

BALLINGER RESCUES

SAVES FINE VALLEY.

San Francisco Wished to Use Hetch-Hetchy as Reservoir.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Secretary Ballinger has taken the first step toward the cancellation of the Garfield order, by which it was proposed to flood the beautiful Hetch-Hetchy valley in the Yosemite National Park in order to afford a water supply for the city of San Francisco and its suburbs.

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Secretary Hitchcock emphatically refused to grant the request of the Mayor and Supervisors of San Francisco. He conducted an investigation and also refused to advise the permit. The opponents of the proposition have all along contended that there were other available sources of supply for the city of San Francisco.

When the bill of Representative Smith, of California, was before the House Committee on Public Lands last year, Representative Herbert Parsons made a careful study of the subject and prepared a minority adverse report on it.

In conclusion, Mr. Parsons said: "Unwilling through me to deny to San Francisco and other cities on the bay of San Francisco the use of Hetch-Hetchy if it was essential as a storage reservoir for a municipal water supply, a condition that seems not to exist unless it be that it is essential because it can be got from the Federal government for next to nothing, I believe in the use of the water for the purpose of Hetch-Hetchy uninterfered with for the use and enjoyment of all the people and to carry out the policy intended when it was included within the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park."

To determine the necessity of retaining Hetch-Hetchy as a water supply for the city, Secretary Ballinger, in October last instructed Director George Otis Smith, of the Geological Survey, and Engineers Hill and Hopsop, of the Reclamation Service, to investigate the subject.

These officials have rendered their reports and concur in the conclusion that the Lake Eleanor project is amply sufficient to meet the present and prospective needs of the city.

TO HELP INDIANS.

Demonstration Farms To Be Established at Agencies.

Washington, Feb. 27.—With a view to extending a helping hand to the Indian in his advance toward civic usefulness and to assist him in meeting the competition of the white man, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has issued instructions to all the agents of demonstration farms in the agencies situated in agricultural sections, to serve as models in improved methods of tilling the soil.

The plan, which was evolved by the Indian office at a convention of superintendents of the service held in Washington a few months ago, contemplates the utilization at each school or agency of such land as is available for the maintenance of a farm where the Indians will be instructed in the best methods of planting, cultivation and harvesting and the proper rotation of the crops, at least half of our war reserves being made as nearly as possible self-supporting.

In addition to their instructive feature these demonstration farms will furnish purses to the red men when necessary, and in sections where the allotments are adapted to stock raising an improvement in the quality of stock will be the object in order to insure good teams, healthy cattle, etc.

The model farms will be conducted from the point of view of simplicity, an essential element in the education of the Indian. They will be placed in charge of skilled farmers, and from the start will be made as nearly as possible self-supporting.

"The Indian does not consider his tomorrow," says the circular of instructions to agents, "but he does think a great deal of his domain. When it is explained that vast tracts of idle land are lying waste, he is sure to pass into the hands of white men unless he makes use of them. It is believed that something will result. To withstand the invasion of the white man the Indian will find thriving farms of more effect than delegations to Congress."

CHANGE IN TARGET PRACTICE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The target practice of the coast artillery heretofore has been confined to theoretical shooting with the big guns, the hits and misses being calculated by telescopic observations made from shore based on the place where the shots splashed in the sea. All this is to be changed, and hereafter being conducted on the water, which will show without doubt where the shots strike.

FOR INEXPERIENCED BORROWERS

Many women own real estate in New York City and many of them are dependent on their own business ability to take care of it.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company takes particular pains to advise and assist such owners when they mortgage their property and to see that they pay only the proper rate of interest and fair charges.

THE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus, \$14,000,000. 126 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Nassau St., Bldg. 200 Fulton St., Jamaica.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.) PRESIDENT'S HUMILITY.—They told me that to be Chief Executive of the United States made a man conceited. It is not true. It makes him humble and robs him of the last atom of self-conceit he ever possessed. Why, he finds that there is no man so inexperienced that he is incompetent to advise the President, no youth so callow that he cannot give pointers to the head of the nation. He learns that lawyers on whose shoulders the ink is not yet dry can perforate his legal opinions with constitutional flaws, and that, were it not for the astuteness and discernment of the bureau chiefs in the federal organization, he would be the defenceless dupe of every schemer who sought to foster a new fundamental policy on an untried public.

