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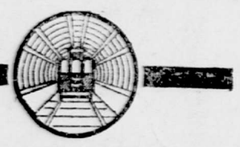

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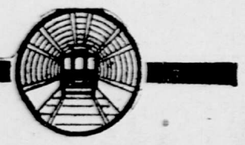

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ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., until 9 o'clock p. m. Advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 264 8th ave., s. e. cor. 23d st.; 158 6th ave., cor. 12th st.; 164 East 14th st.; 257 West 42d st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 263 West 125th st.; 1035 3d ave.; 1776 7d ave., near 61st st.; 1708 1st ave., near 89th st.; 157 East 125th st.; 756 Tremont ave.; 650 3d ave., and any American District Telegraph Office.

MILLION FOR EMPLOYES

Big Chicago Firms Plan to Give Liberal Bonuses.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS

International Harvester Company Heads the List—Packers Will Share Profits.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Chicago business concerns employing a large number of men and women will give away considerably more than $1,000,000 in Christmas presents this year. The gifts will be cash bonuses, increases in salary, shares of stock and Christmas dinners. Scores of firms make it an annual practice to distribute gold pieces to employes in recognition of the holiday season.

The International Harvester Company, with headquarters in Chicago, heads the list with a Christmas appropriation amounting to $500,000. Armour & Co. celebrate the season with gifts to employes aggregating $300,000.

The International Harvester Company's appropriation was made in pursuance of a profit sharing plan adopted several years ago, and is not a general distribution of money to all the employes, but an award to every employe whose services during the year entitle him to this special recognition. The amount in each case is fixed by the individual merit of the employe and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of the salary.

Every employe of the company is eligible for participation, and the company gives each employe the option of taking money or stock in the company. This has resulted in a great majority of the employes taking stock for their bonuses, thus becoming partners in the business. The plan applies to employes throughout the world.

Three hundred thousand dollars to be distributed by Armour & Co. goes in increases in salaries and bonuses. Out of three thousand employes connected with the office and clerical force 1,250 have been selected by reason of special efficiency and as a reward for work done during the year.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. will give raises in salaries to those employes who have done extra good work during the year and cash bonuses to efficient employes who have served as extra help during the Christmas season. This is in accordance with a plan adopted by the store several years ago.

Other big department stores of Chicago recognize the Christmas season in substantially the same fashion, and officials are at work now preparing schedules by which Christmas bonuses and salary increases will be given.

Among the other firms which will reward their employes during the Christmas season are:

Chicago Crushed Stone Company, Chicago House Wrecking Company, Colonial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago Ornamental Iron Company, R. T. Crane Company, Drovers' Deposit Bank, Fort Dearborn National Bank, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Hiberian Banking Association. The Hub (a percentage of the store's profits for the year will be given to the employes), B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Merchants Loan and Trust Company, Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, Monroe National Bank, Montgomery, Ward & Co., Northern Trust Company, National City Bank, Prairie National Bank, Swift & Co., Scully Steel and Iron Company, State Bank of Chicago, Union Trust Company (4 per cent of annual salary will be given to each employe), and the West Side Trust and Savings Bank.

RULES FIGHT IN HOUSE

Cannon Refuses to Decide Disputed Point.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 14.—By working all day the House of Representatives managed to-day to complete about ten pages of the bill to codify the laws of the United States, a measure about as thick as an unabridged dictionary. Only the lawyers are interested in the bill or can discuss it intelligently, for that matter, and there was a vigorous protest when Representative Moon, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee having the measure in charge, moved that it be considered.

This was calendar Wednesday, and many of the members, Republican and Democratic, who voted for the amendment to the rules that made this special day an institution, and realized how much time consideration of the codification proposition would consume, hoped that some way could be found to give bills of more popular interest the right of way.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, author of the calendar Wednesday amendment, made the point of order that the House had the right at any time to displace a bill under consideration and appealed to the Speaker on this point. The Speaker, although sustaining Mr. Fitzgerald, left the matter to the House, which decided not to displace the revision bill.

