INSURANCE REPORT

GOES TO GOV. HUGHES.

Deals with Investigation of Co-operative Fire Companies.

Albany, Jan. 3.—Superintendent Hotchkiss of the Insurance Department has transmitted to Governor Hughes a report made by Assistant Examiner Train to the Superintendent of Insurance and the Secretary of State, covering an investigation of town and county co-operative fire insurance, as operated in this state.

The report includes a history of town and county co-operative fire insurance in New York and the legislation relating thereto; the financial statements and methods of transacting business of the 145 co-operative fire insurance associations now authorized to do business; an annotated summary of the laws of New York applicable to this class of associations; a digest of important decisions bearing on the subject, and a summary of the laws of other states relating to insurance associations of this nature, together with such suggestions as have been brought to the attention of the department in connection with proposed legislation intended to bring these associations within the supervision of the Insurance Department and make their contracts trustworthy and their methods of doing business uniform.

Tables contained in the report show that for the year ended December 31, 1908, the income of the town, grange and county assessment associations—that is, of all such associations excepting the so-called advance premium associations—was $730,865 53; their disbursements were $724,280 06, and the number of policies and amount of insurance, respectively, in force in all of these associations, including those of the advance premium class, were 287,615 and $435,567,364. The town, grange and county assessment associations, being purely co-operative, whose liabilities are met by assessments, no figures are given indicative of their assets and liabilities. The advance premium associations, however, show assets amounting to $701,764 93 and liabilities of $138,645 79—such associations thus having an aggregate surplus of $563,119 14. Of the gross policies in force, nearly half are in the advance premium associations, and of the outstanding insurance about one-third.

The importance of these classes of insurance will, therefore, be appreciated, and the need of proper supervision and standardization in business methods apparent. Most of these associations do business in the smaller cities and in the villages and agricultural communities of the state. The detailed statements of each indicate that they are, as a rule, in fair condition. The report, however, includes a summary of the administration, to date, of eight of the advance premium associations now in process of liquidation by the department. Several other associations, whose conditions were not entirely satisfactory, have levied assessments to meet deficiencies, disposed of doubtful assets, and, generally, met the views of the department.

In the judgment of the department, however, legislation as to these associations is necessary if the work begun by the investigation thus reported is to have permanent results. As to the town, grange and county assessment associations, the suggestions have been made that all future incorporations of this character have the advance approval of the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Insurance; that such associations be subject to examination and supervision by the Insurance Department; that annual reports, showing financial condition, policy exhibit and method of transacting business be filed; that all bylaws and amendments have the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance, and that all moneys borrowed for the purpose of paying losses and expenses be repaid at the end of each fiscal year.

As to the so-called advance premium associations, many suggestions looking to proper and remedial legislation have been made, as, for instance, that they be brought under the supervision of the Insurance Department and be subject to examination and required to file annual reports, showing their condition, assets and liabilities and such other information as may be thought necessary; that all new associations of this character be permitted to do business only after the legality of their organization has been passed on by the Attorney General and a certificate authorizing the beginning of business has been issued by the Insurance Department.

REPORT ON IDLE CARS.

The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association, issued yesterday as of December 24, reports the total number of idle cars in this country and Canada on that date as 58,354. This is an increase of 884, or about 1.5 per cent, since the preceding report on December 10. There are, however, shortages of cars in certain sections of the country totalling 24,054, which brings the net surplus of idle cars down to 34,300, compared with a net surplus on December 10 of 38,877. There were substantial decreases in the number of idle cars in the Northwest, the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Conditions in New England and the Middle Atlantic States were practically unchanged from the preceding report, while in Canada there was an increase.

NEW BRIDGE TROLLEY PLANNED.

The Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line filed an application yesterday with the Public Service Commission for a certificate of convenience and necessity for the construction and operation of a trolley railroad from Flatbush and Fourth avenues, Brooklyn, through Flatbush avenue extension, over the Manhattan Bridge and through Canal street to the Hudson River.

The line includes a stretch in what is legally termed the marginal street adjacent to the North River, but which is known to truckmen as "The Farm," and also sections of Washington and Vestry streets.

HELD FOR CORONER

Artist and Architect Arrested After Boy's Death.

"The boy came to his death by violence—that is, he was suffocated to death by some more powerful person or persons, who in my belief held him from behind."