PRIDE CAME FIRST.—When, last April, Clifford Pinchot warned the President of the reactionary tendencies of Secretary Ballinger, Mr. Taft took occasion to make some inquiries, and even went so far as to discuss with Judge Ballinger the question of Pinchot's removal. When, in August, Pinchot sent Glavis to Beverly with a formal set of charges, duly prepared by the law officer of the Bureau of Forestry, Mr. Taft spent many days and frequently burned the midnight oil examining the evidence, studying the records of the Interior Department, and weighing his conclusions. Then he prepared an opinion in his best judicial manner. So conclusively did he dispose of the charges that he actually prided himself a little, he now admits, on the exhaustiveness and conclusive character of that opinion. But that was many months ago. Having been advised by the daily and periodical press that his opinion was valueless, that he had failed completely to penetrate the depths of the problem with which he had contended, he requested the Attorney General to do the work all over again.

MR. TAFT'S INFLUENCE.—The effectiveness of the President's ground was never better demonstrated than it was yesterday, when the House Committee on Interstate Commerce decided informally to report the administration interstate commerce bill, court clause and all, practically in the same form as it was reported from the Senate committee. While there is still the general belief that this bill will pass practically in the form urged by the administration, the Senate will pass the postal savings bank bill on Thursday. When it reaches the House it will be in the land of its enemies, but it is expected that it will be made the subject of a compromise bill.

SENATOR CARTER'S SOLUTION.—The bitter controversy which has attended the proposition that the rate of postage on magazine mail should be increased seems destined to be completely obliterated through the eminently practical suggestion of Senator Carter, that all such legislation should be placed in the postal reorganization bill, soon to be reported from the Senate Postoffice Committee. Mr. Carter points out that Congress has expended \$76,000 to secure from experts a plan of reorganization for the postal service; that it has learned from these experts that under the existing system of accounting nothing can be known

TAWNEY OBJECTS.

Against Government's Naval Programme.

Washington, Feb. 27.—In a caustic statement to-night Representative James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, announces his complete opposition to the government's naval programme, as it was outlined yesterday by the committee by Secretary Meyer. Mr. Tawney foresees bankruptcy of the government if such programmes are adhered to, and he charges their agitation to a conspiracy of the ship-building interests of the United States.

"These interests," he said, "are even now getting ready to start another war scare, by stimulating popular favor for an extravagant outlay for the navy." "The 'competitive shipbuilding scheme' which Mr. Tawney says is sought by Secretary Meyer, in his opinion is fraught with danger, and the outlay necessary will compel the levying of greatly increased taxes or render necessary some issue if the Treasury is not to be drained."

"I have read of the government's tentative naval programme with profound astonishment," said Mr. Tawney in his statement. "One reason for my surprise at this more than ambitious naval programme which is suggested is the fact that it involves a great increase in our now enormously large appropriations for naval purposes without basing it on any necessity whatever as a means of national defence, and also without any regard whatever to the fact that in this fiscal year we are facing a deficit, and that next fiscal year we will be near our aggregate revenues in the amount appropriated this season."

"If our naval policy is to be determined by our ability to compete with old nations in the number and size of our battleships, then the naval policy in question should be adopted and carried out without reference either to our necessities for national defence or to the expenditures necessary to reach that ambitious goal."

EDITORS GO TO WASHINGTON. Foreign Language Men to See Taft About Immigration.

Headed by Louis Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, a delegation consisting of twenty-five leading foreign-born editors and residents left for Washington last night for an appointment this morning to discuss the proposed restrictive immigration measures now before Congress.

SHERIDAN'S ABILITY.

