had the stronger arms.

Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in arranging for the hearing was careful to have the "antis" on one side of the chamber and the suffragists on the other, and Bernard J. Haggerty, sergeant-at-arms, as the women entered had a hard time in finding their proper seats.

The first two hours of the hearing were given up to the anti-suffragists. Mrs. Arthur Dodge, chairman of the society opposed to woman suffrage, introduced the speakers. In the arguments that followed both sides claimed Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, and President-elect Taft as their champions. With versatility both sides interpreted a recent decision of Justice Brewer to fit their own views, and because of Mr. Taft's position on the subject an incident occurred that was not on the programme. Assemblyman Toombs, in opening the argument for the suffragists, told the committees that if they would report the resolution they would give a moral uplift to the Empire State.

DISPUTE OVER MR. TAFT.

"If a man with the judicial mind of William Howard Taft," he said, "will come out for woman suffrage, there ought to be some argument in it for this committee."

"Does the gentleman know when Mr. Taft said that?" interrupted a vivacious woman on the side of the antis. "He did no' express views of that nature when I was talking with him, anyway."

To prevent anything that looked like hot argument Senator Davis rapped for order, saying: "Mr. Taft's position can have no bearing on the committee. We all love him."

Another difference of opinion occurred on the value of woman's suffrage to the four states of the Union which have adopted it—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho. The "antis" declared that these states had gained nothing, morally, industrially or in any other way, through giving women the right to vote, and put the retention of woman's suffrage in these states up to the influence of Mormons.

Miss Mary Dean Adams, investigator of the New York State Commission of Immigration, told of the evils that would result if the mass of foreign born women, who she said are fickle, superstitious and irresponsible, were allowed to vote.

"These women," she said, "would be quick to take advantage of the commercial value of a vote. It has been said that most of them would sell their vote for a pound of macaroni."

"That's better than selling it for a quart of whiskey," audibly whispered the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, one of the leaders of the suffragists. Mrs. Shaw also audibly took exception to the remark of Miss Adams that a small woman's club recently required twelve hours to elect officers.

When Mrs. Julian Heath, secretary of the National League for the Civic Education of Women, arose to speak she gracefully preceded her remarks by bowing to both sides of the House, saying: "Gentlemen, my opponents, my friends."

"Why, we're your friends, also," interrupted Mrs. Shaw.

After recognizing the friendship of her opponents Mrs. Heath read a paper, the gist of which was to show that women had done nothing where the chance had been given them, and that therefore nothing could be expected of them were the chance given them in this state.

JUDGE LINDSAY'S WORDS QUOTED.

In support of her assertion that in Colorado, one of the four states in which women vote on an equality with men, equal suffrage had accomplished little, Mrs. Heath quoted the following statement from Judge Lindsay, of that state, who, as the head of its juvenile court, was elected to that office as the women's candidate:

I can't say that the women's vote has helped things much in Colorado. Both the political parties of the state have been and still are under the absolute domination of the public service corporations. Now this is a point that I want you to make clear. I have found that women in politics are no better and no worse than men. Don't forget that when a question narrows itself down to the bread line, to selfish interests, both sexes follow the same line of action—they look out for No. 1. If a woman wants to get a political job she'll stand for iniquity; if she's afraid of losing her job she'll do the same thing.

When I was running for office, practically as the women's candidate, there was a certain leader in the woman's suffrage movement who gave her support to my opponent, the machine's candidate, for the simple reason that she was afraid of losing a political job that she held. Under the circumstances I didn't expect her to do anything else, any more than I would have expected it of a man.

"To sum up," said the speaker, "it is the belief of those who oppose this measure that the

Continued on second page.

"MILITANTS" IN PRISON

LONDON WOMEN RENEW MARCHES ON ASQUITH.

Many of Social Prominence Among the Thirty Arrested—The Government Embarrassed.

London, Feb. 24.—Every effort of the suffragettes to force the hand of the government becomes more determined, and it is increasingly difficult to predict how their demands may be successfully parried. The situation has taken on an embarrassing aspect for the government, owing to the high social standing of many among thirty or more women arrested this evening, these including Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Constance Lytton, sister of Lord Lytton and daughter of the former Viceroy of India; Miss Stratford Dugdale, daughter of Commander Dugdale and cousin of the Hon. William R. W. Peel, who was elected yesterday in a by-election as member of the House of Commons for Taunton; Miss Daisy Solomon, daughter of the ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Corbett.

