

GALLINGER MAY RESIGN

New Hampshire Senator Considering Retirement.

MEMBER OF "OLD GUARD"

Has Five Years to Serve, but May Go Next March—Huff Not to Seek Re-election.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 22.—Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, is seriously considering the advisability of resigning from the Senate at the end of this Congress. While he has reached no definite decision, he has given the subject such serious consideration since he learned of the purpose of Senators Aldrich and Hale to retire next spring that a number of his more intimate friends believe he will take the step, although his present term will not expire until March 3, 1915.

Mr. Gallinger was seventy-three years old on March 28, and he will have served his state in the Senate twenty years next March, and he has always been closely associated with that leadership which is now passing away. From the beginning of his service in the upper house and in his four years' service in the House of Representatives he has been an earnest and energetic worker, and especially so since the death of Senator McMillan, of Michigan, whom he succeeded as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

As chairman of the District Committee Mr. Gallinger has had, in addition to his 411,000 constituents in New Hampshire, 278,000 residents of the District, all of whom looked on him as their Senator and went to him with all their troubles. While he has never been made the butt of unkind criticism, as has Senator Hale, and more especially Senator Aldrich, Mr. Gallinger has often felt the weight of his responsibility for the affairs of the District, and although he is of a kindly and genial disposition he has more than once found the tactics of the insurgents little short of intolerable.

There is a strong disposition among the older Senators to feel that with the passing of the old guard the pleasure of service in the Senate is at an end, and it is this feeling more than anything else which predisposes Mr. Gallinger to take the step he contemplates. His resignation, if he determines upon it, will prove another serious blow to the supremacy of New England in the councils of the Senate.

ALDRICH SEES PRESIDENT

Renews Pledges of Support to Legislative Programme.

Washington, April 22.—Senator Aldrich had a conference with President Taft today regarding the legislative situation in the Senate, and it is understood, pledged himself anew to devote the remaining days of his term in the Senate to furtherance of administrative measures. He is anxious, it is said, that his last service in the Senate shall be in loyal support of all measures calculated to reflect credit on the Republican administration. This determination is largely due to the Rhode Island Senator's devotion to the President and his appreciation of the many kind words Mr. Taft has spoken for him.

MAY INVESTIGATE UNIVERSITY

Endowment Fund of George Washington Alleged to Have Been Dissipated.

Washington, April 22.—As a result of a resolution passed by the House Committee on the District of Columbia regarding the affairs of George Washington University, of this city, there may be an investigation by Congress. Dr. Phillips, former dean of the Medical School of the university, charged that the Corporation endowment fund of \$200,000, which was designated as a "sacred trust," only the interest from which was to be used, had been dissipated in the payment of the annual deficit, until only \$16,000 remained of the original bequest. This \$16,000, he said, was represented only by a promissory note on some Washington property owned by President Neoham of the university, which he valued at \$8,000.

WAGE MARGINS REPORTED SMALL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Fall River, Mass., April 22.—James Tannery, president of the Textile Council, representing thirty-one thousand operatives, has given his report on the wage margins between the cost of cotton and the selling price of cloth from last November to date. The margins are extremely small. The Textile Council is displeased with the Manufacturers' Association for not sending it a draft of the new wage agreement. The old agreement will expire next month. Operatives numbering thirty thousand are demanding their wages out if the Manufacturers' Association does not waive its right.

THE ARMY OF CONSTIPATION

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a parrot illustration and text: "The Army of Constipation is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation."

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 22.—The President learned last night from the members of Congress whom he asked to the White House to confer on the prospects of the postal savings bank bill that its path through the House was far from strewn with roses, and that, if it can be passed at all, it will be only under the party lash. To that end a caucus was called to be held as soon as the interstate commerce bill is passed, at which an effort will be made to reach some form of compromise between the extreme views of the insurgents as embodied in the Senate bill and the conservative views of the regulars.