Notable Career of Lawyer Attacked by Glavis.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Feb. 27.—James M. Sheridan, the young Colorado attorney who is conducting the case of the government against the Cunningham claimants to Alaska coal lands, and whose ability has been severely attacked by L. R. Glavis and Horace T. Love, former special agent and present special agent of the General Land Office, does not impress one as either incompetent or inexperienced. He appears to be a shrewd, clean cut, energetic young man, who has enjoyed more than an ordinary experience, and it does not surprise F. Richardson, of the firm of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins, of Denver, saying of him:

"Sheridan is the brightest young man I have ever met. If the government loses its case at Seattle it will be because there is no merit in the case. If any lawyer in the United States can win the case Sheridan can."

Much has been made of the fact that Mr. Sheridan took his degree at George Washington University in 1908, but little is said of the fact that he had studied law for two years in the office of the firm named above before the Spanish war broke out—when he enlisted; that he enjoyed considerable legal experience in the Philippines under General George W. Davis, Kobbe, Samuel Sumner, Bates and Leonard Wood; that he served some time in Manila as translator in the office of the judge advocate general; that he was recommended by Generals Davis and Sumner for Governor of Moro, and that while doing legal work in Washington he prepared a monograph on "Criminality in the Philippine Islands," which is regarded as a standard work. In the light of these facts it is not surprising that Mr. Richardson says of him: "He was an accomplished lawyer even at the time he took his degree at George Washington, in 1908."

Moreover, James Sheridan is a fighter. He comes of fighting blood, being a son of P. J. Sheridan, the Irish agitator, who was referred to as "No. 1" by Scotland Yard because of his activity in the Land League, and was obliged to flee to this country.

PHONE GIRLS TALL.

Not Accepted Under Five Feet, Says Report.

Washington, Feb. 27.—She is not a telephone girl if she is under five feet in height. The companies employ only girls who can reach to the top of their switchboards and a reasonable distance sideways from their positions, and the short ones never get a chance.

Conditions existing in telephone exchanges throughout the country are set forth in a report recently sent to the Senate dealing with the investigation made by the Bureau of Labor. The bulk of the report deals with the women employees—there are 17,210 of them working at the switchboards for twenty-seven companies in twenty-six states, which figures do not include the agents of the bureau visited seventy-three exchanges, and found them, generally speaking, well housed. In many cases the girls were compelled to walk up from one to four flights of stairs, and more than two-thirds of the complaints heard were because of the height of the switchboards.

In some cities imposing medical or physical examinations are required of applicants. The height is often determined without the applicant's knowledge by a young woman, who engages the former in conversation while she compares the level of the switchboard with the date. Agents of the bureau visited seventy-three exchanges, and found them, generally speaking, well housed. In many cases the girls were compelled to walk up from one to four flights of stairs, and more than two-thirds of the complaints heard were because of the height of the switchboards.

Wages for telephone girls vary from a highest monthly average of \$36.96 in New York City to \$22.40 in Nashville, Tenn. In some of the smaller cities the average goes even lower, particularly in the South. The Bell company employs 16,226 women operators, at an average monthly wage of \$30.81. Efficient service is possible up to 225 calls an hour for each girl. She cannot answer more than that without injury to herself or injuring the service. The bureau has reached the conclusion that the operator who has not enough to do does not in Chicago constantly busy, however, does not properly attend to what she has.

Commissioner Neill strongly urges the practical elimination of overtime for operators, and says this can be brought about if the larger cities will set the example. If New York City had done so, but in Chicago the Bell operators have about 28 per cent of overtime, and in New Orleans as high as 38 per cent.

TRAPPED BY A MIRROR.

Reflection Seen by Woman Leads to Arrest of Alleged Burglar.

The reflection of his face in a mirror led to the arrest yesterday of a burglar of Otto Dreyer, who said he lived in a Chatham Square lodging house. It was charged that on Saturday night, during the absence of Mrs. Mary Ryckman from her home, at No. 33 Lee avenue, Williamsburg, Dreyer was ransacking the front basement dining room and had taken from a desk \$4, a safety razor and other things when Mrs. Ryckman returned.

