

MORE TO ASK RAISE

FIREMEN AND CONDUCTORS IN FIGHT.

Number Demanding 10 Per Cent Increase in Wages May Reach 188,000.

Two other railroad brotherhoods, it was learned on competent authority last evening, have decided to join the 101,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the demand on thirty-two Eastern railroads for a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The two new organizations in the fight are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Order of Railroad Conductors. The firemen's brotherhood has about 50,000 members and the Order of Railroad Conductors 37,000 members in the East, and the three bodies will stand together in enforcing the demands.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers will not join in this combination, and if they make any demands each will act independently of the other brotherhoods.

It was learned that Charles Wilson, vice grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has been in this city several times recently and is believed to have been in touch all along with the local divisions.

Until the news that the three brotherhoods had practically joined hands in the demands leaked out last evening every effort was made to keep the matter secret.

While the railroad companies and the officers of the brotherhoods hoped for peace yesterday, the feeling was that conditions in the East were looking serious. The companies will not discuss the situation pending the actual receipt of the demands, but it is known that all the companies have been informed that the demands will be made, and that the General Managers' Association, which represents most of the trunk lines in the East, has come to some kind of informal decision of what kind could not be learned.

EXPLAINS WAGE DIFFERENCE.

Some of the railroads involved in the demands have members of the Switchmen's Union of North America in their employ as well as switchmen belonging to the brotherhood. Up to last night none of them had struck on trains connecting with the East.

It was stated at the office of the Erie Railroad that its switchmen have not struck at Chicago, where members of the Switchmen's Union are employed by the Erie. In explanation of the fact that the switchmen in Chicago are higher paid than those in New York, the following statement was made:

The switchmen in Chicago and other big railroad centers where roads branch off to every point of the compass have much heavier work to do than the New York switchmen. New York is only a terminal, except for local roads. The work is complicated in Chicago and requires the best class of men, who get the highest wages.

MIGHT CAUSE COAL FAMINE.

The possibility of a general railroad strike in the East has caused some anxiety among the coal merchants here.

"New York would be crippled inside of a week if the railroads entering the city were tied up," said F. L. Burns yesterday. "There is no way of storing coal in the city as the amount needed is so enormous and the available space is not only small but exceedingly expensive. The supply now on hand would not last more than a week or ten days at the most. Many of the railroads have plenty of coal, but it is stored mostly out of the city, and what could they do with it if their employes were not willing to bring it to a point from which it could be distributed?"

"The people who have their own houses very likely bought all the coal last spring that they needed to last them through the winter, but those who live in tenement houses are in the habit of buying their fuel by the bag, and they certainly have not laid in an adequate supply. The largest lighting company in the city has a large amount of coal on hand and could probably get along for a long time without any addition to its supply, but practically every other manufacturing concern that I know of would have to shut down after a few days. The large office buildings downtown, which make their own light and produce all the necessary power to run their own elevators, would be severely hit, as very few could keep on for much more than a week."