Representative Weeks told the President that the members of the House committee only two years ago. Stafford and Muddock, were cordially in favor of the bill, although a majority of the committee will support it because it was promised in the national platform and because Mr. Taft has made it a part of his legislative programme. It is believed that a bill can be got through the House, but it is not denied that the obstacles are not far from insuperable. The Senate bill makes it impossible for the deposits in the proposed banks to be invested in the securities of the United States, even though they pay an ample rate of interest, except in time of grave emergency. The local bankers, utilizing local sentiment, the business of centralization of funds in Wall Street, have succeeded in inciting the insurgents to take a stand inimical, in the opinion of the regulars and of the administration, to the federal government and to good business principles.

SENATE WILL RECEDE.—The President was assured that the Senate would recede to some extent at least from the position it took when the postal savings bill was before that body. It was then regarded as all-essential to get the bill passed and the Senate bill amended by the conference bill, and, with the unlimited debate permissible under the Senate rules, this was possible only by making such concessions to the insurgents as would shut off the flow of oratory. It is insisted by the regular Republicans and the administration shares their view—that with the government already paying 3 per cent interest on a large issue of bonds it will be folly for it to preclude the possibility of investing the postal funds in such securities. The President was told last night that it would be absolutely impossible to obtain the approval of the House for a measure so especially in the interest of the local bankers as that which passed the Senate, and he assented to the proposition that some material changes be made. The Senators present declared their conviction that they could obtain the acceptance of a conference report on a much more conservative measure than that which they originally sent to the House, and it is to that end that the House leaders will work.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL.—At present the Democratic Senators are filibustering on the interstate commerce bill, their apparent purpose being to consume so much time in the consideration of this measure that the Republicans will become discouraged and fall back on their remaining measures of Mr. Taft's legislative program.

HUGHES FOR THE BENCH

Appointment to Supreme Court After Election Possible.

Washington, April 22.—The belief appears to be growing stronger every day in administration circles that Governor Hughes of New York may yet be Justice Brewer's successor in the Supreme Court. Reports to-day are to the effect that President Taft has communicated with Governor Hughes through Senator Root and that no discouraging answer has been received.

D. A. R. VOTING AGAIN

To Choose One Honorary Vice-President General.

Washington, April 22.—Delegates to the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution were again intent on political affairs to-day. Because the election of two days previous had failed in the selection of an honorary vice-president general and one of the ten vice-presidents general, another day of balloting was in order. The delegates began voting early for four nominees for vice-president general who had failed to get a majority vote on Wednesday. From these one more vice-president will be chosen.

MR. NORTON EXPLAINS

Denies That Thieves in Sub-Treasuries are Immune.

Washington, April 22.—Charles D. Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, took exception to-day to some of the inferences drawn from his statements yesterday before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. He explained the publication of the following statement: "It is not necessary to deny the statement published in some of the morning papers that thieves and embezzlers in sub-treasuries are immune. The records of federal penitentiaries prove to the contrary."

SEES NO PASSENGER RECORD

Gustav H. Schwab Calls Attention to Many New Liners.

Gustav H. Schwab, American representative of the North German Lloyd Line, said yesterday that the passenger traffic business, which had given promise of being unusually large this season, should not be relied upon too seriously as a record breaker. "In computing the business for the season of 1910," said Mr. Schwab, "it must be remembered that some twenty-five new steamships of large tonnage have been added to the passenger carrying lines. Even though the volume of business is as great as in 1909, it will be divided among the same number of steamers that were then in the service and the twenty-five new ones."

OFFICERS FOR CUSTOMS COURT.

Washington, April 22.—All the important offices of the new Court of Customs Appeals were announced at a meeting of that court to-day. Arthur B. Steieler, of Washington, clerk to the Senate Finance Committee, was appointed clerk, with Charles H. Ayer, of Michigan, as assistant. For reporter the court appointed Thomas H. Clark, of Alabama, and for marshal John R. Elder, of Athens, Ohio. Bedford L. Holmes, of Missouri, and R. D. Little, of Michigan, were appointed stenographers.