The man was so much occupied that he failed to observe Mrs. Ryckman at the basement door. As he looked into a mirror he saw that he was being observed. She gave one scream, and the man dove through a window and escaped over the rear fence.

SECOND CLASS MAIL

DEPARTMENT'S SIDE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Postoffice Department gave out a reply to-day to the statement of the Periodical Publishers' Association of America regarding second class mail rates. It declares that the contentions of the publishers are erroneous or misleading, and that every important conclusion reached by them is fallacious. It adds: "The pamphlet not only discloses a surprising ignorance of the postal service, but what is still more unfortunate, it shows the lack of essential information regarding the postal service. So far as the assertions made in the pamphlet have been given credence, the Periodical Publishers' Association owes it to the department, to the public and to itself to make proper correction."

Discussing the length of haul, the department says: "The conclusion that there is no more expense in the government in carrying magazines an average distance of 1,048 miles than in carrying newspapers 23 miles is so palpably wrong as hardly to deserve comment. Mr. Wilder's argument is based on the fact that the cost of carrying postage of 10 cents is greater on certain mail routes, where the weights of mail carried are small, than on many longer lines where the weights carried are greater. He asserts that 'as the newspapers are in the short hauls, they are more costly to the government a higher rate a pound than magazines.' This involves a gross error of assumption. Newspapers, because they are hauled a small average distance, are likely to be carried on the short, light weight routes, while the magazines, being heavier, are carried on the long, heavy weight routes. As a matter of fact, it is the main lines that carry the large weight newspapers, while the short, light weight routes seldom touch large cities. The fact that the entire weight of mail in classes carrying second class postage is little more than 19 per cent of the weight of newspapers alone carried on all the railroads."

DEFICIT AND SURPLUS.

The publishers' statement said: "With proper allowance for rural delivery service there is a surplus of over \$20,000,000 in all the operations of the postoffice." To this the department replies: "The reason given for omitting rural delivery service seems to be that it is unprofitable. With equal force it might be said that with proper allowance for second class mail, there is a surplus of over \$6,000,000 in all the operations of the postoffice. The fact that the department is conducting one branch of its business at a loss of \$20,000,000 annually would demand attention."

The contention that second class mail should not be charged with its proportionate share of the cost of rural delivery is most unreasonable, the department says, adding: "Rural delivery is no more a governmental 'privilege' than city delivery. These two services perform similar functions, one making delivery to the rural and the other to the city population. The department is conservative in charging to second class mail 42.3 per cent of the cost of rural delivery. Statistics show that 45 per cent of the weight of mail handled in this service consists of second class matter. Were it not for the rural delivery service the material loss of the magazines would be materially reduced."

In conclusion the department says: "A thorough analysis of the argument advanced by the Periodical Publishers' Association regarding the department's figures discloses nothing to justify their modification in any essential particular. The government is losing money on the postal service of second class matter sent through the mails, the annual loss to the national treasury from this cause being approximately \$4,000,000. Under present conditions this loss is bound to grow larger from year to year. Surprising as it may seem, there are now about twenty-seven thousand publications in this country enjoying this class of privilege, a large proportion of which are magazines, and the number is rapidly increasing."

The vast sum the taxpayers of the country are annually expending in order to permit the distributing of newspapers and magazines far below the cost to the government could be applied in other ways to the benefit of the postal service with much greater advantage to the public generally. For example, if the rate on second class mail were made high enough to cover the entire cost of transporting and handling it, the loss has not been suggested, it is possible, without creating a deficit, to reduce the postage on letters from two cents to one cent. Every time a two-cent stamp is now placed on a letter it defrays not only the expense of handling and transporting the letter, but helps to pay in almost equal measure the cost of distributing through the mails the periodical publications of the country."

POSTAL CLERKS MEET.

Seek Greater Freedom in Discussion of Complaints.