This statement was made last night by Dr. Charles A. Wuest, a coroners' physician of Brooklyn, as a result of an autopsy which he performed yesterday on the body of the boy found on Sunday, partly clothed, in a room in the home of Emerson Colburn, an architect, living at No. 1055 Herkimer street, East New York. Colburn and James Hagaman, an artist, of No. 149 Henry street, are being held pending a rigid investigation by the Coroner.

The police last night said they believed the boy was John C. Vickers. Letters from women, supposed to be his mother and sister, living in Philadelphia, were discovered in a dresser in the room in which he lay dead. One letter, addressed to him as "Dear son," was signed by Mrs. C. W. Barlow, of No. 408 Morris street, Philadelphia. The other was written by Mrs. J. P. Lynch, of No. 422 Gaskill street, Philadelphia.

When arraigned yesterday morning in the New Jersey avenue police court, Colburn and Hagaman were held in $5,000 bail each by Magistrate Hyland pending further investigation. At the same time the magistrate held Frederick Haushalter, of Hunterfly Road and East 98th street, Flatlands, in $2,000 bail as a material witness. Haushalter was held following a statement he made to Captain Isaac Frank, of the Brownsville Station, and Inspector Miles O'Reilly. He was found Sunday night, the police say, in the room in which the boy had met his death, by detectives.

Both Colburn and Hagaman were put through the so-called "third degree" in the office of Captain Frank, in the Brownsville station, yesterday. Colburn, the police say, admitted that he had been convicted in February, 1904, on a charge made against him by Joseph Paulson, fifteen years old, of No. 230 Howard avenue, Brooklyn.

Hagaman told the police he had painted pictures now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and in the Pennsylvania Academy.

At the Brooklyn morgue late yesterday Dr. Charles Wuest, Coroner's physician, performed the autopsy on the boy's body. "Suffocation, induced by violence, caused death," said the physician. "The lungs showed congestion, and there were four arteries ruptured as a result of the boy's violent exertions."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—John C. Vickers, who left home last September, was until recently a fireman on an ocean freighter. On his arrival in New York, some ten days ago, he wrote to his mother here that he had met a wealthy man who had been kind to him and had promised to look after him and provide for all his wants. The boy asked his stepfather, T. W. Barlow, to write and advise him what to do. This Mr. Barlow did at once, urging him to be extremely careful about the friends he had made in New York.

The last time the lad was at home was on Thanksgiving Eve, when he spent a few minutes with his mother and seemed happy and contented. The last word from him was a letter received by his sister, Mrs. Bertha Lynch, who lives on Gaskill street, on Friday.

NO TELEPHONE SUIT.

Probability That Ohio Prosecution Will Be Dropped.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Unless additional evidence, not now in sight, is forthcoming, it is unofficially announced that there will be no suit by Attorney General Denman to dissolve the sale of stock of the independent telephone companies to J. P. Morgan & Co., on the theory that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which controls the Bell interests, is the real purchaser of these properties.

Morgan & Co., President L. G. Richardson of the Central Union Telephone Company, one of the Bell companies, with headquarters at Indianapolis, and President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Boston, each wrote the Attorney General assuring him that the Bell interests have absolutely no connection with the deal by which these properties were transferred.

Assurance was also given that there is no agreement or understanding of any kind by which the Bell interests will ultimately obtain control of the independent companies.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 3.—Because the Wisconsin Telephone Company could not purchase all the stock of the Citizens' Telephone Company, of this city, the action brought against the former company to restrain it from doing so was dismissed upon agreement this afternoon. The stock which had been purchased by the Wisconsin Telephone Company will be returned to the stockholders. This was the first effort by the Wisconsin company to absorb the important independent companies.

NOBLE QUITS PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that Alfred Noble, chief engineer of the East River division of its New York tunnel extension, had severed his connection with the company on December 31. In 1902 Mr. Noble was appointed by A. J. Cassatt as a member of the board of engineers to examine the proposed tunnel extension project, and when this work was authorized he was appointed to the place which he has just relinquished. The East River division begins at the eastern limits of the New York station and runs east under 32d and 33d streets to First avenue.

IN TOYAH VALLEY

FARMERS ARE HAPPY.

Fertile Soil and Railroads Make It an Agricultural Mecca.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 3.—A journey from the southwestern part of the state to the northwestern, and thence down to this bustling city, though rather hurried, gives a person in search of information regarding the agricultural development of this great country much food for optimistic reflection. Houston is a railroad clearing house for the bulk of the cotton produced in this greatest of cotton growing states. There is no other place in the world that handles as much of this staple as is received and shipped here.