BERLIN BUILDING STRIKE ENDS

Berlin, April 22.—The award of the Trades Arbitration Court, which grants the workers a small increase in wages beginning August 1, and a further increase on October 1, was accepted to-night at general meetings of workers and employers. This will terminate the general strike in the building trades in Berlin. The agreement is to remain in force three years from April 1.

TRADES ARBITRATION COURT GRANTS SMALL INCREASE OF WAGES.

The workers continue to subscribe large sums for the support of the men who are locked out in other districts.

SOUTHERN RAISES WAGES.

Washington, April 22.—An increase of 2 1/2 cents a day has been granted by the Southern Railway to its twelve hundred carmen. This will amount to \$12,400 a year for Negroes. The increase was closed to-day by the Southern Railway increases in pay to its machinists, which will be substantially the same as are being demanded by the machinists' unions of other railroads. The Brotherhood of Carmen includes car builders, car repairers, car cleaners and some classes of shop men.

ATTACK ON WICKERSHAM

Belated Statement Alleged by Brandeis.

ON THE GLAVIS CASE

Dudley Denies Offer from "Collier's"—Little Progress in Ballinger Inquiry.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 22.—The Ballinger-Pinchot committee practically made no progress to-day, although during long sessions two or three witnesses were examined and each of them testified in relation to matters which have little or no bearing on the case. A dozen times in the hearing to-day members of the committee sought to persuade Louis D. Brandeis, attorney for Glavis, to direct his cross-examination of channels relating to the case, but their efforts were unavailing. Mr. Brandeis persisted in asking E. C. Finney, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, for his opinions as to what Attorney General Wickersham meant by certain passages in his summary of the Glavis charges. This was done for four hours, but the committee members of the committee took advantage of the dullness to go to sleep in their chairs, while the Republican members amused themselves writing notes and telling stories. One of them wrote the name "Louis D. Brandeis" on a large sheet of paper, and then filled in the blank space with figures composed of letters and numbers in the name of Glavis's attorney. Another member of the committee devoted much of his time to writing resolutions, which were passed around the table for inspection. Among the resolutions which seemed to meet general approval was the following:

Resolved, That in addition to the widest latitude to be accorded to the committee in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

As a matter of fact, there is a great deal of impatience on the part of both Republican and Democratic members of the committee at the slowness of the investigation. Members of the committee do not want to place themselves in the position of trying to express an opinion on a case that has a bearing on the case, but they feel they have a right to complain when long letters are read three or four times and witnesses are asked to interpret communications with which they are not familiar and some of which they have never seen. Several times to-day Mr. Brandeis was admonished to bring out the facts and permit the committee to draw its own conclusions. Senator Nelson and Representative Olmsted strongly intimated that Mr. Brandeis was pursuing dilatory tactics. Mr. Olmsted called attention to a cartoon in a local newspaper in which members of the committee were represented as old and long whiskered men entering the hearing chamber in 1909. He said this represented the popular impression of the hearing, and suggested that the attorneys were making it by asking irrelevant questions and demanding opinions instead of facts from the witnesses.

MR. BRANDIS'S CHARGE.

Mr. Finney's cross-examination covered a wide range of topics, but most of it related to the documents that were before the Attorney General when he prepared his summary bearing date of September 11, 1909, in which he reviewed the Glavis charges and declared them to be without foundation. Near the close of Mr. Finney's testimony Mr. Brandeis intimated that the Attorney General's summary was not written until November, 1909, although it was dated two months earlier. Mr. Finney said he knew nothing about this, as he was not at the time, and he said that he had not seen the summary until it was printed for the use of the Senate. In his brief redirect examination Judge Vertrees said that although the committee was charged with the duty of investigating the Interior Department practically the entire day had been consumed in cross-examining the witness on matters dealing with the hearing and review of "Collier's."

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SENATE MARKING TIME

No Progress Made on Interstate Commerce Bill.

