

posals made by the Porte reached London a few days ago. The chief points are:

The armistice to continue during the whole period of peace negotiations; Turkey to have the right of revictualing all besieged forts, together with all detached bodies of Ottoman troops left in Macedonia and other parts of the peninsula, and also the Turkish population in various parts of the theatre of war; Turkey to have the right of revictualing by way of the Adriatic and Ionian seas, in addition to the ordinary available routes; the allies to furnish a safe conduct for this purpose by the shortest possible routes; the revictualing to be in accordance with the needs of the troops and the inhabitants; the Ottoman convoys to pass, if necessary, through the forces of the allies, and the blockade of the Aegean and Adriatic coasts of Turkey to be raised.

Moral Result Feared.

The Greek government finds itself unable to agree to the terms, the effect of which, it is pointed out, would be to enable Turkey to accumulate any amount of food, munitions of war and coal throughout the theatre of operations. In addition, the moral result that such conditions would have both on the Turkish army and population, who would regard them as having been imposed by victorious Turkey on allies reduced to impotence, would be enormous.

As regards the Bulgarian position at Tchataldja Greece offered Bulgaria three divisions of fresh troops to land at Enos or any other adjacent port and also the entire disposal of the Greek fleet in order to force the Tchataldja lines and bring the war to a close. This offer has been made more than once, without, so far, any reply having been sent by Bulgaria. The Greek Minister in London yesterday in an interview said:

"It is only just that the following points, for which I can vouch, should not be lost sight of in judging the Greek attitude in the latest development of the situation. Immediately before the war the Porte approached Bulgaria with tempting offers, wishing to detach Greece from the alliance. These were indignantly rejected. Then Turkey declared war on Bulgaria and Serbia, but not upon Greece, once more with the object of detaching her from the allies, but Greece declared war against Turkey. Quite recently, immediately before Turkey's demand for an armistice, the Porte once more addressed itself to the Greek Premier with offers of separate peace, and again Venizelos declared he would on no account come even to a partial understanding without the full knowledge, co-operation and consent of the allies.

Fleet Decisive Factor.

"Greece's contribution in the present war has not been confined to the uninterrupted victorious operation of an army of 140,000 men in action. Her lot may justly be considered as the one decisive factor in the whole war. Without the presence of the Greek ships Turkey would have been enabled within ten days at the utmost after the declaration of war to bring her best troops from Asia Minor and Arabia and land them at Dedeagatch, on the flank of the Bulgarian armies, thus rendering their magnificent victories quite impossible. The Greek fleet also paralyzed the whole system of Turkish railways by interrupting the coal supply, thus compelling reinforcements from Asia Minor to arrive weary and footsore after long and exhausting marches.

"One must also consider the moral effect of the much vaunted Turkish fleet not daring to show its nose outside the Dardanelles in view of the presence of the Greek ships."

The question now arises what will be the effect of the armistice. Will Greece and Turkey conduct an active campaign meanwhile, or will Greece content herself with maintaining a blockade of the Aegean and Adriatic coasts of Turkey and so preventing Turkey revictualing by sea? In this case the allies would in all probability gain by the armistice, and the contingency suggests the possibility that Greece's refusal to sign the armistice was by prearrangement with Bulgaria.

On the other hand, if there has been a dispute between Bulgaria and Greece the breach will be widened by the latest development of affairs, and Turkish diplomacy may yet win a triumph after the Porte's fighting power has been apparently hopelessly crushed.

There is a rumor in Sofia that a suggestion has been made to substitute Rumania for Greece in the Balkan League.

It is reported that France is trying to persuade Greece to adopt a less unyielding attitude. It is understood that financial pressure and the exhaustion of their forces had much to do with the willingness of Bulgaria and Serbia to conclude peace. In this respect,

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Greece, which secured her victories with less expense, is better able to continue hostilities.

GREEKS FIGHT BULGARS Former Try to Take Town and 250 Are Killed.