The importance of this action lies in the fact that the organization leaders, unless the House should decide to turn in its own tracks, now have the power to use this codification bill for the remainder of the session to block the way of other measures which ordinarily would come up for action.

When the House adjourned at 4:45 p. m. intense disgust was expressed by the non-legal members. They threaten to organize by next calendar Wednesday to turn the revision bill down.

SEE AN OPIUM OUTFIT

Payne's Committee Hears Arguments Against Narcotics.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 14.—Such staid and circumspect members of the Ways and Means Committee as Sereno E. Payne, John Dalzell, Joseph W. Fordney and Oscar W. Underwood learned all the intricacies of "hitting the pipe," viewed an opium outfit and all the accessories of the "dope fiend" at close range to-day. Not that Mr. Payne and his distinguished associates took a trip to Chinatown, but that Chinatown, figuratively speaking, was brought into the dignified atmosphere of the Ways and Means Committee room.

Dr. Christopher Koch, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, who wants the importation of opium and other narcotics restricted, appeared before the committee and gave its members a first hand view of the workings of an opium outfit.

Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, and the others viewed Dr. Koch's exhibit with much interest, but no one expressed any desire to take a puff from the "dope pipe." Mr. Payne seemed especially wary.

Dr. Koch brought to the hearing samples of almost every drug that ever induced man to dream. He talked a while and then drove his points home with a practical demonstration of just how opium and other narcotics are sold and used. He declared that the cocaine habit is an essentially American vice, and that almost 50 per cent of the criminal classes are addicted to its use. The majority of the criminal assaults in the South, he said, could be traced to the use of drugs by negroes. The drug habit, he declared, is on the increase and is extending to the professions, especially to doctors, lawyers and trained nurses. Thirty-five per cent of the Chinese of this country, he added, smoke opium, and the yearly importations amount to 400,000 pounds. He urged legislation that would virtually prohibit the traffic.

Dr. William J. Schieffels, of New York, representing the National Association of Retail Druggists, urged an amendment to the proposed law which would confine the punishment of dealers to those who "knowingly" sell the forbidden narcotics.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, December 14.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The difficulties which confront an honest, hard-working President who does not know anything about politics are something stupendous. If you do not believe it, asked William Howard Taft, by the grace of God and the verdict of the American people President of the United States. Some time ago Mr. Taft, acting on the advice of those close to him, if not on that of the political savans in his Cabinet, decided to withhold all patronage from the insurgents in Congress. The decision was severely condemned by both friends and critics of the administration, and subsequently Mr. Taft decided to abandon the policy and to accord to insurgents their share of the federal patronage along with the regulars. With a candor which appalled the politicians of his party, the President permitted his first decision and his change of heart to be made known through the publication of a letter written to some one in Iowa. And now, following up his second decision, the President has appointed G. E. E. Schultz, an ardent supporter of Senator La Follette, Collector of the Port of Milwaukee. And once more the friends of the President are wringing their hands and "deeply deploring" his course. Those who are authorities on Wisconsin politics insist that, whatever recognition the President may deem it wise to give to other insurgents, it is worse than folly to appoint any supporter of Mr. La Follette to office—first, because there is no possibility whatever of winning for this administration the support of that Senator or of any of his lieutenants, and, second, because such appointments must inevitably dishearten the only friends the President has in Wisconsin.