MORE POLITICAL DEBATE

Democrats Hold Up Lodge Resolution—Crawford Eulogizes Roosevelt.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 22.—Political debate held the boards in the Senate to-day, and as a result no business was transacted, although the session began an hour in advance of the usual meeting time. The Lodge resolution authorizing an expenditure of \$25,000 by the select committee which is investigating wages, prices, etc., was debated for nearly two hours. The Democrats are holding up this resolution, as it gives them an opportunity to make political speeches on the tariff, the cost of living and other topics which are to be features of the approaching Congress campaign. Senator Hughes, of Colorado, made the longest speech on the resolution to-day, devoting most of his attention to the tariff question and attempting to point out that the high cost of living is due to the schedules of the Payne law. He charged the members of the committee with partisan motives. The Republican Senators who are supporting the Lodge resolution feel that the Democrats are making little political capital by taking this kind of procedure, inasmuch as they are preventing a vote being taken on a measure which aims to furnish the sinews of war to enable Congress to get at the facts as to why prices are high. The resolution was laid aside until to-morrow.

When the Lodge resolution was superseded by the interstate commerce bill Senator Crawford, of South Dakota, made a long speech in favor of his amendment requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve traffic agreements before they become effective. Mr. Crawford took issue with Senator Cummins and other critics of his amendment, who have charged that it is a backward step in the regulation of interstate carriers. He quoted ex-President Roosevelt, President Taft and the Republican platform in support of his amendment. Mr. Crawford asserted that Mr. Roosevelt was still a "living force, notwithstanding he may not be President. It makes no difference," he added, "whether he is in the jungles of Africa or in some discussion in Rome or in Vienna or Paris or London, he still is a living force, and he will continue to be so as long as he lives."

STILL A ROOSEVELT FOLLOWER.

Mr. Crawford further asserted that Mr. Roosevelt was the foremost figure in the United States, and he gave credit to him for putting more life into the application of the Interstate Commerce Act than any one else and forcing Congress to act. The ex-President was eulogized as "the bold knight" of his time, who led the fight for the reform, and his commendation of the specific legislation in question was held up as worthy of all emulation and imitation. "I have been a follower of his and still am," he declared.

MR. CRAWFORD QUOTED.

Mr. Crawford quoted from Mr. Roosevelt's messages and contended that the Republican platform of 1908, declaring for agreements "made subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission," was in accord with Mr. Roosevelt's views. Senator Clapp pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt's declaration had specifically favored the "previous" approval of the commission. Mr. Crawford asserted that no lawyer of standing would contend that under the pending amendment working agreements subject to the approval of the commission would be effective without such approval. Mr. Clapp said that both Senators Aldrich and Elkins had so construed the possibilities, but in reply to a question from Mr. Crawford Mr. Elkins said he had been incorrectly quoted.

MR. ALDRICH WAS NOT IN THE CHAMBER.

Mr. Aldrich was not then in the chamber, but Mr. Crawford said he would put the same question to him when he appeared. He declined to yield to Mr. Clapp for the purpose of having him so construe the messages, Aldrich and Elkins. Mr. Crawford said that he and the minority of the Committee on Interstate Commerce differed as to the practicability of having the commission pass on every item in rate schedules made in conformity with traffic agreements.

MR. ALDRICH'S ANSWER.

"If this is the real answer," said Senator Jones, of Washington, "the public must go on paying them." Senator Carter, of Montana, supporting Mr. Crawford's position, would have the rates filed with the agreements.

ELKINS DEFENDS HIS BILL.

Senator Elkins called attention to the fact that if found unreasonable any schedule submitted to the commission could be suspended under the terms of the bill. The agreement would bind only the railroads. He said that, followed to its legitimate conclusion, the Cummins amendment would allow the commission to fix rates all over the country and tear down one community after another. Mr. Crawford said his purpose was to bring the railroads under the supervision of law in matters in which there were abuses under the present law. He said that not until the bill was completed could he say that he was for the measure as an entirety.