London, Dec. 4.—A Vienna dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" says that official quarters there have received information that the disensions between the Greeks and Bulgars have become serious, and that 250 Greeks were killed when three thousand of their troops attempted forcibly to occupy the town of Serres, which was already occupied by the Bulgarians.

The Vienna correspondent of "The Chronicle" asserts that there are disensions between Serbia and Montenegro.

Vienna, Dec. 4.—The "Neue Freie Presse" asserts that the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, has intimated to the Russian Minister at Athens that Greece would rather withdraw her navy from the Aegean Sea and conclude peace separately with Turkey on the basis of the cession of Crete to Greece than to recognize the Bulgarian occupation of Greco-Macedonian districts.

ADRIANOPOLE MAY YIELD Turkish Commander Wants to Discuss Terms.

London, Dec. 3.—A Sofia dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company says that the Turkish commander at Adrianople has demanded the presence of the Bulgarian delegates in order to discuss terms for the capitulation of the beleaguered town.

NEGOTIATIONS IN 7 DAYS Said to Be Clause of Protocol, but May Not Be Practicable.

London, Dec. 4.—"The Times" prints the following dispatch from Sofia:

"The armistice protocol contains a clause providing that the peace negotiations shall begin within seven days, but it seems doubtful whether this will be found practicable. "It is understood that Bulgaria has abandoned her demand for railway communication through Adrianople, as, owing to the large quantity of rolling stock captured on the Dedeagatch line, there will be no further difficulty in supplying provisions to Tchataldja. The construction of the proposed loop, avoiding Adrianople, has been abandoned, owing to negotiations, and, instead, a road has been completed west of Adrianople to Demotica, which greatly facilitates transport.

"It is understood that Bulgaria no longer insists on the removal of the Black Sea blockade."

A Constantinople dispatch to "The Times" says a report is current there that certain of the powers advised Bulgaria to sign the armistice without the Greeks, on condition that the campaign, if continued by Greece, should be localized in Epirus.

The Russian press has been forbidden to publish any military or naval news without the censor's permission, says an Odessa dispatch to "The Post." The Russian gunboat Terets has been ordered from Piraeus to Trebizond.

Discussing the question of Greek discontent, the Sofia correspondent of "The Post" expresses the belief that the Greeks favor an autonomous Macedonia and Thrace, because in the conquered territory, while the rural population is predominantly Bulgarian, in the towns, especially near the coast, the Greeks are stronger, and the latter are carrying on a quiet but persistent agitation against Bulgarian rule in Macedonia.

"It seems likely," says the correspondent, "that just as Bulgaria had planned for herself the brunt of the war and the chief share in the fruits of victory, she must now face the chief share of the disappointment, inasmuch as the concessions Turkey may obtain for her defence of Adrianople and Tchataldja will mostly be at the expense of the Bulgarians."

AGAINST FREE ALBANIA Russia Would Agree to Autonomous Province Under Powers.

Vienna, Dec. 3.—A "Neue Freie Presse" dispatch from Constantinople says that the Russian Ambassador has informed the Grand Vizier that Russia could not recognize the independence of Albania.

At most Russia would agree to the establishment of an autonomous province under the guarantee of all the great powers.

SWISS PREPARE FOR WAR Filling Military Storehouses with Wheat and Corn.

Geneva, Dec. 3.—Even Switzerland appears to be preparing for the eventuality of war.

The federal government is filling the various military storehouses with wheat and corn ordered from the United States and Canada. A large quantity, consisting of 572 carloads, is on the way to Zurich from Rotterdam, while other cargoes ordered by the Swiss government are still afloat.

The hostilities in the Balkans have had the effect of greatly reducing Russian shipments of grain.

