SUFFRAGE BAND CHIDED BY ALBANY CHURCHMEN

"Silly, Excited and Exaggerated," Bishop Doane's Estimate of "General" Jones's Army.

MILITARY RIGOR TO-DAY

Pilgrims, in Heavy Marching Order, Will Lie in Wait for Sulzer at Station and Trail Him to His Lair.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, Dec. 29.—The suffrage army received rebuffs to-day at the hands of Albany church officials. Bishop William Croswell Doane, of the Episcopal diocese, when asked what he thought of the suffragists who brought the message to Governor-elect Sulzer through December snows and tempests, made the following statement:

I have no faith in the cause of the suffragists. The women themselves are not so ill behaved as their sisters in England, but they are directed by the same impulses. Suffragism as we have come to know it here in New York State differs from suffragism in England as comparative differs from superlative. The suffragists who made the pilgrimage from New York to Albany are a band of silly, excited and exaggerated women. Their sole aim in making this pilgrimage, as they are wont to call it, was the attraction of attention. This demonstration will not help their cause.

"General" Rosalie Jones, leader of the army, bore up as well under the epithets "silly, excited and exaggerated" as she did under the December storm winds.

"Well," she laughed, "I'm a good Episcopalian, but the Bishop of Albany is misguided. His own daughter, Margaret Doane Gardiner, is a famous anti-suffragist. If we are making a display of ourselves she is doing the same by constantly making speeches in public against the cause we represent."

Not Wanted by Baptists.

Rebuff No. 2 came from an official of the Calvary Baptist Church. "General" Ida C. Craft sent Alphonse Major, the major domo of the party, around the corner to the church the first thing in the morning to see if an invitation would be extended to any of the pilgrims to address the Sunday evening prayer meeting.

The major domo was surprised and grieved to be told that the church did not wish to open up any such questions. The "major's" wrath overflowed. "Good gracious, man," he sputtered, "you are all like an oyster, that closes up tight as soon as any one touches or speaks to it, and it takes a sledgehammer to open it." Then the major domo took a sorrowful course homeward, and "General" Craft did not attend prayer meeting.

At the First Church of Christ (Scientist), however, Miss Sibyl Wilbur received a warm welcome as soon as the congregation learned she was one of the real pilgrims, as well as the official biographer of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. She was escorted to the platform and was invited to say a few words.

Miss Wilbur admitted she was a bit tired after her long walk. "But," she said, "I had no blisters and I took no medicine. I experienced little fatigue, and what there was I got rid of after a night of natural rest. Suffrage is a part of Christian Science, since it was Mrs. Eddy who was the first to say: 'Our father-mother-God. Let the female and the male of God's idea appear.'"

Prepare for Final Sally.

Plans were perfected for the final task of the pilgrimage—for the work is not ended until the spattered message is delivered safely into the hands of William Sulzer, Governor-elect or Governor, whichever he may be, though the women hope to reach him before he assumes the cares of state.

To-morrow the city will be under military rule. Two deputy pilgrims, in official uniform, with knapsacks and staves, will mount guard over the railroad station at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Sulzer is expected to arrive. They will say never a word, but they will look volumes, and they will trail the Governor-elect—at a respectful distance, of course—until they discover where his headquarters are to be. Then they will rush the tidings to "General" Jones, waiting at the hotel.

Two other pilgrims will mount guard over the doors of the Ten Eyck. When Mr. Sulzer enters they will inform the "general," who will dispatch Aid Gladys Coursen to his excellency to ask for an interview. Two minutes is all the suffragists ask. It took them two weeks to reach the Governor, and it would take them two months to tell him all they would like to about the cause, but "two minutes only" is their humble request.

If Mr. Sulzer consents to see them—and there is not a pilgrim who entertains for a moment the possibility of his refusal—the "general" will summon her army by special messenger service, and then, with due ceremony and in the full glory of their travel-stained uniforms, the seal will be broken from the secret message. The women do not insist on an answer. This is no Maud Malone party. All "General" Jones desires is to give the message to the Governor, though, of course, any little favors in the way of promises to support woman suffrage would be thankfully received.

Suffrage Guns Dismay "Antis."