Commercially there is no other city in Texas that outranks Houston. It has all the evidences of prosperity. Great buildings are being erected, streets are opening in the reaches toward the open country, new enterprises are springing up, and when the possibilities of the manufacturing industries are fully understood the place will undoubtedly be chosen as the centre of the middle seaboard district for the distribution of commodities now largely shipped from the North.

Near by are industrial centres of no mean promise, among them Penn City. It is growing rapidly, but not under forced development. There is none of this apparent in any section of the state, whether in the farming districts or the towns or cities. The men who are the industrial leaders in Texas are concerned more about the possibility of inadequate central facilities for handling the great crops than mushroom growths. It will, a leading banker said recently, be a struggle for the railroads and cities to keep up with the demands of the farming sections.

To suppose that there is anything raw or crude about the great land development is to believe that there has been an absence of forethought on the part of the great interests in charge of the opening up of sections for settlers. The lesson of the great West has been taken to heart. Schools, churches and libraries have been established within given areas of groups of farms, so that none of the advantages of city life may be lacking. Attention has been paid to road building, so that the journey to the railroad stations with produce or cattle will not be a burden to the farmer.

The immediate counties of which Houston and, to some extent, Galveston form the centre are Montgomery, Harris, Chambers, Liberty, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, San Jacinto, Waller and Fort Bend. The great rice belt lies between Houston and Galveston, and figs and other fruit are grown. Cotton, corn, sugar cane, alfalfa and all sorts of vegetables are other staples. The rainfall is ample, ranging from 35 to more than 40 inches a year. The country is from 30 to 150 feet above sea level and the climate is uniformly delightful.

On the way to Galveston from this city there is an uninterrupted stretch of the most productive soil in the state. Soon after leaving Houston the sense of the unlimited is felt. There and all the way to near Galveston Bay thousands of cattle used to roam, and this industry has not yet been abandoned. The pasturage is exceptionally rich. Great herds may still be seen between the many cities and towns. But the small farms are slowly crowding the long horn out.

"Ten acres, and plenty," is a common saying here, and one that is being realized right along. Ten acres and a small fortune is not the exception when the acreage is devoted to fruit or vegetable growing. But here, as elsewhere, it depends upon the farmer. Industry is the capital that counts, and with it sufficient knowledge to make the application of hard work worth while, for the money required to get a ten-acre farm is regained sometimes in a year; seldom are more than two years required before the investment has been made good.

To stand on one of the station platforms of a small farming community and observe the development in progress is inspiring. To go beyond the farms and sweep the horizon with the eye gives romance to the situation. As level as a calm sea, the gentle roll hardly perceptible, and without a break to where sky and land meet, it can be monotous only to those who lack imagination. The fruit farms are breaking this unimpeded view, and it is only a question of a few years before the person who wishes to get the inspiration of the plains will have to go far to the western borders of the state.

Up to the Panhandle district, as large as several Northeastern states, is a far reach from here, but a visit to it is necessary to get a clear idea of the development of Texas. Some one visited that district many years ago and found much of the western part arid to the eye. Some one else went there, saw several gushing springs, knew something about soil values and irrigation and settled down to make an investigation. The result was Toyah Valley.

In the language of the man who has seen the transformation, it was an evolution from aridity to alfalfa; from tobosa grass to Tokay grapes. Rain is a much desired thing in farming, and in many sections of the state can be depended upon, especially in the Houston district and northward. Irrigation, where rain is not to be expected, removes the development of the farm out of the speculative zone.

Toyah Valley produces everything that is most remunerative, from alfalfa, corn, wheat and other cereals to figs and every other fruit excepting the citrus varieties, and all the vegetables, to the nuts, bringing the highest prices in the Northern markets. This diversity of productivity is one of the inducements held out to settlers. The valley is in Reeves County, but all around irrigation has made available great reaches of country hitherto given over to barrenness. Pecos, Jeff Davis, Ward, Crane and Farmer counties are rivals of Toyah Valley.

There is no lack of the poetic among the settlers of the valley. They call it affectionately "The Golden Valley of the Golden West." There are gold mines further west, but these have no allurements for the farmer. His mine is without the speculative quality, without the "fortune or bust" gilding. The gambling temperament, almost essential to the miner, is not found where the soil gives its frequent returns in hard cash.