CROWN PRINCE AT BERLIN Mystery in Visit of Ferdinand of Rumania—Guest of Kaiser.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, accompanied by General Albert Robesco, of the Rumanian army, arrived here unexpectedly this morning. The prince was the guest of Emperor William at luncheon, and in the course of to-day and to-morrow will confer with Albert von Kiderlen-Waechter, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other German statesmen.

No announcement regarding the meaning of Prince Ferdinand's visit has been made, but the press generally declares that it would not be wrong to consider it as a link in the recent demonstrative chain of visits of courtesy, which, like the trip of Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, the inspector general of the Austrian army, to Bucharest, are intended to indicate to the outside world the solidarity of the members of the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy—with Rumania.

The conference of ambassadors of the great powers recently proposed by Premier Assoluto for the purpose of discussing the solution of the Balkan problem, will, if arranged, be held in London. Prince Henry of Prussia's coming visit to London is, according to the German

Foreign Office, entirely without political significance.

\$325,000 FOR HOSPITALS Province of Red Crescent Does Not Extend to Cholera Camps.

Constantinople, Dec. 3.—The Turkish Red Crescent has collected and spent \$325,000 on the Turkish hospitals. Unfortunately, the province of the Red Crescent Society does not extend to the cholera camps.

As a result of overwork, Miss Alt, who at one time was the only woman attending to the cholera camp at San Stefano, has been brought to the British hospital here. It is not believed that she is suffering from cholera. Several Austrian sisters of charity are assisting the British Red Cross detachment, which has begun work. There are still many deaths daily through lack of attention. A new camp for invalided soldiers has been established at San Stefano.

RED CROSS AID FOR SERVA Conditions in Constantinople Normal, Ambassador Rockhill Reports.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The American Red Cross to-day forwarded \$1,000 to the international bureau for the aid of war prisoners at Belgrade, Serbia, for Balkan relief work.

A telegram received by the Department of State from American Ambassador Rockhill, at Constantinople, reports that general conditions there are normal and that there is a decrease in the epidemic of cholera.

FERDINAND RETURNS SWORD Gives Turkish Commander Permission to Live Anywhere in Bulgaria.

Sofia, Dec. 3.—King Ferdinand at Kirk-Kilisseh on December 1 received General Vaver Facha, the commander of the Turkish column which was captured near Dedeagatch.

The king returned his sword to Vaver Facha, and told him that he could reside where he chose in Bulgaria. The Turkish commander chose Sofia.

RUSSIANS LEND TO BULGARIA. St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—It is reported that three Russian banks have advanced Bulgaria \$5,000,000 on easy terms and have consented to subscribe for part of the loan of \$8,000,000 now being negotiated at Paris.

FIRST ILLNESS KILLS AT 100 Cold Fatal to Centenarian Who Had a Son Seventy-six.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—After having lived 100 years 11 1/2 months without ever having required the services of a physician, Barnett Richelson contracted a cold about a week ago and died yesterday. He was born in Russia and had been in America about forty years.

Up to one hour before his death he retained all his senses, and was able to read and write. His last words were spoken to a grandchild.

Richelson is survived by a son in New York City who is seventy-six years old; a sister in Washington, who is sixty-eight years old, and ten grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

PUTS COOKS AT THE TOP They're More Necessary than Governors, Says Marshall.

Indianapolis, Dec. 3.—"Good cooks are more necessary than Governors," said Governor Thomas R. Marshall today in his address on "The Personal Touch" before the local council of women. He added:

"I do not think there is any one in this world, aside from my wife, that is more competent than my cook. I think she is well educated. I don't suppose she would be received at many of the social functions, but she does her work as it should be done.

"There is not a working woman in this city that is doing an honest work that is not more important to this state than the Governor of Indiana. All I have to do is to hold an office, draw a salary and get mad at any one I don't like. The workers are the ones upon whom our institutions rest."

POOR MAN AIDS HOSPITAL \$26,500 Subscribed for Mineola Institution at Meeting.