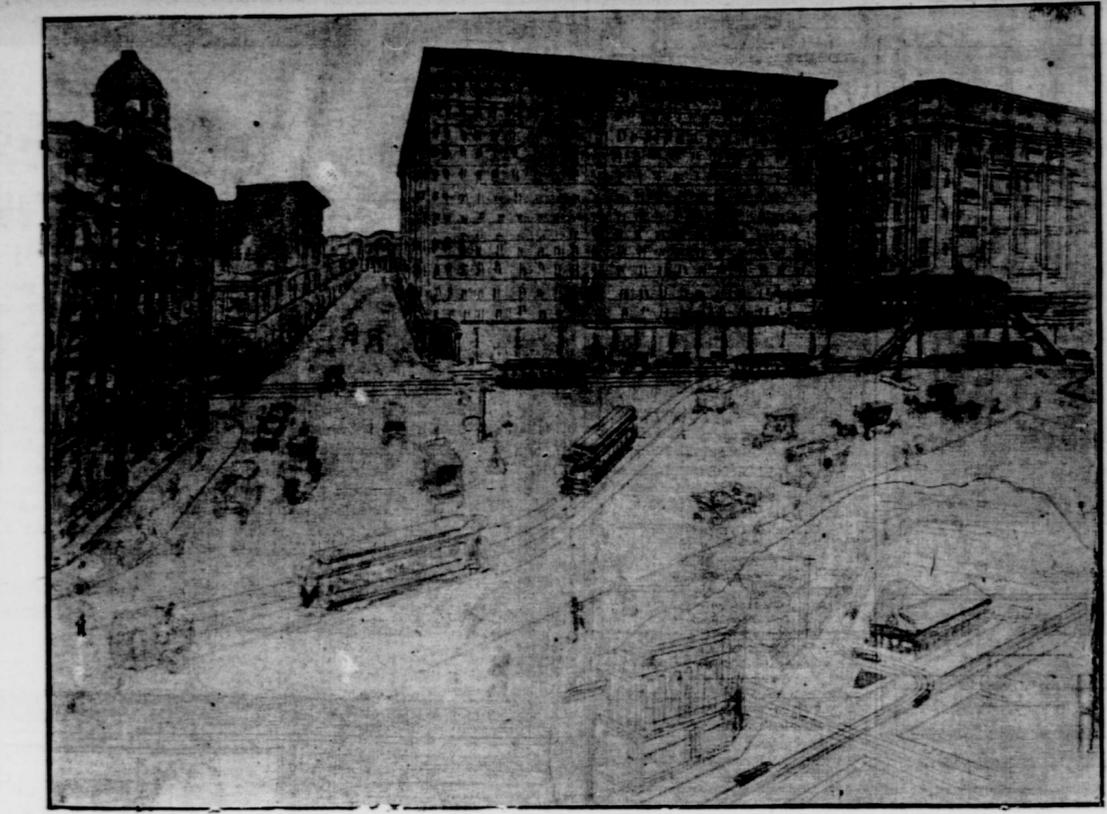
NO GENERAL STRIKE.

Trainmen's Head Tells President Reports Are Absurd.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, sent a telegram to President Taft tonight assuring the Chief Executive that reports concerning a general railroad strike are without foundation. The message follows:

"I can order that yourself and the public may know the truth, I deem it necessary to state that the press reports indicating that a strike of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and other affiliated organizations is threatened at this time as a result of the demands made for increased pay in the territory east of Chicago, are absolutely without foundation. Whatever action is taken by the organization I represent will depend entirely upon the individual expression of the members through the general committees for the railroads in the territory, and will be handled in the usual manner. The demands of the train employes in train and yard service east of Chicago cannot take proper form even for deliberate consideration between the railway officials and their employes before the early part of 1931. All this talk about a strike of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and affiliated organizations is absurd and the membership of the organization fully realizes it."

The General Managers' Association of the Northwestern railroads, on which there



PROPOSED ELIMINATION OF PARK AND WIDENING OF WEST 32D STREET.

The drawing shows a plan suggested by Charles R. Lamb, the architect, ex-president of the Municipal Art Society, to arcade West 32d street and to eliminate the park and rearrange the tracks in Greely Square so as to improve traffic conditions necessitated by the opening of the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station. The Tribune published an article on the subject on Thursday.

The drawing also shows a proposed arrangement of tracks in Herald Square to conform to the plan for Greely Square and eliminate the dangerous diagonal crossing at 34th street, Sixth avenue and Broadway by swinging the old Broadway line to the west at 32d street and to the Sixth avenue lines and then to the west

at 35th street from the Sixth avenue lines back to Broadway. In this proposed change not only is the triangular crossing eliminated at 34th street, but extra space is secured for the open esplanade between 32d and 33d streets on the south and 34th and 35th streets on the north. The plan of Mr. Lamb will soon be pre-

sented for consideration to the Manhattan Central Improvement Association, recently incorporated to develop, improve and protect property in the section between 31st street and 34th street. Among the directors of the association are W. R. H. Martin, Isidor Straus, Oscar Hammerstein, Roderick M. Cameron, George C. Boldt and Isidor Saks.

STRIKERS WILL ARBITRATE.

Mayor Sanderson of Springfield today, and appealed to him to use his influence to prevent further evictions.

Girl Waist Makers by Vote Agree to Proposed Plan.

Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers, who sent a letter, signed by John Mitchell as well as himself, to President I. B. Hyman, of the association, suggesting a plan for arbitration of the waist makers' strike, spoke yesterday to the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers at the Hoffman House.

Mr. Marks said that much suffering would be caused among the workers if the strike was not speedily ended. After his speech it was decided by vote to agree to the arbitration plan, which provides for a committee of six arbitrators, and a letter was sent by President Hyman to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Marks to that effect.

TIN WORKERS' LAST STRUGGLE.

Coming Conference in Pittsburgh Will Fight "Open Shop."

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—The presidents of the various organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will meet in this city on December 12 to take action against the "open shop" policy of the United States Steel Corporation. Especial attention will be given to the strikes at Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, in the plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

The present strike is a struggle for life on the part of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers against the steel corporation. The meeting here next week was authorized by the Toronto convention at the solicitation of President McCardie, of the Amalgamated.

Bridgeport, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Orders reached here to-night for the removal of half of the militia from the tin strike zone. Six hundred soldiers will be left here to guard the Akna-Standard mills. To-day passed without a sign of disorder among the strikers and their friends.

Huge electric lamps placed at intervals along this side of the Ohio River, dividing this state and West Virginia, were utilized to-night by the militia in searching the West Virginia shore for reported bands of persons bent on firing on the militiamen under cover of the darkness.

NORTHWEST TRAFFIC MOVES.

Switchmen's Strike Seems About at an End.

St. Paul, Dec. 6.—The railroad officials report all yards, including the Minnesota Transfer and South St. Paul terminals, working full capacity. Superintendent Dooley of the Minnesota Transfer Yards said to-day that the yards were clear and that he had forty-two experienced switchmen working. Wholesale merchants say their shipments are being delivered and they are receiving freight.

Reports from Western terminal points show freight trains moving, although the storm has handicapped the work some. Nearly every flour mill in Minneapolis was in operation to-day.

At Seattle the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads will receive non-union men from the East to-morrow. Operating officials say the strike will be ended Wednesday.

President Shepherd of the Order of Railway Conductors arrived yesterday from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and has ordered out those members of the conductors' organization who through recent promotion by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern have been acting as train masters in charge of non-union switchmen. The number of men so employed is small—about four in Minneapolis and seven in St. Paul.

PROPOSAL TO END STRIKE.

Ludlow Associates Make Offer Pending Arbitration.

Ludlow, Mass., Dec. 6.—A proposal from the officials of the bagging mills of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, that the strikers return to work at the rate of 20 cents a roll pending arbitration, will be submitted to-morrow through the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, according to a member of the strike committee to-night. The committee expects to present the proposition to the strikers at a mass meeting. The strike started after the rate was reduced from 25 cents to 24 cents and then to 23 cents a roll.

SHeldon REMOVED

Continued from first page.

public which holds its policies need be much concerned as to the same.

PRESIDENT SHEDDON REMOVED.

The board of directors of the company removed President Sheldon from office yesterday, and elected in his stead E. W. T. Gray, who has been auditor of the Continental Insurance Company. Henry Evans, president of the Continental, was elected a director and made chairman of the executive committee of the Phenix.

"This action," said Superintendent Hotchkiss, "meets with the approval of the department, and should assure the public."

The charges made, said the Superintendent, do not, by any means include all the "improper transactions, and worse," with which the president of the Phenix is charged.

Sheldon had been president of the Phenix Insurance Company since 1887. George Ingraham is the vice-president, and Charles F. Koster is the secretary.

The directors, as listed by Superintendent Hotchkiss, are John Cartledge, E. C. Converse, B. J. Greenhut, George M. Hard, Frank J. Logan and William J. Logan.

Mr. Sheldon is now almost sixty-three years of age. He was graduated from Yale in 1867. In addition to his insurance presidency, he is a director in the American Light and Traction Company, the Southern Light and Traction Company, and the Underwriters' Salvage Company, of New York. He makes his home in Greenwich, where he has been prominent for years in the Greenwich Country Club.

His club list also includes the University of New York, Downtown, New York Yacht, Mendelssohn and Indian Harbor Yacht.