DEALING WITH CLASSES.—President Taft confesses that in so far as he can see, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." His critics, and in this instance, they are his most loyal friends, insist that it is impossible to treat "insurgents" as a class, and that allowance must be made for the individual idiosyncrasies of that class of statesmen. The wisdom of attempting to unite the party by abandoning discrimination between regulars and insurgents is freely admitted as a general proposition, but it is urged that in a state dominated by a man who is a more or less openly avowed candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination and where the party is irrevocably divided between the supporters and the opponents of the President, the same rule which applies in other states will not work. It is pointed out that the supporters of the La Follette faction do not want harmony in the party, because they have nothing to gain therefrom and everything to lose. They have placed their money, so to speak, on the success of the Presidential aspirations of their senior Senator, and they are not to be won by patronage, however liberal the President may choose to be. On the other hand, the faction which supports Mr. Taft and which will isulpport him in the next national convention, or, would, at least, is bound to be so discouraged by this recognition of the leader of the opposing faction, that they are extremely likely to retire from politics and to have gone fishing or otherwise to be numbered afong the missing when the time comes to elect delegates to the national convention of 1912.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.—"There is no greater mistake in the game of politics than the attempt to classify men and to deal with classes rather than with individuals," said one of the most astute politicians in the party to-day. "For instance, it never pays to attack a class. Just single out your individual and attack him as severely as the circumstances warrant, and it is ten to one that the other members of his class will chuckle in their sleeves because one of their fellows has got it in the neck. But attack the class, and you will inevitably unite all its component parts and incite the entire class to attack you. In the matter of patronage this is especially true. The President has very little patronage at his disposal these days. What he has should be used with the utmost intelligence. Some men you can jolly along with very little, and when that is possible it should be done, because all that can be saved in the case of the reasonable man will be needed to satisfy the demands of the unreasonable individual whose support you need. No man in public life can afford to ignore the individuality of the men with whom he has to deal, and to attempt to handle them as merely members of a class. Now, take the insurgents. There are as many kinds and degrees of insurgency as there are members of that faction. Some are impossible of conversion and must be handled with a bludgeon. Most of them can be won over by politic methods. If you would succeed, first win over all who are suceptible, and thus leave the few irreconcilables standing alone. Then go after them. Some who have seemed irreconcilable will lose their courage when they see their fellows deserting them, and those remaining will grow constantly fewer, but finally, if you find that some hold out to the bitter end, make that end bitter if you have to use a bludgeon."

DEMOCRATIC SORROWS.—The prospective Speaker, Mr. Champ Clark, is filled with unutterable woe these days because he can find no way to escape the creation of a committee on committees which will, of course, greatly curtail his power. This does not mean either that Mr. Clark would like to use that power to any bad end, but that none realizes better than he the difficulties which will confront a Democratic Speaker, the utter lack of discipline and homogeneousness of his party associates, and the almost imperative demand for sufficient power in the hands of a Democratic Speaker to whip his followers into line. And yet, Mr. Clark's undoing appears to have been accomplished in Denver in 1908, when his party adopted as a plank in its platform a declaration that the party deplored the concentration of power in the hands of one member, the absolute domination of the Speaker, etc., and pledging itself to "adopt such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control its legislation." Governor, now Senator, Swanson, of Virginia, was responsible for htis plank, and despite the valuable service which he rendered as a member of the minority in the House, it is with the utmost difficulty that Champ Clark now passes him in the corridors of the Capitol without making faces at him. Perhaps Mr. Swanson builded better than he knew, for certain it is that ther is every indication that the Democratic majority in the next House will be compelled to create a committee on committees.

A MERRY WAR.—Washington is the scene this winter of a merry war but one that is certain to be fought to a finish despite the fact that the weapons in use are luncheons and dinners and taht the victims will fall to the agonies of gout rather than to powder and shot. Two rival cities are the contestants in this merry war—San Francisco and New Orleans—and just now there is a third, Washington itself having conceived the hope that by abetting the conflict between the chief bidders for the exposition which is to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal it may induce them to struggle until both are so weakened that the national capital can carry off the prize. At every corner you can see "boomers," and although the Southern city may have a little less cash at its disposal, it makes up in intensity of desire and energy of promotion for any lack of coin. Whenever a member of Congress is seen in a part of the Capitol which is open to the public he is promptly buttonholed and made to listen to an interminable chapter of the continued story of the special reasons why San Francisco—or New Orleans—is the only ideal place at which to hold the exposition and how it was foreordained and even provided by the framers of the Constitution. With the hope of escaping these importunities, the members of the House Committee on Rules have decided to hold a meeting next Friday to consider the request for a special rule under which the merits of hte competing cities may be immediately considered. There is a very general feeling that if members of Congress are to secure any peace whatever during those hours in which they are not engaged in dealing with legislation on the floors of the respective chambers they must decide quickly between the competing cities and send their representatives home rejoicing, or bemoaning, as the case may be. G. G. H.