Both sides were well prepared for to-night's attempt on the part of the suffragettes to force themselves on Premier Asquith, who yesterday had declined by letter to receive the deputation. The women held "parliament" at Caxton Hall, and a number of them started on "danger duty" in a solid phalanx, led by Mrs. Lawrence.

The police, abandoning former tactics of barring the approach to the House of Commons, adopted a new plan of breaking up the procession close to Caxton Hall. They permitted the suffragettes to proceed by couples, escorted by small parties of spectators. The women thus had little chance to create a disturbance, although they were allowed to go close to Parliament. The police, however, kept them continually on the move, and access to the building was denied. Finally several of the women, including Mrs. Lawrence, the leader, were placed under arrest.

Word of the reception of this deputation being brought to Caxton Hall, much excitement ensued, and Mrs. Saul Solomon volunteered to lead a second deputation to the House. This met the same treatment, but led to more exciting street scenes and a much larger number of arrests. A third attempt was then organized at the hall, but this time the destination of the deputation was Brooks's Club, where the Premier was dining.

Near St. James's Palace a large body of police descended upon the procession, which was compelled to break ranks, and several more arrests were made. Only two or three of the women reached the doors of the club, where they were intercepted by the police and compelled to abandon the enterprise.

The demonstrations to-night were not marked by such scenes of roughness and violence as on some former occasions, but the leaders of the movement announce their intention to adopt still more forcible methods. The speakers at the "parliament" were most earnest. Mrs. Pankhurst presided, and the meeting was in session throughout the evening, continually receiving messengers who reported the progress of the deputations. Miss Christabel Pankhurst during the course of a speech said:

"When I speak of stronger measures I speak in all earnestness. We value neither our liberty nor our lives unless the women of this country get a vote."

Mrs. Solomon, in returning from the first expedition, apologized to the meeting for her failure to get arrested. She said she had done her best and would lead another attempt. All the expeditions were sent out to the strains of the "Marseillaise." The women who were arrested were locked up for the night, and will be arraigned in the Bow street court to-morrow.

CHILLING SWIM IN VAIN.

Prisoner with a "Past" Tries to Escape from Blackwell's Island.

In the fog and mist yesterday afternoon Ernest Barleben, said to be the son of wealthy German parents, attempted to escape from Blackwell's Island by swimming to the Long Island shore. For more than an hour Barleben fought for his life and liberty, and would in all probability have gained both but for a heavy pair of shoes which he was unable to remove from his feet. Within two hundred feet of freedom he was overcome by the cold, and was rescued by a passing tug, which removed him to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Keeper "Jack" Dockel, with two assistants, called at St. John's Hospital last night and took Barleben back to the island. Dockel said his prisoner was the son of wealthy Germans, and that he was serving a sentence of nine months, three for petty larceny and six for contempt of court. He said he understood that Barleben was completing his education in Heidelberg University, when he got into trouble with a fellow student; a duel followed, and Barleben so injured his opponent that he was forced to flee.

Barleben told a reporter last night that he was sentenced by Justice Wyatt, in Special Sessions, on January 19, after being unjustly convicted.

"Some time before my arrest," said the prisoner, "I got cleaned out in a friendly poker game in The Bronx and needed some money, so I bought a sewing machine on the instalment plan and sold it. I had work and was meeting the payments all right, when some one told the agent of my transaction. I was arrested and found guilty of petty larceny. I thought that if I could get away from the island I would go back to Germany."

J. T. DAWSON KILLS WIFE.

Suicide in London Picture Gallery—Believed To Be Americans.

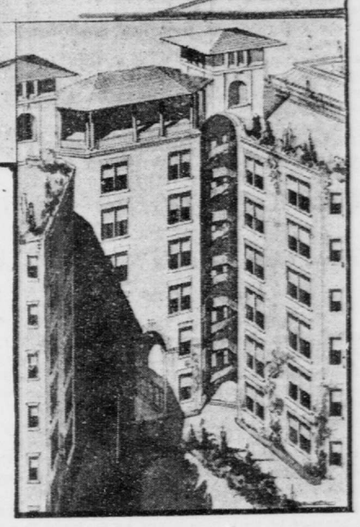
London, Feb. 24.—John Tempest Dawson, seventy years old, shot his wife while they were together in the National Portrait Gallery to-day, and then committed suicide. Mrs. Dawson died in a hospital soon afterward.