Railroads have reached out to this section, so that the markets are accessible. When you are told that alfalfa yields from five to seven crops a year, amounting to about six tons an acre; that corn yields from sixty to seventy bushels an acre, wheat thirty to forty bushels, oats sixty bushels and cotton as high as one and a half bales to the same piece of ground, the inclination is to doubt, especially if there is familiarity with farming in the Northeast. But the records are there. The fruit farms have given to the owners from $800 to $1,200 an acre.

The more this state is investigated the more willing is the visitor to accept the statements of farmers as truth. If the mere statement is not sufficient, the evidences of prosperity clinch the matter. There is no slovenliness in the Toyah Valley. The farm buildings are spick and span; the cattle are fat. Men and women and children are sunny; they are all optimists, with a foundation for their optimism. And here the climate, owing to the proximity of the mountains, is of that bracing variety that gives an uplift to life.

The elevation above sea level is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The summers are never hot and the winters are never cold, the settlers will tell you, and the records of temperatures will bear them out. At first, in this investigation, it was deemed advisable to get at the facts from the records, without recourse to the inhabitants. This plan will be continued, but so far records and verbal statements have agreed.

The people who are coming to the Toyah Valley and nearby districts and to the Houston section are in the main Americans. They number about 95 per cent. Few have been lured to the state without an investigation. They had the Missouri spirit of wanting to know, to see for themselves. The stories they heard smacked of the impossible, of the gold brick variety. It seemed incredible to them that conditions could be so desirable. But those who came and did not stay were few, indeed.

"We want a home," was the way the general settler put it. "We do not expect a fortune in a few years. We want a good living and are willing to work hard for it." It doesn't require much delving into conditions to see that this want has been more than supplied in the sections so far visited.

SQUADRON FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Five Warships To Be Sent to Argentine Centennial.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—At the request of the State Department, Secretary Meyer has directed the formation of a special service squadron, to take part in the celebration of the first centennial of the independence of the Argentine Republic next May. The squadron will be composed of the large armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington, now of the Pacific station, and the Montana and the North Carolina, now of the Atlantic fleet, with the Tennessee as flagship. The scout cruiser Chester will also be attached to the squadron for the use of the admiral in command, as it can ascend La Plata River. The commander of the squadron has not yet been selected.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, January 3.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel JAMES M. BURNS (retired), from organized militia of West Virginia, January 31, to his home.

Captain FRANK C. JEWELL, coast artillery, from 9th Company, to unassigned list, to commanding officer, artillery district of Boston, for staff duty.

Captain GEORGE VIDMER, 11th Cavalry, assume charge construction work Fort Oglethorpe, relieving Captain MELVIN W. ROWELL, 11th Cavalry.

Captain BRIANT H. WELLS, 29th Infantry, detailed in quartermaster's department, to Department of the East as assistant to chief quartermaster, vice Captain FRANK A. GRANT, quartermaster, to San Francisco.

Captain HENRY C. MERRIAM, coast artillery, from Fort McHenry to proper station.

First Lieutenant JOSEPH A. GREEN, coast artillery, assume temporary charge construction work at Forts H. G. Wright, Terry, Michie, Trumbull and Mansfield, relieving Captain CHARLES T. BAKER, quartermaster.

First Lieutenant SANDERFORD JARMAN, coast artillery, assume temporary charge construction work at Fort Morgan, relieving Captain HARRY B. CHAMBERLIN, quartermaster.

First Lieutenant JOHN E. MUNROE, coast artillery, assume charge construction work at Forts Howard, Armistead, Carroll and McHenry, vice Major CHARLES C. BALLOU, 7th Infantry.

First Lieutenant HORACE F. SPURGIN, coast artillery, assume charge construction work at Forts Washington and Hunt, relieving Captain HARRY L. PETTUS, quartermaster, to temporary charge general depot quartermaster's department in Washington, in addition to present duties as constructing quartermaster Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, vice Major MOSES G. ZALINSKI, quartermaster, to office quartermaster general for temporary duty.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES K. ROCKWELL, corps of engineers, assume charge construction work at Washington barracks, relieving Captain HARRY L. PETTUS, quartermaster.

NAVY.

Lieutenant D. A. WEAVER, detached command the Tarantula; to duty in connection with the Salmon, and duty in command when placed in commission.

Ensign C. W. NIMITZ, detached command the Plunger; to duty in connection with the Snapper, and duty in command when placed in commission.