MR. SUTHERLAND SPOKE IN ADVOCACY OF THE CRAWFORD AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sutherland spoke in advocacy of the Crawford amendment. He agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Carter that necessarily the commission would require filing with each agreement of the rates proposed under it, and that in many cases the rates would be examined before receiving the approval of the commission.

BEGINNING TO CROUP THE TRIBUNE WILL PUBLISH A COUPON EVERY DAY, SIX OF WHICH FROM THE DAILY AND ONE FROM THE SUNDAY EDITION, IF PRESENTED WITH 10 CENTS EITHER OF THE TRIBUNE OFFICES.

Will entitle the bearer to an exquisite hand-colored Photogravure, size 1 1/4 by 1 3/4.

DEGREE FOR AVIATION THESIS.

Grover Cleveland Loening will be the first graduate of Columbia to receive a degree having aeronautics as the subject of his thesis. He has completed all the required work for the degree of master of arts, and his thesis has been accepted, assuring him his degree at commencement next June. Loening's thesis is one of the longest that has ever been presented at Columbia for a graduate degree, excepting that for a doctor of philosophy diploma. It contains nearly thirty thousand words. He says the perfection of the motor is the most important work before the aeronaut of the present day. He has been studying aviation two years.

"A Two-Mile Walk in Every Bottle."

RETAW Will save you the unpleasant feeling resulting from indigestion from any cause.

RETAW Is invaluable for indigestion, constipation, flatulence, headache, neuralgia, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

RETAW Sold by Baker, Merrill & Co., and all the first-class Drug Stores. The Retaw Water Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y.

HOFFSTOT AT HEARING

His Lawyers Attack Governor Hughes's Opinion.

NOT A FUGITIVE, THEY SAY

Both Sides to Submit Briefs Next Friday—Pittsburg Jury Disagrees.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Judge Holt, in the United States Circuit Court, decided yesterday that he would have the counsel who are fighting for and against the extradition of Frank N. Hoffstot, wanted in Pittsburg on a conspiracy charge in connection with the bribery of aldermen, submit briefs next Friday. Mr. Hoffstot is the president of the Pressed Steel Car Company and of the German National Bank of Allegheny. The indictment found in Pittsburg alleged that on June 2, 1908, he paid a sum of money to obtain the deposits of the funds of the city for his bank. It was said that the payment of \$22,000 was made at the Hotel Imperial, in this city. Mr. Hoffstot was in court with his three lawyers, Adrian H. Joline, John D. Lindsay and Adrian H. Larkin. He is of medium height, stout, gray and smooth faced and of ruddy complexion. Again and again while the arguments were in progress he put his left hand to his ear to hear and leaned far forward.

Mr. Joline's argument against extradition and for the writ of habeas corpus was in the main an attack on Governor Hughes's opinion when granting the application for requisition papers. George Gordon Battle, who represented the Pittsburg district attorney, W. A. Blakeley, was assisted by Robert S. Johnstone, of District Attorney Whitman's staff. Mr. Battle quoted authorities and cited cases in which the judges refused to rule in matters relating to interstate causes, and said that in every instance there was the statement of an exception only when the circumstances were urgent and peculiar. They were neither urgent nor peculiar in this case, he said.

THE PIERCE CASE IN MISSOURI IN THE TEXAS PROSECUTION OF THE OIL COMPANY WAS CITED BY MR. LINDSAY AS SIMILAR TO THE ONE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

He said that in that case held that it was essentially a proceeding for the United States courts, as it was a constitutional question. Mr. Battle then made a motion to quash the writ, and Judge Holt reserved decision. In beginning his argument Mr. Joline attacked the Hoffstot in the papers in the case that Hoffstot was a fugitive from justice.

STORE READY AT 8:15 A. M. DIRECTLY ON THE INTERBOROUGH SUBWAY.

Advertisement for Hawaia Water, featuring a signature and text: "We are always glad to loan fur wraps for our clients. We are also offering our scientific Gold-destroying Dry Cold Storage Vault for free. Temperature of ten degrees below freezing constantly maintained."