The couple were believed to be Americans. Mr. Dawson was a wealthy retired business man, and he and his wife had lived for the last ten years at Brighton. Papers on the man's body show that the act was premeditated.

DEWEY'S OLD PORT WINE.
Rich in Blood Making Qualities.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

MODEL TENEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE SHIVELY BUILDINGS AS THEY WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.
(From the architect's drawing.)



PLAN OF COURTS, SHOWING LIGHT AND AIR SPACE.

LAWYER PLEADS GUILTY

FISCHER-HANSEN IS SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR.

Trial Stopped by Unexpected Information—Look for Another Arrest in Case.

Carl Fischer-Hansen, the lawyer who has been on trial for bribing a witness, unexpectedly pleaded guilty late yesterday afternoon to an attempt to bribe a witness before Justice Dowling, who almost immediately sentenced the lawyer to twelve months in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Execution of sentence was suspended for a week to give the prisoner an opportunity to wind up his business affairs. Another arrest in the case is expected this morning.

Before the plea of guilty was entered, Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Fischer-Hansen, had said that it would be impossible for him to continue in the case, and Justice Dowling had adjourned court twice.

When it was decided to allow a plea of guilty on the minor charge to be entertained, Mr. Baldwin addressed the court at 5 o'clock. In the courtroom with Fischer-Hansen were Alexander Michaelson, the latter's partner, and George Gordon Battle. The roll of the jury was called and Mr. Baldwin then said:

"I have been directed by my client, Carl Fischer-Hansen, to withdraw the plea of not guilty to bribing a witness, and to enter a plea of guilty to attempting to bribe a witness. He desires to say that this substituted plea does not in any way implicate Michaelson, who is absolutely innocent in this affair. We ask to have sentence pronounced to-night."

The usual questions were then put to the lawyer, and he made his formal plea.

"I do not want to say anything that will add to the defendant's plight," Justice Dowling said, when he began to pronounce sentence. "In the early hours of the morning information reached the state that would seem to make it best for this plea to be entered, a plea commensurate with the crime.

"It is a sad spectacle to see a career thus ended, but the one victim of this whole trial has been the unfortunate witness, Kiesow, whose life has been ruined because of his connection with this defendant. It is in my mind that further perjury has been avoided by this course.

"To the defendant the necessary consequences are disbarment, which means the loss of his means of livelihood, so for that reason I am not disposed to inflict the full penalty for this offence. Nor am I inclined to suspend sentence, although I have been asked to do so. I will grant a stay of execution of sentence for one week to give this prisoner time to adjust his private and personal affairs."

After Fischer-Hansen had received his sentence Justice Dowling turned and thanked the jury. "The state feels indebted to you," he said, "for your services, which has meant to at least one of you physical pain, and must have caused all of you considerable disgust."

District Attorney Jerome said after court had closed that when the trial had been in progress several days a letter was received from a Southern state, and on Washington's Birthday Assistant District Attorney Howe, who was in Washington, investigated the story of the writer. The District Attorney gained much valuable information concerning the defence.

Then followed another conference in the court's chambers, at which a stenographer was present. In talking with Justice Dowling Mr. Baldwin decided that it would be against the ethics of his profession to continue in the case, but as he did not wish to prejudice his client by appearing to desert him he argued for a mitigation of the penalty if Fischer-Hansen made an immediate plea. The District Attorney was willing to substitute a charge of attempting to bribe for the charge of actual bribery, and then Fischer-Hansen, who had been haggling over the terms he might get, assented. No promises were made, but the sentence he received was the minimum prescribed by law, although its terms prevent him from getting any commutation of sentence for good behavior. A year's sentence generally carries with it two months' commutation for good behavior.