Garden City, Long Island, Dec. 3.—A campaign for the purpose of raising \$100,000 or more to equip the Nassau Hospital at Mineola with maternity, children's and isolation wards and other improvements began to-night at a meeting in the Garden City Hotel.

A man who signed himself C. S. C. Schneider sent the first \$1 from his home in Belmont. He wrote that he was very poor, but that he wanted his \$1 to be the first. On the other hand, rich people have agreed to give public dinners every night for the men and luncheons every day for the women who are to raise money. Clubs of ten or more will solicit subscriptions for twelve days and announce the result each day. Bishop Burgess, Herbert F. Dennison and William F. Baldwin spoke to-night at the meeting, and \$26,500 was immediately subscribed.

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WISE SLEUTH THIS, AT 4
Little Fellow Recovers Truck Containing \$5,000 in Loot.

BAD BOY GIVES HIM RIDE
Then Runs Away and the Tiny Driver Hunts Police—Other Lad Arrested.

The proudest boy in Brooklyn to-day is George Buckley, four years old, son of an expert accountant, of No. 69 4th Place. Yesterday, all by his small self, George was responsible for the recovery of a large truck, a large horse and fifteen bales of silk, valued at about \$5,000, all of which had been stolen earlier in the day in Manhattan.

While the little fellow was playing in front of his home about 3 o'clock a truck went by, with a boy about twelve years old in the driver's seat. The lad looked rather scared, but finally brought the horse to a stop and asked George if he wanted a ride. George was willing, and climbed into the seat. Then he drove along for a long time, he said, crossing over a big bridge until he came to New York.

Then the big boy hopped off the truck and told George to drive up to the next corner. The little fellow did so, and needed his way through the maze of traffic until he was forced to stop at West Broadway and 4th street. Here he was seen by William Maher, of Greenwich Village, who asked George what he was doing with such a big truck.

The little driver said a big boy had told him he had stolen the wagon and he was going to turn it over to a policeman. Maher called Patrolman Kelly, of the Mercer street station, and the horse and wagon were driven to the station house. There it was found that the truck was filled with bales of silk.

Just at this time the Macdougall street station called up on the telephone and asked if anything had been seen of a missing truck owned by Z. T. Pierce, a truckman, of No. 215 Thompson street. Daniel Mahoney, the driver, had left it standing at King and Thompson streets while he ate his luncheon in a restaurant. When he came out the truck was gone.

Detectives from the Macdougall street station started an investigation and learned that August Reiner, twelve years old, of No. 2 King street, had driven the truck away about noon while Mahoney was eating. They went to the boy's house and arrested him.

Reiner said he had not intended to do any harm, but was fond of driving. He said he had driven to Brooklyn and there picked up young Buckley and brought him back to Manhattan and had deserted the truck when he got near his home.

After being fed in the station house by the policemen George was taken home by his sister Margaret and his father, who had been searching the city for him. Reiner was charged with juvenile delinquency and taken to the Children's Society.

SAUSAGES "BUCKING UP" Kitchens Improving, Says Lederle, but Need Watching.

After an investigation by the Department of Health conditions in sausage kitchens in this city Health Commissioner Lederle said yesterday that there had been a great improvement over former years.

The Commissioner smiled at the suggestion that horse meat might be used for sausages, and said inspectors had found none.

"General sanitary conditions," he declared, "are much better than in the past."

Some of the sausage dealers have asked that the Board of Health remove some of the restrictions on the production of sausage, but Commissioner Lederle said no changes would be made unless it was found that the rules were really oppressive.

The sausage men want to have employees wear light blue garments instead of the white suits now required.

WRIGHT BACKS WATER ON HYDE'S INNOCENCE
Deputy Commissioner Goes on Grill To-day Before Prisoner Is Sentenced.

KEEPERS MAKE AFFIDAVIT
Swear They Never Spied on Robin—Length of Banker's Prison Term May Be Fixed Soon.