In the evening the pilgrims are planning two mass meetings—one in Rensselaer, just over the river, and the other in the largest hall in Albany. Mrs. Joseph Gavit and other Albany leaders will hold the fort in Albany while the pilgrims start the Rensselaer meeting. The original intention was to wind up the campaign with a debate, but not an "anti" could be found willing to face the suffrage heavy artillery.

Miss Toma Lewis, of New York, at first agreed to come, but she wanted the pilgrims to pay all her expenses, and they couldn't see why one army should pay for the enemy's transportation to the battlefield. So it will be a pure suffrage "talkfest." On Tuesday the pilgrims will scour the city, making speeches in public places, especially in the market place. "General" Jones expects to attend the inaugural ball, but not as a pilgrim. "The army will be disbanded after the message is given to Mr. Sulzer," she said. "If I go to the ball it will be as Miss Jones."

The history of Sunday closed with the arrival of a telegram from the "general's" mother, who once threatened to spoil the whole pilgrimage by ordering her wandering girl back to New York. The telegram conveyed the idea that mother was glad Rosalie had reached Albany in safety. "But," sighed the daughter, "she didn't say she wished success to the cause."

POETRY IS IN SCHMERLE'S SOLE

Burstein, Cabaret-Cobbler Gay, Makes Music and Verses Every Day—People with Shoes Crowd in His Store Once Already Yet More and More.

Schmerle Burstein, olav hasholem, which makes it the shoes down by No. 46 Pitt street—y' understand me?—has done it a ditty by the name of poetry, an' now already he sings it on his violin. All the neighbors and the children by Delancey street join with Schmerle and sing it the song what Schmerle wrote it. An' the cobbler-cabareter is doing a fine business, ain't it?

Schmerle, y' understand, is from the ground not yet five feet, and his body is round like a bologny, and the hair by his head is a lot, again. He speaks it only with Yiddish, but he is a feller who is foolish like a fox.

It is a week again since Schmerle tried it the cabaret performance in his little shoe shop, and all the other cobblers by Pitt street have been learning to fiddle by the violin and flip it a flap by the hands, so they will have it even with Schmerle. But Burstein is a fly feller—you must got to hand it to him; for yesterday he composes a poetry in Yiddish, with the music to go by it.

A great friend by Schmerle is a feller with the name Zeitner, who has Louis for a front name, and Louis is another smart feller, again. He can take a Yiddish poetry and hum it a couple of tunes and then make it into English, y' understand me? Louis is a feller which has got it two tongues, y' see.

By Saturday Schmerle takes his poetry song down by Zeitner's office and asks him to do it English. Louis takes out his typewriter machine, which writes it both in Yiddish and English, and puts the English on Schmerle's song. It reads like this again:

Schmerle Burstein, Schmerle Burstein,
The peoples are waiting in line
To have their shoes repaired in time,
In the basement of Schmerle Burstein.

The chorus of the song goes it like this:

He plays you a song of ancient melody,
While the hammer goes bang, bang.
By his helper Kamisky,
And he plays his song on the fiddle-dee-dee.

Then Schmerle goes back by his shop and sits on his bench and sings it the song by the tune of the violin, and all the neighbors by Schmerle gather in his shop, bringing their old shoes by them, and business is fine, already.

Then Schmerle grabs it a wand stick and a ring and says:

I'll show you a trick
With a ring on a stick,
And a handkerchief, too.
While my helper repairs your shoe,
And the work will be fine
In the shop of Schmerle Burstein.

The other shoemakers, which are enemies from Schmerle, felt it hard when they hear about the song, and say they must got to get more business' so they told their music learners to teach it how to fiddle the violin quick again. But Schmerle wears a smile by his face.

PUJO VIEW UNOFFICIAL

Wickersham Didn't Adopt All of Assistant's Opinion.

AVOIDS NICE QUESTIONS

Power of Congress Committee to Compel Testimony Disregarded in Statement to Taft.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Widely published reports that practically all investigations by Congress now under way—notably that into the "money trust"—were in danger of being frustrated because Attorney General Wickersham, in an opinion prepared for President Taft, had adopted the view that Congress was without power to compel the attendance or testimony of witnesses in pursuance of its legislative business, brought from officials of the Department of Justice to-day emphatic statements that Mr. Wickersham had neither adopted nor presented to President Taft any such view.