Fischer-Hansen is a son-in-law of Isaac V. Brokaw, but when the lawyer was last indicted Brokaw said he would not assist him in any way. Mrs. Fischer-Hansen also announced that she would sue for a legal separation. Anson McCook Beard, counsel for the Brokaws, was in court yesterday, and saw Fischer-Hansen in the afternoon. Mr. Jerome said that the lawyer was not in court to ask for clemency but to help in the settlement of Fischer-Hansen's business affairs.

TREASURY HEAD TO-DAY

FRANKLIN M'VEAGH SAID TO BE IN LEAD.

Mr. Taft Completes Final Revision of Inaugural Address, and Sees Many Callers.

President-elect Taft said last night that he expected to announce the name of his Secretary of the Treasury to-day. Mr. Taft talked yesterday with Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Charles P. Taft, his brother; Timothy L. Woodruff and others. When the newspaper men called last night he said:

"I think that I shall give you the name of the new Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow."

"The rumors are persistent that Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, is to get the place," it was suggested.

"Rumors don't make appointments," said Mr. Taft, pleasantly.

It was learned that a New York man would not be chosen for the place, and friends of Mr. Taft said that the choice had narrowed to two or three Western men, with Mr. MacVeagh leading.

There were reports that the name of A. B. Hepburn, former Controller of the Currency, had figured largely in the conferences on the subject. It was declared that should anything arise to eliminate Mr. MacVeagh from the list as it is now understood to stand Mr. Hepburn would be selected to take his place.

The President-elect announced that he would make a speech before the Yale Club at the Waldorf on Friday, March 19. One of his callers yesterday was James R. Sheffield, president of the club, who said last night that more than one thousand applications from Yale men desiring to attend the dinner had been received, and that few if any more could be accommodated. President Hadley of Yale and Mr. Sheffield will be the other speakers. Mr. Taft probably will be one of the speakers at the Cleveland memorial meeting on Thursday afternoon, March 18.

Mr. Taft attended the funeral of Stewart Douglas Robinson yesterday forenoon. After the service he returned to Henry W. Taft's home, in West 48th street. Among his callers during the day were Joseph H. Choate, Booker T. Washington, Lawrence F. Abbott, son of Dr. Lyman Abbott; Dr. Frissell, Dr. Lucking, Robert C. Ogden and William Nelson Cromwell.

A large box of flowers for Mr. Taft was received during the afternoon. While the President-elect was at the funeral a poorly clad man, who was refused admittance to the house, left a note for him. This said that he was J. R. McMurron, of Virginia, great-nephew of John Marshall.

When State Chairman Woodruff was leaving the house he said that in his judgment the Treasury portfolio would not go to a New York man, and he ventured the opinion that Otto T. Bannard, treasurer of the Republican County Committee, would not accept the place.

Chairman Hitchcock reached the Taft home at 12:30 o'clock, and was with Mr. Taft about two hours. The subject under discussion was the Cabinet place.

Although Senator Knox is not to come to New York, as at first expected, he has been in conversation with Mr. Taft many times over the long distance telephone since Mr. Taft came here.

In this manner Mr. Taft has been enabled to keep in close touch with the numerous questions of legislation during the present session of Congress in which he is particularly interested. In this Mr. Knox is taking a directing hand, and is meeting with gratifying success, according to reports.

The inaugural address of Mr. Taft received its final revision last night. The document is, according to custom, a declaration of the policies which the new administration will endeavor to carry out. The address contains approximately five thousand words, and will occupy Mr. Taft little short of an hour in its delivery.

The address has been submitted not only to the men who have accepted places in the Taft Cabinet, and in each case received their hearty approval, but Mr. Taft has also read the paper to President Roosevelt and others of his personal friends and political advisers.

Mr. Taft will attend to private business affairs to-day, and to-morrow night he will be one of the speakers at the Union League dinner for ex-Secretary Root.

Mrs. Taft arrived here from Philadelphia during the afternoon, and she and the President-elect were the guests at dinner of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, going later with a party of friends to the Bijou Theatre to see "The Gentleman from Mississippi."

Pictures of the President-elect hung over the

Continued on second page.

TEN KILLED; 17 INJURED.

Gangway of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Slips at Hamburg.

Hamburg, Feb. 24.—Ten persons were killed and seventeen injured to-night through the slipping of a gangway between the wharf and the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which was being loaded preparatory to sailing for New York on Saturday next. No passengers were among the victims.