The New York local of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks held one of its alternative of a forty-eight hour working week, which he said the American Federation of Labor would support, and then read the Gompers letter. Gompers in this letter said that a resolution in aid of the eight hour bill came before the American Federation of Labor and pledging the clerks to furnish all necessary data in their power. Independent of aiding the American Federation of Labor in its efforts in support of the bill for free speech and a free press, it was also decided to agitate for a modification of Mr. Taft's order. The postal savings bank bill was unanimously endorsed, and it was announced that the same action was being taken by locals in other cities.

ADMIRAL SCHROEDER REPORTS.

Says Work at Guantanamo Is Making Satisfactory Progress.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Rear Admiral Schroeder, in command of the Atlantic fleet's manoeuvres now in progress at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, has reported by wireless to the Secretary of the Navy that the work is making satisfactory progress. The Admiral's report was observed, he says, by the making ceremonies there being also several boat races and an athletic meet ashore.

The men of the fleet are being put through all sorts of practice, including turning drills and towing exercises at sea, searching for mines, sailing, target practice with handpikes and boat guns, while one regiment, consisting of the landing forces of the Connecticut, the Kansas, the Virginia and the Missouri, has pitched camp ashore for two weeks and is holding small arms target practice company, battalion and regimental drills and camp routine. All men who cannot swim are being taught, 559 having qualified during the week.

NEW CIGAR STAMP FAVORED. Washington, Feb. 27.—Secretary Dickinson has decided to recommend to the Philippine government a change in the form of the stamp that is now placed on cigars made in the islands so as to meet the objection of the domestic market that the stamp is misleading. It has been contended that the stamp led consumers to believe that the quality and purity of the cigars were certified by the United States government.

EGAN TRUSTS COOK.

Minister Unwilling to Believe Peary's Charges.

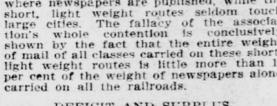
Washington, Feb. 27.—I shall believe that Dr. Cook, the explorer, is an honest man until there is definite proof to the contrary," said Maurice F. Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, in an address here last night before the members of the University Club. Minister Egan, who was the first American to greet Dr. Cook at Copenhagen on his arrival from the Arctic, said that the University of Copenhagen's board had already announced that the records furnished by Dr. Cook of his trip to the extreme north were not sufficient to enable them to determine that he had been to the North Pole. Fully half of the people in Denmark, Dr. Egan said, still believed that Dr. Cook did reach the pole. He had received hundreds of letters in which confidence in Dr. Cook was expressed. Minister Egan said that he had asked Mr. Lonsdale, Dr. Cook's secretary, what was Dr. Cook's mental condition when he left him in New York to take the records of the polar trip to Copenhagen. "He's half mad," Mr. Lonsdale said, according to Dr. Egan. "He is possessed with the idea that he is going to be assassinated."

OLD CHORISTER DEAD.

Louisville, Feb. 27.—John Hite Morton Morris will be buried in Cave Hill Cemetery to-morrow shrouded in the vestments he wore during his sixty-one years of continuous service in the choir of Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal). He was the oldest Anglican chorister in America, being seventy-eight years old at the time of his death. He was a member of the noted Morris family of Philadelphia.

Store Ready at 8:15 A. M.

Directly on the Interborough Subway Eight Car Lines Each Way to Store



Full pages of Wanamaker News in Tonight's Evening Telegram, Evening Mail, Evening Post and Brooklyn Standard Union.

Last Day of the February FURNITURE SALE

If a Man Is to Furnish a House He Can Come to Wanamaker's Any Day

But If An Economy of 10 to 50 Per Cent. Is a Consideration, He Will Come Today

From 8:15 to 6 o'clock today, every piece of furniture in the Wanamaker Galleries will be marked less than its normal market price.

Many odd pieces will be as low as HALF PRICE. Every piece of furniture is taken from our own Gallery or warehouse stocks, whose list prices, during other months, are from 10 per cent. to double those on the present price-tickets.

Furniture marked at half is so quoted because it is the remainder of a broken style-range, an odd piece or suite, or a sample that cannot be used for duplicate orders.