What was published, as purporting to be the decision of the Attorney General, was a portion of a memorandum prepared for Mr. Wickersham by Wrisley Brown, his assistant, who prepared the Archbald impeachment case. Brown's memorandum was prepared as a resumé for the Attorney General to use in preparing his opinion as to whether the Controller of the Currency could present to the Pujo committee of the House certain information relating to national banks and their resources.

Attorney General Wickersham adopted a portion of Brown's memorandum, which held that the Controller might in his discretion give to the Pujo Committee statistical information in his possession, but which held further that the Controller might not use national bank examiners, at the expense of banks, to gather further information not now in hand but desired by the Pujo Committee.

Mr. Wickersham's opinion touched only upon those two points, but Brown's résumé went further, and touched upon the power of a committee of Congress to compel attendance and testimony of witnesses upon penalties of contempt. Officials of the Department of Justice say that portion of Brown's memorandum was merely one part of a complete résumé of all sides of the situation, and in no sense an opinion of the department, but merely a digest for Mr. Wickersham's aid in preparing his opinion.

The portion of Brown's memorandum relating to the power of Congress to compel testimony was disregarded by Attorney General Wickersham in framing his opinion, on the ground that it involved a point he had not been called upon to decide. The Attorney General, department officials say, did not adopt Brown's view either unofficially nor touch upon it in the memorandum he prepared for President Taft.

A reading of Brown's memorandum discloses that he pointed out that in a case before the Supreme Court of the United States the late Associate Justice Miller held that there was doubt of the power of either house of Congress to punish a witness who refused to testify regarding his private affairs, and that the right of either house to inflict such punishment was not supported by precedents or the English Parliament or the English law. This portion of the Brown memorandum Mr. Wickersham passed over as presenting a question he had not been called upon to decide. Brown gave it as his opinion that the committee could not obtain from officers of national banks the same information which it could not compel the Controller of the Currency to give.

Should the specific question of the power of Congress to pursue such investigations as those now under way be presented to the Attorney General, officials said to-day that he could be compelled to decide it. Mr. Wickersham was not in the city to-day and none professed to know his views.

PRICE OF APPLES CUT

Housewives' League to Sell Baldwins Nickel a Quart.

"Under the old apple tree" is to be the motto of Mrs. Julian Heath and the Housewives' League this week. To-day, beginning at 11 o'clock, under the Queensboro Bridge, ou may buy apples, beautiful red Baldwin apples, for five cents a quart, the same kind you pay from 12 to 15 cents for in the stores.

Mrs. Heath sees an entirely new situation in the matter of the high price of apples. It's the retailer, she says, who is keeping up the price this time. So, in addition to selling the apples at the Queensboro market, a campaign will be made all the week among the retailers in the hope of getting them to come down with the price of Baldwins.

Besides the five cents a quart variety there will also be on sale by the Housewives' League fancy boxes containing 150 apples at one cent a piece—for the apples, not the boxes.

Mrs. Heath will conduct this morning's sale in person.

URGE SULZER TO ACT

Socialists Demand Removal of Little Falls Officials.

PASTOR ASKS MORE AID

Cheers for "Mother" Squires When She Says She Is Going to Assist Strikers.

Resolutions demanding that Governor-elect Sulzer, when he assumes office, take instant steps to obtain the removal from office of the Mayor and the Chief of Police of Little Falls and the Sheriff of Herkimer County were adopted at a mass meeting held yesterday at the Labor Temple, No. 239 East 84th street, in the interests of the striking textile workers of Little Falls. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Little Falls relief committee, and the Rev. Irwin Tucker, pastor of St. Mark's Church, presided.