Those on the gangway when the accident occurred included members of the crew, stevedores and stewardesses. They were dashed into the water, which was covered with thick drift ice. Most of them had broken bones and several were badly crushed. Only seventeen of them were rescued, and the officials estimate the dead, some of whose bodies have not yet been recovered, at ten or more.

LOSES $50,000 NECKLACE.

Miss Jennie Crocker Robbed at San Francisco Ball.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—A $50,000 pearl necklace belonging to Miss Jennie Crocker, of this city, was stolen during the Mardi Gras ball given by Mrs. Charles O. Alexander at the St. Francis Hotel last night.

Miss Crocker was one of 402 guests invited to the ball, the list including virtually all persons prominent socially in this city. She was also a guest at a more exclusive dinner given by Mrs. Alexander before the ball. Miss Crocker wore the jewels at the dinner and still had them on when she donned her costume for the ball. She did not become aware that they had disappeared until nearly 4 o'clock in the morning.

Miss Jennie Crocker is the daughter of the late Frederick Crocker, one of California's wealthiest pioneers. She is one of the richest women in the West, having inherited a large share of her father's estate. The necklace, which has been ranked as one of the most valuable in the country, is composed of fifty-three pearls, all flawless specimens, which were brought by Miss Crocker from Europe some years ago

TRIES TO END HER LIFE.

Mrs. Wallace Straiton Attempts Suicide in Physician's Office.

Mrs. Christine Straiton, forty-eight years old, wife of Wallace Straiton, son of John Straiton, who organized the cigar manufacturing firm of Straiton & Storm, of No. 409 Lafayette street, tried to commit suicide in the office of Dr. William W. Scott, at No. 1944 Madison avenue, last evening by opening one of the arteries of her left wrist with a pair of surgical shears. She was removed to the Harlem Hospital.

Dr. Scott said that Mrs. Straiton had been a patient in St. Vincent's Retreat, at Harrison, N. Y., until seven or eight months ago. He said that she was suffering from a mental affliction, but he did not know what had brought it on.

Mrs. Straiton, who has been living at No. 520 West 134th street with her daughter, a student, visited Dr. Scott's offices with her husband. Dr. Scott said that Mrs. Straiton went into an inner office with him for consultation. As soon as she reached the consulting office, according to Dr. Scott, she shrieked: "Why are all doctors and men liars?"

The physician hurried out and told a negro hallboy to summon an officer. While he was absent from his office, and Mr. Stratton was waiting in another room, Mrs. Straiton thrust the points of the shears into her wrist.

A patrolman of the East 126th street station placed Mrs. Straiton under arrest on the charge of attempted suicide before she was taken to the hospital.

It was decided to send Mrs. Straiton to Bellevue, and she had to be put in a straitjacket to make the transfer. When she reached Bellevue she was placed in the psychopathic ward.

SECURE PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS NOW
To the Inauguration at Washington. A telephone call, "Madison 1032," will bring tickets to your office, home or club. Splendid train service via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Advt.

FOUR TENEMENTS FOR POOR CONSUMPTIVES

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT TO GIVE A MILLION.

Houses To Be Under Supervision of Tuberculosis Clinic of Presbyterian Hospital.

Following up five years of active interest in the work of the tuberculosis clinic of the Presbyterian Hospital, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is to devote $1,000,000 to the erection of four model tenement houses in East 77th and 78th streets, where tuberculous patients and their families will be able to live under conditions similar to those provided at the most up-to-date sanatoria. While no definite decision on the rents to be charged has yet been reached, Dr. Henry L. Shively, head of the clinic which has led to Mrs. Vanderbilt's action, said yesterday that they would compare favorably with those charged in the poorest and cheapest East Side tenements.

The tenements, when erected, are to be known as the Shively Sanitary Tenements, the novel architectural features that will distinguish them having been worked out by Dr. Shively in conjunction with Henry Atterbury Smith, the architect. They will consist of four units, will be able to house from 375 to 400 families, and will occupy eighteen full city lots. There will be a frontage of 225 feet on both 77th and 78th streets, between Avenue A and Avenue B. The location for tuberculous patients is wellnigh ideal, for on one side, the west, the buildings will be next to the playground of Public School 158, and on the other side is John Jay Park. The site is vacant at present, but ground will be broken within a month, title to the land having been acquired ten days ago, and the buildings will probably be finished within eight months, according to Mr. Smith.