FORMER OFFICIALS ARRAIGNED.

In an additional statement Superintendent Hotchkiss arraigned four former officials of the State Insurance Department. The late James F. Pierce, who was the Superintendent of Insurance in July, 1892, borrowed from the company, through President Sheldon, to the extent of \$25,500, \$15,000 of which, says Superintendent Hotchkiss, was credited as paid, with a corresponding charge for counsel fees, etc., and another \$14,500 of it charged simply to "profit and loss."

The last item, however, was later met by a payment to the company from the estate of Mr. Pierce.

From May, 1899, to June, 1904, Isaac Vanderpoel, who was during that period chief examiner of insurance companies, borrowed from the company, through Sheldon, the statement said, upward of \$100,000. The last credit on this account, and the one which closed it, was made on November 15, 1904, by a transfer of the account to Tighman, Rowland & Co., a firm of brokers now out of business.

The statement continues:

The books of the company also show that from April, 1901, to June, 1904, Robert H. Hunter, then First Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, in charge at the New York office, borrowed from the Phenix, through Sheldon, a total of \$90,000, and that in October, 1902, the balance of \$10,000 and interest of such loans was paid by a transfer of the same to the broker's office on their check for upward of \$23,000.

William H. Buckley, Third Deputy Superintendent of Insurance from February, 1900, to January, 1907, borrowed in the same manner \$61,000, \$28,000 of which loan was repaid in 1903, and the balance paid in 1907 and the account closed in April, 1907.

If the law of this state provides no punishment for transactions of this character between an insurance company and the members of its supervising insurance department that law should be promptly amended. If it does provide for punishment and the same now be impossible owing to the death in one case and the running of the statute of limitations in the others, the people of the state will, I am sure, pass such a verdict upon such transactions as to make them unlikely or impossible in the future.

Under the present law the department must examine life insurance companies at least once in every three years. Its staff is inadequate to examine all of the remaining insurance corporations in the state at reasonable intervals. In my judgment, therefore, the size of the examining force should be so increased that all insurance companies may be examined at least once in every five years. This matter will be

SUES FRENCH TENOR.

Conried Estate Says Dalmores Broke Contract.

The Conried Metropolitan Opera Company was the plaintiff in the trial of a suit begun yesterday before Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, against Charles L. Dalmores, a French tenor, known professionally as Charles Dalmores, for \$20,000 for alleged breach of contract.

If so, there will still be on the basis of the annual statement of December 31, last, a surplus of policyholders of one million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000). The quarterly statement of September 30, 1929, showed a surplus of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) which, if such statement is found to be correct on verification, the surplus to policyholders on the above basis would be two million dollars (\$2,000,000).

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Dalmores is the leading French tenor of the Manhattan Opera company. The plaintiff asserts that on February 19, 1928, the singer signed a contract for the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company for the season beginning in November, 1928, and ending in April, 1929. He was to receive \$20,000 for his services, according to the alleged contract, and to agree to pay the Conried company \$20,000 if he failed to live up to the contract. Dalmores continued with Oscar Hammerstein's company. The Conried estate is the actual plaintiff.

Andreas Dippel, administrative director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who was a witness, gave this opinion of the defendant as an artist:

"I consider Mr. Dalmores one of the greatest of French tenors. He has a great repertory. We had to engage four different tenors to sing his roles. There are a few other high class French tenors, but all were under engagement. We could not get them."

The case was adjourned until to-day.

CONFIRMS YERKES AGREEMENT.

Chicago Action Ends Long Litigation Over Estate.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Justice Cutting confirmed to-day an agreement entered into some weeks ago by Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes, widow of Charles T. Yerkes, the executor of the estate and other heirs by which Mrs. Yerkes relinquishes her personal claim to property in New York and Chicago valued at \$300,000.

The confirmation of the agreement brings to an end litigation against L. S. Owsley, the executor of the estate, and specifically provides that Mrs. Yerkes waives all of her claims to the real estate and personal property in New York, she to receive her dower in all the real estate and the widow's third of the personal property after all debts are paid, and also \$400,000 in case this amount remains.

The agreement fixes L. S. Owsley in his place as executor, and also provides that Mrs. Yerkes shall hereafter be represented by George W. Young, a New York banker, who is authorized to act for her.