Ensign C. A. HINKAMP, detached the Octopus; to command the Tarantula.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

Dec. 31—The Vestal at Norfolk; the Mars at Hampton Roads; the Reid at Newport; the Solace at Tompkinsville; the Hist at Manzanillo.

Jan. 1—The Charleston at Yokohama; the Maryland and the Colorado at Shanghai; the Nina at Norfolk; the Nanshan at Cavité.

Jan. 2—The West Virginia and the Pennsylvania at Nagasaki.

Jan. 3—The South Dakota and the California at Shanghai.

SAILED.

Dec. 31—The Vestal, from Lambert Point for Norfolk; the Mars, from Lambert Point for Hampton Roads; the Solace, from New York City for Tompkinsville; the Cæsar, from Port Said for Gibraltar.

Jan. 1—The Denver and the Galveston, from Cavité for Guam; the Patuxent, from Norfolk for New York; the Potomac, from Boston for New York; the Reid, from Newport for Charleston.

The New York placed in reserve at navy yard, Philadelphia.

The Denver and the Galveston, detached from Pacific fleet, will proceed in company from Cavité to west coast, thence to their home yards, the Denver to Mare Island and the Galveston to Bremerton.

The Patuxent and the Potomac assigned to Atlantic fleet.

"UNSINKABLE" TARGET SINKS.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—The air-chambered "unsinkable" target, which cost $15,000, and which was shipped from the Brooklyn navy yard to be used in the winter target practice of the Pacific fleet in the Philippines, went to the bottom after receiving two broadsides from the Charleston, according to letters received at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The target was of armor plate, with protected air chambers to keep it afloat, but the 6-inch guns punched it full of holes and it sank.

FEWER ADULTERATED DRUGS.

Albany, Jan. 3.—A marked decrease in the sales of adulterated drugs in this state was reported at the annual meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy to-day by the committee which investigated the question. This condition is attributed to the more rigid inspections under recent laws.

In the examinations held for pharmacists' and druggists' licenses 362 applicants passed last year. It was reported that under the inspection system of the pharmacy board 5,745 stores had been inspected in 1909, in 475 towns and cities.

Of Interest to Women

EXTENDS ITS FIELD

New Charms and New Uses for Robe d'Interieur.

The robe d'intérieur is gradually extending its usefulness. Having advanced from the boudoir to the afternoon tea table, it is now considered proper for informal dinners, in the home circle or with a few intimate friends or for any occasion where semi-toilet is permissible; for the artists of dress have now made of this garment a thing so complex, elaborate and beautiful that the seclusion which was once its portion would seem like the selfish hoarding of an art treasure in an inaccessible tower.

TEA GOWN OF PALE BLUE SATIN CHARMEUSE, VEILED WITH MAUVE MARQUISETTE AND GIRDLED WITH AMETHYSTS AND TURQUOISES.

These onetime rest robes are now made with fitted linings and designed on lines similar to those used in dinner toilets. Lines and materials are much the same as for the formal gowns, but nowhere are long lines brought out to greater advantage. As the short waist still prevails in these garments, and as they are all made with ample trains, the full, long sweep of the skirt permits a particularly effective draping of tunics and scarfs. In some cases the ends of the scarf, which has been used to drape the corsage in front, are tacked at the waist line in the back and serve to loop up the draped skirt a little below the knees.

The tunic, or overdress, is always of some sheer, semi-transparent fabric, and the corsage is either elaborately embroidered or trimmed with chiffon lace or sponged net. The sleeves carry out the idea of flowing, ample lines, which is the predominating one in the tea gown, and it is here that the garment differs most conspicuously from the formal evening gown. The tea gown has loose, billowy elbow sleeves, while the dinner gown has no sleeves at all or only a short puff.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Rice Cooked in Milk.
Boiled Eggs. Spider Corn Cake.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Sliced Tongue.
Bread and Butter Sandwiches.
Peach Preserves. Lemon Cookies.
Chocolate.
DINNER.
Clear Consommé.
Roast Mutton, Currant Jelly.
Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Celery.
Bleached Endive.
Ice Cream.
Coffee.

RICE COOKED IN MILK.

Rice cooked in the ordinary way would probably not be relished as a breakfast cereal, but when it is cooked in equal proportions of milk and water it is delicious. Add a pinch of salt, of course, and take care that it does not burn.

SPIDER CORN CAKE.