If half-price furniture does not meet the requirements for a certain style, one may be reasonably certain to find the wanted piece or suite at a saving of 10 per cent., or better.

If you are selecting for your out-of-town house and it is not yet ready to receive your purchases, they will be held (by arrangement) for future delivery.

During this sale we have sold about a thousand pieces a day.

WE ARE WILLING TO SELL EVERY REMAINING PIECE TODAY, at these large discounts, if wise people oblige us.

It is impossible to quote even a hundredth of the many opportunities.

Here Are a Few of the Pieces at 50 Per Cent. Less

- At \$42.50, from \$85—An Early English oak hall chair; leather seat, twisted posts, carved back.
At \$12, from \$24—Mahogany rocker; cane back, slip seat.
At \$125, from \$250—Two-piece library suite; mahogany legs, silk velour.
At \$27.50, from \$55—Ball-bearing revolving chair for library; quartered oak; spring seats; upholstered.
At \$10, from \$20—Mahogany occasional chair, with velour seat and back.
At \$110, from \$220—Four-piece gold suite; silk tapestry.
At \$142.50, from \$285—Carved dark mahogany reception-room suite; Louis XVI. style; damask upholstery.
At \$127.50, from \$255—Library suite; three pieces; mahogany legs, overstuffed upholstery in damask, brass nails.
Fifth Gallery, New Building.
At \$19.50, from \$39—Circassian walnut dressing table, handsomely figured.
At \$219.50, from \$439—Twin beds and dresser, white mahogany, inlaid.
At \$70, from \$140—Satinwood cheval glass, with carved supports.
At \$40, from \$80—An attractive cheval glass in white enamel, carved standards, cane back panel.
At \$100, from \$200—Washtand, mahogany and satinwood inlays, marble top and back.
At \$52.50, from \$105—Gold fire screen; tapestry panel.
At \$27.50, from \$55—Oak candlestick.
At \$125, from \$250—Oakwood curio cabinet; curved ends, plate glass shelves, ormolu mounts.
At \$40, from \$80—Empire card table; folding top; mahogany.
At \$5, from \$10—Vernis-Martin pedestal.
At \$60, from \$120—Drop-leaf eight-legged table; Dutch market inlay.
At \$13.50, from \$27—Mahogany cellolette, with copper-lined top.
Sixth Gallery, New Building.
At \$15, from \$30—High-back, golden-oak arm-chair; leather seat.
At \$8, from \$16—Golden-oak arm rocker; leather cushions.
At \$4, from \$8—Mahogany-finish arm-chair; saddle seat.
At \$5.25, from \$10.50—Brown-oak arm rocker; leather seat and back.
At \$17.25, from \$34.50—Imitation mahogany settee; leather seat.
At \$3.50, from \$7—Imitation mahogany rocker.
Seventh Gallery, New Building.

Fortify Your System

against Colds and "Grippe." You need an invigorating drink in this weather.

BASS' ALE

Makes rich, red blood and fortifies you against the sudden changes of this season of the year.

It's the most seasonable drink. On Draught and in Bottle Everywhere.

Do You Drink Olive Oil?

Your health would be better, your complexion clearer and your digestion perfect if you took a tablespoonful of Chris Olive Oil before or with each meal.

Chris Olive Oil

(pronounced SHERIS) Physicians of all schools recommend Chris Olive Oil because of its purity and flavor.

An interesting leaflet, "The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil," sent free. Add 10 cents and we mail a sample bottle.

Where Chris is not easily obtained through dealers we supply direct.

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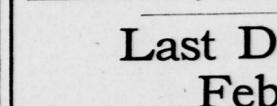
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against Colds and "Grippe." You need an invigorating drink in this weather.

BASS' ALE

Makes rich, red blood and fortifies you against the sudden changes of this season of the year.

It's the most seasonable drink. On Draught and in Bottle Everywhere.

Do You Drink Olive Oil?

Your health would be better, your complexion clearer and your digestion perfect if you took a tablespoonful of Chris Olive Oil before or with each meal.

Chris Olive Oil

(pron