PRaises FELLOW JUSTICE.

Justice Gleicher, presiding in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, read a memorandum yesterday as the expression of the court with regard to the retirement of Justice Henry A. Glidderleeve. The memorandum said:

For a long period it has been our good fortune to be associated with him in the work of considering appeals, and we have had the pleasure of knowing him as a person of great knowledge of his admirable qualities for judicial service. His extensive knowledge of the law, his evenly balanced mind, without any trace of intellectual bent or bias, his broad acquaintance with men and with affairs and his insight into and appreciation of the significance of the facts in each case, his industry and his painstaking care to do exact justice in every instance, whether great or small, all contribute to render him an exceptionally valuable judge.

POSTPONE BROKAW DIVORCE CASE.

Mineola, Long Island, Dec. 6.—The trial of the suit for a separation brought by Mary Blair Brokaw against W. Gould Brokaw was postponed until next Wednesday at the special term of the Supreme Court here to-day. Mr. McIntyre, of counsel for the defendant, told Justice Carr that many of his witnesses were out of the city.

PRESENT SURPLUS.

Superintendent Hotchkiss, in discussing the present condition of the company, says:

The annual statement as of December 31 last indicated that this company had a paid-in capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) and about one million dollars (\$1,000,000) surplus, or a surplus to policyholders of about two and one-half million dollars (\$2,500,000). From information now in hand the department believes that a charge-off of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) will be sufficient to balance the losses due to the transactions above operationally outlined.

If so, there will still be on the basis of the annual statement of December 31, last, a surplus of policyholders of one million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000). The quarterly statement of September 30, 1929, showed a surplus of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) which, if such statement is found to be correct on verification, the surplus to policyholders on the above basis would be two million dollars (\$2,000,000).

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CALLS WATSON CAD

Dr. Aked Says He Hopes English Poet Is Insane.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, confined his expressions to forceful prose yesterday in an attempt to do justice to his fellow countryman, William Watson, the poet. There was, therefore, method, if not music, in Dr. Aked's summing up. He took the charitable view that the once impressive poet must be insane, else, said Dr. Aked, he certainly would not have done those things that he had done since his arrival in America. The poet must be insane, he continued, and if not, why—it was too bad to have to say it—Mr. Watson had shown himself to be a mean, spiteful, malignant cad!

"I shall have a very poor opinion of those Americans who suffer him to darken their doors," said Dr. Aked. "For years I have been an admirer of the principles and opinions of William Watson. I do not know him personally, yet I have thought that I knew him intimately. I have frequently quoted him. You will find selections from his poems in my books. I have admired him for years with a tremendous and unwholesome admiration. That Mr. Watson should repeat the conversation that he had with Miss Asquith passes all belief. I should be profoundly thankful if he were insane and not responsible for this atrocity."

Dr. Aked said that he did not know Mrs. Asquith, but, of course, had known of her. "Mrs. Asquith has said nothing," he continued, "done nothing that a refined and gracious woman of the world might not say or do. The fact that Mr. Watson should bring those letters across the Atlantic shows premeditation. The fact that he could give out a signed statement emphasizes his intention, and now that he has done it, what does it amount to? There is not the remotest suggestion in the letters to justify a moment's resentment on the part of Mr. Watson. But that he should repeat the conversation that he had with Miss Asquith passes belief."

"I am still English enough to be bitterly ashamed that a famous Englishman could do a thing so mean and disgraceful. I have been on the same side as he is in the great national controversies to which he has referred in various interviews. During the long drawn agony of Armenia I regarded him as a prophet of God!"

He seemed in those days, according to Dr. Aked yesterday, the one great English voice. "And to-day," he added, "only a belief that he is insane can restrain expressions of boundless contempt for him. I would rather think of him as dead, with glorious achievements upon his records and honor unstained, than to know him for what he appears to be to-day—a spiteful gossip, a fool and a cad!"

Fitz Nigel, a frequent contributor of verse to the Tribune, pays his compliments to Mr. Watson in the following:

If woman has a serpent's tongue  
There's very few who know it,  
Yet Watson tells us it is true,  
And does his best to show it.