For the spider corn cake sift a liberal cup and two-thirds of Indian meal, a third of a cup of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Add a cupful of sweet milk in which a small teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, a cupful of sour milk or sour cream, and two eggs. Beat the batter vigorously. Grease a spider or frying pan with one or two tablespoonfuls of butter. Pour the mixture into it and set it in the oven. Pour in a cupful of milk just before closing the oven door. Do not stir this milk through the batter. When done it will form a creamy layer that is very appetizing. Let the cake cook in a very hot oven until thoroughly brown all over. Serve entire and cut at the table as you would a pie. A spider with a short handle that can be slipped into the oven should be used.

TAIL WILL WAG DOG

West Will Soon Outstrip the East, Says Zuebelin.

Talking about "The Dynamic West" before the Women's Branch of the National Civic Federation at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, Professor Charles Zuebelin said that the West is the big tail of the Eastern dog, which threatens to grow large enough to wag him off his feet.

"New Yorkers are moving, without doubt," he said, "but they are not getting anywhere. Easterners are old and blasé; the Westerners, young and spontaneous. The faces tell the story. That your people can bear a great deal good humoredly any one who has taken a ride on the subway knows; but there are deep lines next to the smiles. The East has money, culture and experience; the West, nothing but courage and spontaneity; yet with these two factors it is making its way rapidly."

Becoming specific, Professor Zuebelin asserted that the West had a better system of street transportation than the East; that it has beaten the world in the matter of schools; that the influence of six Western newspapers on the thought of the country is greater than that of all the papers of the Atlantic Coast, and, finally, that two Western Senators throw the whole delegation from New York and Massachusetts into the shade. It is not that Eastern brains are inferior, he explained considerately, but that they don't seem to work.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay's Society Will Hold Meeting in Albany.

Albany is soon to have a meeting of the Equal Franchise Society, similar to those being held in the Garden Theatre, in this city. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, president of the society, has engaged an Albany theatre for some night in January, the date to be decided very soon. Mrs. Mackay will preside. Senator Everett Colby and other well known political men will be the speakers.

At the next meeting in the Garden Theatre, January 13, the speakers will be Forbes Robertson, Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. Mrs. Mackay's promised audience with Governor Hughes on the suffrage question will probably take place within the next few days.

NEW "ANTI" BLOOD.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is convinced of the importance of getting in young blood. A junior league has just been formed in Albany by Mrs. N. H. Henry, at No. 32 Elk street, in that city. The first meeting will be held this week, and will be attended by sixty or seventy young women, all members.

The state organization has a number of recruits. One of them is Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst.

REAL OPEN WORK.

"Er—where can I find the department where they sell openwork goods?" asked the man who wanted to buy his wife some peek-a-boo waists and ship them to her in Florida.

"Third counter to the right, sir," responded the tall floorwalker with a smile.

"Are you trying to make a dunce of me? That is the drug counter. What kind of openwork goods do they sell there?"

"Porous plasters, sir, and the best in town, sir."—Chicago News.

Some Ways of the World

IS THIS A SOLUTION?

A group of women in Carthage, Mo., are pluming themselves upon an achievement which, they say, solves the servant problem for good and all, and secures to them and their families all the comforts of home without any of its painful responsibilities. They have rented a house on one of the main streets of Carthage, and fitted it up with art furniture, cooks and maids, and to this house the members of the "co-operative kitchen" repair, rejoicing, three times a day to eat. All expenses are shared, and a committee deals with the servant problem.

It is a beautiful arrangement, according to the women, but the men of Carthage have yet to be heard from. It would be interesting to know how the husbands and brothers and sons of these clever women like a solution of the servant problem which compels them to put on their overcoats and rubbers to go out into the storm and the cold to find the comforts of home. Many a man prefers a cook on the rampage in his own kitchen to committee managed servants, with the knowledge that he can't growl at the wife of his bosom from behind his newspaper at breakfast without all his friends and neighbors looking on.

THE CHANDELIER'S GLARE.

Every one knows how unbecoming is the glare from a chandelier and how trying it is to the eyes as well as to the complexion, but the tinted silk shades that are sometimes used to tone the light down are very unsatisfactory, since they soon get dusty and the heat fades them. To meet this difficulty, a charming new arrangement has been devised. It is a shallow frame covered either with the same material as the cushions and hangings, or with a more transparent fabric which matches them in color. All the seams are bound in antique galloon, and when chains are not used to suspend the frame from the chandelier, wires covered with the galloon are employed. The upturned edges of the frame just reach to the top of the lights, and only enough light comes through to shed a soft radiance. The shade may be made as decorative as one pleases. It may be round instead of square, or the sides may be eight instead of four, while the top edge may be in rococo effect.