FOR CORPORATION PUBLICITY

Wickersham Also Favors Federal Incorporation Law.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Attorney General Wickersham, in discussing to-day his crusade against bucket shops, advocated publicity for legitimate corporations as an assurance of prosperity and expressed favor for a properly framed federal incorporation law.

"Publicity, for the legitimate corporation, spells prosperity, in my opinion," he said. "By publicity I mean that business corporations should not conceal the records of their transactions, but should make them public and should at all times deal fairly and frankly with their stockholders and the public in general. This, in my estimation, is the best means of encouraging confidence among those who have money to invest and among those who are already stockholders. But, above all, this publicity and fair dealing would almost entirely do away with the many 'wildcat' financial schemes which have thrived in the past and which the government is endeavoring to suppress by depriving them of the use of the mails and in other ways.

"Within the last few years the American public has lost many millions of dollars through swindling operations in imaginary enterprises, bucket shops and get-rich-quick schemes generally, prompted by alluring advertisements and circulars. If the investors had had opportunity to know the real financial condition of these companies and their business methods their savings would not have been lost. Instead, their money would have been put into legitimate business corporations.

"The main difficulty has been that the investing public has been unable to distinguish, because of the secretive policy maintained by so many genuine, bona fide institutions, between the legitimate and the illegitimate ones. The former can afford to deal openly with the public, but the get-rich-quick concerns cannot.

"There is nothing which would do more to divert the investments of the country into honest enterprises than the publicity of their financial conditions and business methods. The result would necessarily mean prosperity for all concerned. A federal incorporation law properly framed would assist in bringing this about."

LODGE WILL ANSWER CRITICS

Senator to Address Public Meeting in Boston Next Month.

Boston, Dec. 14.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who is a candidate for a fourth term at the coming session of the Legislature, sent word from Washington to-day that he accepted the invitation of the Republican leaders of the two branches to make a public address, and arrangements were at once perfected for a meeting in Symphony Hall on the evening of January 3.

It is expected that Senator Lodge will announce his attitude on several public questions and reply to criticism of his record by Governor-elect Eugene Foss and several Republican insurgents.

FIRE DESTROYS LAKE STEAMER.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The steamer Ottawa, of the Folger Line, was burned to the water's edge at her dock at Cape Vincent to-day. The Ottawa succeeded the steamer Islander that met a similar fate at Alexandria Bay a year ago. The loss is $20,000.

PINCHOT RENEWS FIGHT

Urges Congress to Take Up Reports on Ballinger.

Washington, Dec. 14.—"Congress cannot now fairly avoid the responsibility of ruling on the reports of the committee," declared Gifford Pinchot to-day in a statement discussing the recent report of the majority of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. Mr. Pinchot said that from the beginning it was known what the report would be, and that the "stand-pat" majority did only what was expected of it. He continued:

Interest now centres in the question of what action Congress is going to take on the report. When a court appoints a master to take testimony, find facts and make recommendations, the court is bound to consider the master's report and make final decision on the questions involved. In this case Congress is the court and it cannot fairly avoid the responsibility of ruling on the committee's reports.

He said the constituents of the men who voted for the investigation were entitled to know which of the three reports Congress approves. "Certainly the 'stand-patters' in Congress who believe in the Ballinger kind of conservation should have a chance to go on record to that effect," he added:

The question whether or not Mr. Ballinger is an unfaithful public servant is of little consequence compared to saving the coal land in Alaska and the water power everywhere for the people. If these resources are saved, the men against whom the majority of the investigating committee have decided will win, no matter what the majority may say. If the resources are lost to the people, these men will lose, too. That is what the fight is about.