Before sentencing Charles H. Hyde this morning Justice Goff will examine in court William J. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, to discover whether Mr. Wright can produce anything to back up his expressed opinion that Hyde is innocent of bribery and should not, therefore, be punished. The court session promises to be almost as uncomfortable for Mr. Wright as for the convicted City Chamberlain.

Wright backed water yesterday with considerable violence. A morning paper quoted him Monday as saying trustees in the Tombs had reported to him a conversation overheard between Joseph G. Robin and his sister, which led him to believe Hyde innocent. Later in the day he repeated his belief in Hyde's innocence, while denying he had derived his opinion through the eavesdropping of trustees. This question was put to him yesterday:

"You still believe, don't you, in the innocence of your friend Mr. Hyde?"

"Well, that's for the court to say," he answered. "I didn't try him; I don't know."

With this the deputy commissioner fled back into the Tombs, whence he had just issued. He had by that time received word through Commissioner Whitney, his superior, that Justice Goff wished to see him in the morning.

Keepers Obey Subpoenas.

The office of John Kirkland Clark, Assistant District Attorney, was infested with Tombs keepers yesterday afternoon. They had come obedient to the subpoenas issued by Mr. Whitman, and one and all made solemn affidavits they had never overheard a conversation between Robin and his sister, had never conversed with any one who had, had never instructed "trustees" to spy upon the convicted banker or his visitors, had never, in fact, heard, said or done anything in relation to the Hyde case or to Robin's troubles that was not in strict compliance with the law and their duty. They assured Mr. Clark they had always supported the District Attorney, so far as in them lay, in his efforts to see justice done to malefactors.

Thirty-five of these keepers made such affidavits. They will all appear before the grand jury, which will begin to-day its "Joe Doe" inquiry into the administration of the county's jails.

The immediate question to be decided by the grand jurors, of course, is whether Hyde has been the recipient of special favors as a Tombs prisoner. It is expected they will personally visit and inspect the "Cummins shack," in which Hyde has a room and bath.

They will find the "Cummins shack," so called because the convicted banker and "pal" of Charles H. Hyde was confined there a year ago, a two story frame building standing against the main prison building in the Tombs courtyard. It has four rooms. Warden Flynn and Van de Carr lived and died in it.

Hyde occupies one room on the second floor, to which is attached a private bath. Its official name is the "hospital ward." Two unbarred windows look out upon the courtyard. A prison bed, two straight backed chairs and a deal table comprise the furniture of the apartment. The walls are whitewashed, but the floor is uncarpeted, and there is no wardrobe. The room has about three times the floor space of an ordinary cell, however, and just outside the door is a ten-foot hallway in which the prisoner may take his daily exercise.

To Examine Tombs Physician.

Deputy Commissioner Wright explained on the first day of Hyde's imprisonment that he had put him in the "hospital ward" on the advice of Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the Tombs physician, who considered confinement within the cramped dimensions of the ordinary cell would injure the health of a man the size of Hyde. The grand jury will seek information from Dr. McGuire on this point. It will also investigate the report that Hyde is permitted to keep his light going after all lights in the main prison have been put out, that he may arise when he pleases in the morning, and that he receives in his room in private conference his lawyers and friends, a tremendous privilege.

But then, as Warden Fallon said: "This is not a penal institution. It is a house of detention."

It has not been fully decided yet whether Deputy Commissioner Wright will be invited to add what enlightenment he can in person to the deliberations of the Grand Jury.

John B. Stanchfield visited Hyde yesterday afternoon. He said later that to-day, soon after Justice Goff had passed sentence on his client, he would apply in Part 2 of the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why Hyde should not receive a certificate of reasonable doubt. The law requires that the District Attorney have forty-eight hours in which to prepare his answer to such an order, so the argument on it will not take place earlier than Friday afternoon. It is understood that Justice Page, in Part 1, will hear the argument.