UNLIKE MRS. BRYCE

Miss Arnold Would Electioneer for "Anti" Husband.

If Miss Ethel Arnold were married, and if her husband's seat in Parliament hung in the balance, she wouldn't refuse to electioneer for him, as Mrs. Annan Bryce has done, just because he didn't believe in woman suffrage. Miss Arnold said yesterday, in an interview at the home of Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, No. 16 East 11th street, where she is staying since her arrival on Sunday from England, that she thought Mrs. Bryce ought to be in Scotland helping her husband. The success of the Liberals means so much more to England, she thinks, than the success of woman suffrage that, much as she desires woman suffrage, she believes every Liberal woman should count the party first and woman's cause second. Votes for women, she said, could wait.

Miss Arnold, who has come to America to talk on suffrage and the economic position of women, brings gloomy news of the suffrage movement in England. It seems to her that woman's cause will have to wait there, and all because of the militant suffragettes and their doings.

"Don't," she said earnestly, "whatever you do in America, don't put on the red cap. The militants have set the public against the cause immeasurably in England. As an instance, in the last borough elections, out of fifty-one women up for local offices in London—good women, nothing against them personally—only five were returned. Friends of mine who canvassed for these women told me that the people to whose houses they went laughed in their faces. 'What!' they said, 'vote for a woman candidate after the way women are going on? No, indeed!'"

Some of Mrs. Pankhurst's youthful adherents, Miss Arnold said, had been worked up to a state of hysteria in which they would stop at nothing.

"A friend of mine," she related, "heard one of them say at a meeting, 'Oh, well, some of us will have to swing for this sooner or later, so what's the odds?' Their programme has developed rapidly in the last year. I know that Mr. Asquith goes daily in fear of vitriol. Naturally, this doesn't make our statesmen feel very favorably toward woman suffrage. I know that Mr. Balfour, whose friendship has been so much counted on, is reconsidering his attitude toward the movement very much."

"Does Mrs. Pankhurst sanction everything that is done?" Miss Arnold was asked.

"Absolutely. I went to see Mrs. Pankhurst after a particularly militant demonstration, and I asked her what, after all, they got out of it. 'Advertising,' she said. Well, I admit that the militants have advertised the movement, but is it worth while to commit outrages for the sake of a paragraph in the morning papers?

"I'm sorry for the mistaken young recruits to the militant cause. It is pitiful, the sufferings of some of those girls of eighteen and twenty told off to break up meetings. They nearly die of fear, some of them, before the meeting takes place. Some have been known to faint again and again, just from apprehension. Then they screw up their courage to go to the meeting and scream out something; and then they are thrust out.

"I have a great liking for Mrs. Pankhurst. I think she is sincere, but she has put back the suffrage movement in England. I shouldn't be surprised," Miss Arnold added, "if you in America got the ballot long before the English women. But don't get militant. Woman suffrage is in the air, it's bound to come, but dynamics won't help it."

Miss Arnold thought the government "quite justified" in the forced feeding of the hunger strikers in jail. "They could do nothing else under the circumstances," she said.

She differs with her sister, Mrs. Humphry Ward, about divorce as well as about votes for women.

"My sister thinks divorce a disease," she said. "It seems to me a sign of health—the revolt of girls against the double standard of morals."

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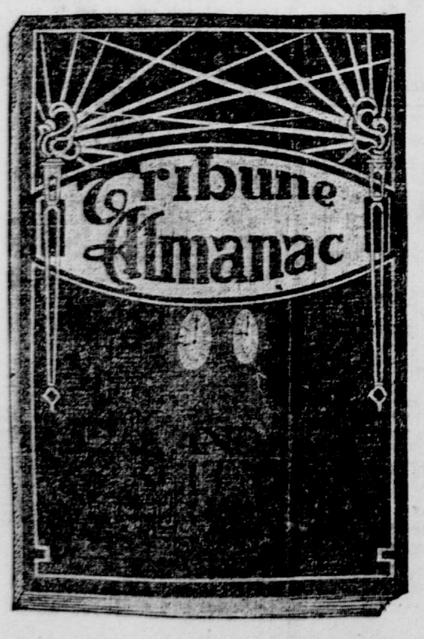

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