BULLETINS OF IMPORTANT NEWS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Women's tailored suits—Our high standard of quality is expressed in all our suits, whether at \$15 or \$150.

- At \$15—Quite a collection of maker's overalls and odds and ends from our regular stock. Many styles, and all worth considerably more. \$2.75—Plain tailored suits of white-and-black striped suiting and navy blue and black serge. \$37.50—Serge suits, trimmed with foulard and braided. \$40—Black-and-white striped satin de chine dresses, with black serge coat. \$42.50—Natural tussor frocks, with navy blue serge coats. \$45—Black taffeta suits, with real Irish lace collars. \$55 to \$130—Imported suits of many styles and fabrics. Exclusive models. Second floor, Old Building.

NATURAL COLOR CHAMOIS GLOVES AT 90c.

—one large pearl button, outseams, spear point embroidery. A quality uncommon at 90c, but the manufacturer made us a concession. Best of all, we can promise these will tub beautifully. Another special glove, of silk, with two clasps, 60c. These are of Milanese silk, more lustrous and finer in weave than the tricot. Double finger-tips with Paris-point embroidery, and in black, white, tan, gray. At 75c are special silk gloves of 14-button length. White, black, gray, navy and pongee. Also double finger-tipped for durability's sake. Main floor, Old Building.

BRAND NEW WAISTS, MANY COPIED FROM FRENCH

blouses not yet seen this side the ocean. Waists that friends will look at on your week-end trip—ask where you got it—inquire if it is all your idea. Lovely materials, soft and fine, tiny pin plaits, and trimmings of Cluny like lace. One at \$2.75, with a pretty Dutch neck finished with hand-embroidered scallops, hand-embroidered yoke, and Cluny lace, short sleeves. One at \$5—a cobweb of fine lace with strip of Valenciennes at every inch or so; cunning Dutch neck, short sleeves. Others at \$4.50 to \$6.75. Third floor, Old Building.

IN THE MILLINERY SALON THE NEW LADYSMITH,

a tailored hat of unusual charm. Rough straw, with draped Persian scarf, jaunty quills, and odd cabochon at the side. All the materials used are imported. \$10. Second floor, Old Building.

GIRLS' TOP-COATS INCLUDE MANY GOOD STYLES IN BLUE SERGE, WHITE SERGE AND PONGEE.

A few particularly fine sample coats, sizes 6 to 14, at \$16.50 and \$18. The Girls' Store also offers a number of specially made "Junior" styles for girls of 13 to 17 who still wear dresses to their shoe tops. Among them a linen "duster" style for motoring at \$6.50. Second floor, Old Building.

SILK-AND-COTTON FOULARDS COST 28c Yd.

Designs copied from all silk materials of Lyons, suitable for evening and street wear. Colors are delicate light blue, tan, brown, light gray, violet, and the deeper tones of cedar, black and white, cadet, reseda, old rose, etc. These very silk-and-cotton foulards have been selling in our regular stock at considerably more. With only a few pieces left, we persuaded the maker to break his price and very gladly include all these in our stock to sell at the same rate, 28c yard. First floor, Old Building.

BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE COATS—BOTH LONG AND SHORT, FROM \$4.50 UP TO BEAUTIFUL HAND-EMBROIDERED ONES AT \$16.50.

Colored Wash Dresses designed by an artist. To put into baby's frock the same good materials which a mother would choose if making it herself is our object in all these little dresses for the child of 2 to 6 years. Wash dresses of striped gingham, \$1.75. Finer gingham with insertion of good embroidery \$3.50 and \$4.25. Blue and pink chambray bloomers, 75c. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Dainty low-necked flowered dimities that will give to "Little Old Dear" the quaint look of her grandmother's daughter. \$3.75. Third floor, Old Building.

FORMERLY T. STURTEVANT & CO.

Advertisement for Hawaia Water, featuring a signature and text: "Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Eighth to Tenth Sts."