CIVIC ASSOCIATION MEETS

Opens Three Days' Session in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The American Civic Association, which has for its object the cultivation of higher ideals of civic life and beauty in America, began a three days' session here to-day, with delegates in attendance representing all the national and international organizations correlated to civic effort.

The initial session was opened with "a Washington greeting" by Henry B. F. Macfarland, who has been identified with public movements in this city.

Interest centred in the reports presented from the organizations whose actvities are similar to those of the American Civic Association.

William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., who recently was elected president of the National Municipal League at its convention at Buffalo, told of the work of that organization looking toward the promotion of improved municipal governments.

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, of Carlisle, Penn., representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs, outlined the movement which that organization started at its annual convention at Cincinnati last June in the interests of civic betterment.

Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, who was a delegate from America to the London Town Planning Conference last October, told of the action which Great Britain has taken toward the creation of town planning commissions.

"The Sociological Aspect of Cuban Municipalities" was discussed by Dr. F. Carrera y Justiz, Minister from Cuba to the United States.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS UP

Bristow Attacks Them and Suggests Veto to President.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 14.—Opposition to the omnibus claims bill by Senator Bristow, of Kansas, was prolonged to such an extent to-day, occupying the attention of the Senate for the entire afternoon's session, that the suspicion that a filibuster was being hatched began to permeate the corridors. After several amendments, designed to add more claims, had failed, Senator Bristow took the floor and yielded for an executive session only on condition that he could continue his speech to-morrow.

The chief object of Mr. Bristow's attack was the French spoliation claims, for the payment of which the bill makes an appropriation of more than $842,000. He objected to these claims, which originated more than a hundred years ago, and which had been rejected by succeeding administrations, quoting extensively from the messages of former Presidents who vetoed measures providing for their payment. Attacks were also made on the war claims on the ground that they were the result of the activity of claim agents. Senator Bristow will close his remarks to-morrow, after which it is possible that a vote will be taken. It is expected that the bill will pass, but Mr. Bristow rushed to the White House when the Senate adjourned, and is understood to have suggested to the President the advisability of vetoing the measure.

The Committee on Judiciary will meet to-morrow to take up consideration of the Supreme Court appointments. There is a disposition in some quarters to regard the appointment of Judge Van Deventer without elation, especially on the Pacific Coast, but thus far there is no indication that any objection to his appointment or to that of Judge Lamar will be pressed. The committee will probably appoint a sub-committee to consider these nominations, although there is a possibility that in view of the desirability of filling these vacancies at once the committee may act as a whole. The sentiment toward the Commerce Court appointments is still unformulated. Objections may arise, but at the present time there seems to be none tangible enough to afford basis for the belief that the appointments will be held up.

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6 P. M.

First Aids to the Hurried And Worried!

At Wanamaker's

SOME CONVENIENCES!

¶ For the better choosing of small gifts we have arranged a special gift bazaar running around the Rotunda, First floor, Old Building!

¶ The spacious Jewelry Store on the Broadway and Tenth street corner, Main Floor, is not surpassed by any in New York in ability to give you service both sure and quick.

¶ The Book Store—the largest in New York—is located on the Main Floor and is so arranged that it is easy to find just the book you want!

¶ For dainty and unusual things, the various Wanamaker Galleries are noted. The Art Wares Salon, the Lamp Gallery and the Galleries of Rugs and Upholsteries will be found as helpful as they are beautiful!

"And the Children Find the Land of Heart's Desire"

in the House of a Thousand Babies—Second Floor, Old Building, and the great Toy Store, Basement, New Building.

Perhaps These Suggestions May Help You

MEN'S BATHROBES at less than wholesale price—$6.50—less than 100 of them, so we advise early purchases. Blanket robes, Jacquard figures and stripes. End of a maker's stock, made up for us especially. Robes that would be well worth while at $8.50 to $10—$6.50.

BETTER-THAN-DOLLAR Scarfs for men, 65c. This is such a jolly Christmas event that we propose to keep it going—just as you would throw more logs on the Christmas fire to keep it bright.