Although the serpent's head has  
Shed the time of Adam's fall,  
"How sharper than a serpent's tooth"  
Is tongue that's tipped with gall.

FITZ NIGEL.

H. Wunderlich & Co.

Rare Mezzotints

in black and white, and in colors. Mezzotints in Colors by Edwards Etchings

REMBRANDT, WHISTLER, CARL RUSSELL, HAIG and other eminent artists. 220 Fifth Ave., bet. 26th & 27th Sts.

FOR NEW DORMITORY.

Princeton to Have Specifications Drawn Up.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 6. (Special.)—The board of trustees made definite announcement here to-day that sufficient money had been given to the university by the alumni to warrant the drawing up of specifications for the erection of a new dormitory. This new building will take the form of an extension of the southern side of the group of which the Sage dormitory, now nearing completion, forms a part.

The construction of this latest addition to the buildings will be one more step toward the completion of the new architectural development of Princeton as drawn up by Mr. Cram, of New York City. The original plan provided for the use of part of this southern section, as well as the transverse buildings which are yet to be constructed, as the new halls for the university common, but the trustees have decided to modify the plans slightly in matters of detail and also to use this new section as a dormitory.

The new dormitory is to have three entries, all opening into the inner courtyard of what will ultimately be a large quadrangle and will contain space sufficient for about forty-two occupants. This section, combined with the buildings upon the southern and eastern sides of the courtyard, the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage, will accommodate practically 190 men. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy at the opening of college in the fall of the year 1931.

MAYOR LEADS IN A RAID.

Private Citizens Assist in Cleaning Out Gamblers.

Joplin, Mo., Dec. 6.—The Connor Hotel was raided by Mayor Guy T. Humes, patrolmen and private citizens last night. From one of the rooms a roulette wheel was taken.

Fred Frey and Walter Miller, who were in the room at the time, were arrested and a warrant for the arrest of F. W. Young, manager of the hotel, was issued.

ELLIS JURY STILL OUT.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 6.—The jury in the trial of W. Y. Ellis, charged with the murder of N. P. Willis, of Indianapolis, reported to-day that they were unable to agree upon a verdict after being out since Saturday evening. Judge Lea sent the jury back for further deliberation.

Store Open Until 6 P. M. Directly on the Interborough Subway. Eight Car Lines Each Way to Store. Express Elevators To Restaurant Broadway Side New Building. Please feel free to avail yourself of the rest rooms and comforts of this store. New York, December 7, 1930.

An Especially Fortunate Day Among Christmas Upholsteries. EVENT No. 1. A Division of Profits on "Frou-Frou" Portieres, at \$4.50 a Pair, and a Few Tapestry Couch Covers at \$2.25. These represent a special clean-up of the last pieces from a mill and the selling price is less than manufacturer's cost. EVENT No. 2. 60 Illuminated Screens to Sell at \$35. A Price Less Than Wholesale. They come to us from an atelier whose chief employs a large staff of artists and wished to keep them engaged through a recent dull period. Ordinarily they sell at \$55. They are of leather, in wonderfully exact facsimile of Antique Cordovan art screens. Painted and illuminated in transparent colors, metals and lacquers. Richly ornamented and adorned with medallion Court pictures, in the styles of Vernis-Martin, Watteau and other French (and some Dutch) masters. Third Gallery, New Building.

Art Sectional Bookcases. Today we will show the commendable features of these Sectional Bookcases for the home, including the three Art Styles of "units." Showing the "Ideal" Style Used in a Hall. These home-types are the "STANDARD," the "MISSION" and the "IDEAL," in which we exhibit SIX DISTINCT PATTERNS of art glass doors. Their three mechanical features have made Sectional construction one of America's largest enterprises. Also, the new base "units" with sanitary legs, which enable you to SWEEP without moving the bookcase. Representatives will show many combinations, such as Desks, Drawers, Lockers, Music Roll Cabinets, etc., as part of the bookcase. Suggestions and prices without obligation to purchase. Seventh Gallery, New Building.

Have you read THE TRIBUNE Help Wanted Columns this Morning? If you are seeking employment these columns will be a real "Help."