The buildings will be only about ten blocks from the new site of the Presbyterian Hospital, and will be operated under the supervision of its tuberculosis clinic, which is regarded as a distinct advantage.

INSIDE STAIRWAYS ELIMINATED.

Dr. Shively and Mr. Smith regard four features of the new tenements as particularly important. First of these is the complete elimination of inside stairways. Each tenement will surround a central court, and between the backs of two units, in 77th and 78th streets, respectively, will run a narrow passageway or alley. At each of the corners of each court will be a stairway, entirely in the open air, giving access to the apartments on that side of the house. Thus the common, dirty and dark stair or hallway of the present tenement house, in which, even if built under the new law, doctors have said much of the disease breeding goes on, will be done away with. There will be no hallways on the floors of the buildings, direct entrance being afforded to each apartment from the stairway. This is made possible by the use of four stairways, and the economy of space obtained makes up to some extent for the space required by the central court.

The second important feature is the use of Durchhausen. The Durchhaus is much used in Vienna, according to Dr. Shively, and, in its application to the Shively houses, consists of specially arranged entrances to the courts. The entrance from East 77th street is an arched passageway two stories in height. At the other side of the court is a similar passageway, and directly opposite in the rear of the corresponding East 78th street unit is another, faced again by the arched passageway leading into East 78th street. Thus an open passage for air drafts is assured between the two streets, supplying both courts with constantly changing fresh air.

The other features have to do with the apartments themselves. All the rooms are outside rooms, having light and air, and balconies are provided, with windows extending from floor to ceiling. Sleeping practically in the open air is thus made possible.

IMPORTANCE OF HOME TREATMENT.

Dr. Shively, in explaining Mrs. Vanderbilt's project yesterday, dwelt on the importance of providing proper treatment for consumptives at home. Santaoria, he said, were useful to those who could stay in them long enough and return to proper home conditions, but worse than useless to a patient who could be kept there only long enough to see how he could be cured and was then forced to return to hopelessly unsanitary conditions in a tenement home.

"It has been borne in on us," said Dr. Shively, "that it is in the home that we must fight consumption. Mrs. Vanderbilt has learned this by five years of quiet and magnificent work in connection with the clinic of the Presbyterian Hospital, and now the time has come to put what we have learned into operation. That is the reason for these tenements.

"I want to emphasize the practicability of the plan. This is not necessarily a charity. Mrs. Vanderbilt can make the property pay reasonably on the investment and still keep rents way down. There is no reason why investors should not imitate this plan. They do not need to be philanthropists, as Mrs. Vanderbilt is in this instance. That is the great point."

Dr. Shively said that Mrs. Vanderbilt's benefaction was not a hasty one or in the nature of the indulgence of a hobby. "She has made the expansion of the work of our visiting nurses possible," he said. "She has had many a consumptive moved from a basement tenement to one where he could have light and air, and has paid the difference in the rent. She has provided better food for many. Now she sees the way to give real and permanent relief and to do something really worth while in the fight against tuberculosis."

The task of finding tenants for the buildings is not regarded as a difficult one by Dr. Shively. The Presbyterian Hospital clinic alone, he said, has something like a thousand tuberculous families in its care, and he expects the apartments to be seized at once. Care will be taken to keep those able to afford better than tenement house quarters from crowding out really poor persons, and, if necessary, other hospitals and clinics than the Presbyterian will be asked to provide tuberculous tenants.

Considerable use will be made of the roofs of these buildings. They will be elaborately fitted up with shrubbery and flowers, and comfortable chairs and sun parlors, inclosed in glass, will be provided. The construction will be of reinforced concrete, steel and terra cotta, absolutely fireproof.

A PRINCE DROWNED.

Austrian Noble, Heir to Great Estates, Lost Off Teneriffe.

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Feb. 24.—Prince Casimir Sapieha-Kodenski, of a noted Austrian line, was drowned off here to-day. He was heir to great estates in Galicia. He and his brothers, Prince Leon and Prince Alexander, were thrown from a boat which accidentally capsized. His brothers were rescued. Prince Casimir was born in 1882.