So we have added 1,500 scarfs of striped effects. The sale started, you will remember, with plain colors of silk. These are all better-than-dollar scarfs. Come. 65c.

SUSPENDERS—always acceptable Christmas gifts, we have forced especial value into this year's showing. The prices won't mean much to you unless you see the suspenders. They are unusual, to say the least. The first grade, with or without elastic webbing, 50c, $1, $1.50; the second grade, non-elastic silk webbing, silver buckles, $1.50, $2, $6. A single box with each pair if desired. Extra long sizes for extra long men.

KNITTED Silk Mufflers for evening wear. A limited quantity to sell especially at $7.50. These are our famous imported London Redleaf mufflers. Domestic imitations of them will cost more than we ask today. In white, black, gray, black-and-white, champagne. Exquisite Christmas gifts. Last a lifetime. $7.50.

ANGORA GARMENTS. We maintain the lead for the very good reason that the showing here is exclusive. Made in Austria for us alone. Jackets, waistcoats, caps, snow-hoods, mufflers. $3.50 to $20.

DRESSING GOWNS. We have had a good deal to say of our collection of Dressing Gowns for Men. And the people have read, judging by demands upon our stock. Very fortunately, we provided against just such demands. Fancy cheviots, fancy cashmere, mohairs, part vicunas or all vicunas. English, $12 to $45. Domestic, $12 to $15. You will be surprised to see how much money you will save, quality for quality, if you come here for these things.

Main floor, New Building.

French Millinery Day

All Paris Models Priced One-Half

Following our usual custom about this season of the year, we announce the clearance of all our French Millinery at one-half its former price. Included are hats from

Georgette Susan Talbot Lewis Royant Carlier Paul Poiret Marie Guy About Crozet Marcelle Demay

Among the number are large plumed and aigretted hats, fur-trimmed hats, small tailored hats, afternoon and evening hats, street hats.
A magnificent Georgette plumed model that has been $135, will now be $67.50.
A beautiful Talbot model that has been $100, will be $50.
Hats that have been $50 are now $25.
From the $200 model now at $100, down to the $25 model now at $12.50, every price is cut in half.
And at the new prices the cost of the hat is in many many cases scarcely the cost of the plumes or aigrettes.

Millinery Salons, Second Floor, Old Building.

Here's a Really Helpful Suggestion To the Perplexed Gift-seeker—

Give a Sectional Bookcase in One of the New "Artstyles"

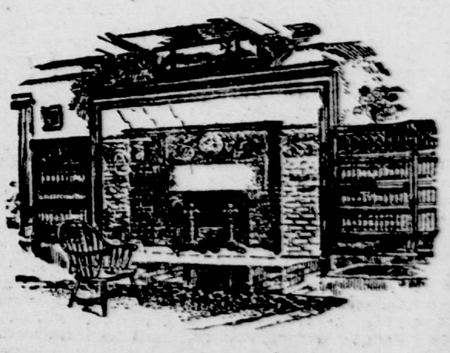
Think for a moment and you'll very likely conclude that nothing could be more novel or more desirable than a Sectional (or unit) bookcase—for

The Friend Who Lives in a New York Apartment

The sections, or units, will adapt themselves to the apartment, WHEREVER HE OR SHE MAY MOVE!

If for a College Student

The sections or units will meet present requirements, as they come in sizes to accommodate all sizes of books. Later the student CAN ADD MORE SECTIONS AS BOOKS INCREASE!
For the home-maker, professional man, for the new library, living room, corridor, or for a gift to one of the young folks for their bedrooms you could scarcely bestow a more agreeable Christmas surprise.
A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION:
"Three Section Case" in Colonial or Mission mahogany, among the most beautiful of the new Artstyles for $31.



Christmas exhibition of all the latest styles and finishes of sectionals, including book units, cabinet and niche units, drawer base and ma y other units on the Seventh Gallery, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., Eighth to Ninth street.