It was learned that Robin would probably be arraigned before Justice Seabury for sentence on December 24, notwithstanding the fact that the former controlling spirit of the Northern Bank will be needed as a witness for the state in several trials still to come growing out of the collapse of the

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650 MADISON AVE. (Cr. 60th St.)
104 EAST 23rd ST. (4th Avenue)
255 LIVINGSTON ST. (Brooklyn)

Northern Bank and the other Robin institutions. The District Attorney would like people to know that Robin's testimony is not colored by hope of reward.
Wants Van Tuij's Help.
District Attorney Whitman purposes asking George C. Van Tuij, Superintendent of Banking, to produce what testimony he has which he thinks may be used in obtaining further indictments against Robin. In his letter to the District Attorney, published yesterday morning, Superintendent Van Tuij said Robin had stolen \$1,000,000 from the Northern Bank. Mr. Whitman has never had enough evidence to indict Robin for any of the losses suffered by the Northern Bank. The eight indictments found against him, to one of which he has pleaded guilty, were found as the result of his manipulation of the funds of other concerns, notably the Washington Savings Bank.

In partial answer to Van Tuij's charges Robin's friends were asking yesterday why the Superintendent of Banking had waited two years to bring the facts he alleges to the attention of the District Attorney, and they answered their own question by accusing Van Tuij of friendliness toward the Cummins crowd, to whom his bank had lent \$50,000, and toward Hyde.

Mr. Van Tuij let it be known that he did not consider the insinuations of Robin on this score worthy the dignity of a reply, since several reputable New York banks had "been stung" in the same manner as the Albany Trust Company by the Cummins coterie. He did, however, feel impelled to make a short statement concerning Robin's charge that the State Banking Department had enough cash on hand to pay depositors in the Washington Savings Bank a 10 per cent dividend. The statement in part follows:

Since the first 50 per cent was paid to creditors there never has been available money with which to pay a 10 per cent dividend. It must be remembered that over \$5,000 is held by the Banking Department for the first dividend of 50 per cent not yet paid on unfiled claims. The department also holds \$5,000 awaiting a decree in a suit between the Northern Bank of New York and the Washington Savings Bank, growing out of the juggling of mortgages between those two

institutions, in which Mr. Robin was the controlling factor. Every effort is being made by the Banking Department to convert the remaining assets, consisting of real estate and mortgages, into cash for the purpose of paying dividends as fast as possible, which has been the policy of this department under my administration. It is likely that in the near future some dividend will be paid to creditors of the Washington Savings Bank.

FACES LIFE ANEW AT 75 A Convict 53 Years, Warren Opens Cobbler's Shop.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Middletown, Conn., Dec. 3.—John Warren, seventy-five years old, who was pardoned last June after serving fifty-three years in Wethersfield prison on a life sentence for murdering his wife, has opened a cobbler's shop in the town of Willimantic, by means of which he hopes to be able to support himself. Warren learned the trade at the prison, and is an expert at it. His chief complaint is the price of sole leather, which he finds so high that he fears it will eat up a large part of his profits.

Warren has great faith in his ability to make his living, although when he opened his shop he had only \$1 left.

He lives in his little shop, cooking his own meals. Warren has four brothers and a sister living in nearby villages, all of whom would have been glad to take him in, but he prefers to be independent.

BAY STATE CITIES "WET" Elections Fail of Changes—Republican Mayors Chosen.

Boston, Dec. 3.—No upsets in the license vote occurred, according to early returns, in the fourteen Massachusetts cities which held elections to-day. Twelve remained in the license column. In all except Taunton mayors were elected. In cities where national party lines prevailed six Republicans and two Democrats were successful. Progressives entered the fight in three of the cities—Pittsfield, Quincy and Waltham—but met with no success except in Quincy, where they elected two councilmen-at-large.

The fight for school committees in Fall River furnished the most interesting feature, ten thousand women casting votes. Democrat won two of the three positions on the school board.

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