Conditions among the 1,500 striking men, women and children at the mills in Little Falls were depicted by several speakers and an earnest plea for moral and financial aid of the strikers was made. Among the speakers were Frank Bohn, associate editor of "The International Socialist Review"; Miss Helen Schloss, formerly a welfare worker among the strikers; Miss Helen Hayes, of the faculty of Wellesley College and a member of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society; Sol Bromberg, of the Industrial Workers of the World; Powell Kennedy, chairman of the Society for Labor Legislation; Alexander Irvine, of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, and "Mother" Squires, of Oregon, one of the oldest women socialists.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker sounded the keynote of most of the speeches in his opening address when he said:

In the strike at Little Falls the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing free speech and personal inviolability, has been abrogated and annulled, and the common rights of mankind violated and denied. We are gathered to back the cause of the strikers of Little Falls, because if they shall be condemned it means the American flag has ceased to mean justice and right, and become the shelter of Cossacks; that this country has repudiated its declaration that every human being is entitled to be treated as a human being, and that it now holds that the possession of money is the only title to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The speaker said it was not labor agitators who stirred up the class hatred, but simple hunger. He denounced child labor in the textile mills, and declared that although the thirty-eight convicted labor leaders at Indianapolis for dynamiting had been referred to as "human devils," they were not as bad as the capitalists who had brought about the labor conditions at Little Falls.

Professor Hayes and other socialist speakers called upon the Socialist party to do more work and less talking for the Little Falls strikers. Mr. Irvine declared the greatest function of the Socialist party was to back up the labor classes in any fight. "Mother" Squires was loudly applauded when she said she was going to Little Falls to do what she could in the cause of the strikers. She declared she favored the doctrine of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" in all labor struggles.

The meeting was attended by two hundred men and women. An appeal for financial aid for the strikers resulted in contributions amounting to $50.

FARMS PINE FOR WOMEN

Radcliffe Graduate Advises Stenographers to Quit Jobs.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Dec. 29.—If the stenographers of America take the advice of Miss Sarah Brooks, Radcliffe graduate, they will close up their desks, slam on their hats, tell the boss they are through with office work and head for the country, there to take up the work of milking cows, planting vegetables, chopping wood and doing chores.

If they do this Miss Brooks promises them they will make more money and enjoy better health. Telling her experiences, Miss Brooks said:

Six years ago I went to live on a farm. I found the place had been neglected. There were two acres of apple trees in poor condition. I have pruned and cared for these trees until they are in much better condition. I have set out another acre of young trees, making a total of 300. There also is a small orchard of young peach trees, which have not yet borne fruit.

I have urged, and do urge, young girls, and particularly college bred women, to adopt farming. I have found that the raising of small fruits is more profitable than corn and other vegetables for women because they are more easily cared for.

Miss Brooks is enthusiastic about the possibilities of profit in apple raising; but her advice to prospective women farmers is to go slow if they have neither training nor much capital.

MONEY FOR HOSPITALS

Churches and Synagogues Collect Tidy Sums for Free Service.

FUNDS FROM OTHER SOURCE

Drygoods Men Give Liberally to the Saturday and Sunday Association's Work.

Charles Lanier, treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, said yesterday at his home, No. 20 East 37th street, that encouraging progress was being made in collecting funds. Although yesterday was Hospital Sunday, Mr. Lanier said that nothing would be known as to the amount of money collected by the churches until some time to-day.

William V. King, superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, announced yesterday that subscriptions amounting to $2,880, an increase of $1,585 over last year, had been sent to the treasurer of the association. Subscriptions to the association amounting to $5,161 from the Drygoods Auxiliary have also been forwarded to the treasurer.

It is understood that the churches and the synagogues have made liberal collections for the benefit of the hospitals, and that the various institutions will be well taken care of this year.

Although the aid of the churches is an important factor in the raising of funds for free service in the hospitals, the work of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association is not religious or racial. Nearly two-thirds of the funds, it is understood, come usually from secular sources.

In May of this year the association distributed among the various hospitals $95,000—the largest amount in its history—among forty-four non-municipal hospitals. Frederick D. Greene, general secretary of the association, announced at the time that 75 per cent of the money had been raised by the association from business firms and individuals, and the rest from religious bodies.

Some of the subscriptions announced yesterday follow:

From the Dry Goods Auxiliary:

$500.
James A. Hearn & Son.
$400.
The H. B. Claflin Co.
$150.
Metcalf Bros. & Co.
$100.
Jacob S. Bernheimer & Bro.
William Whitman & Co.
Parker, Wilder & Co.
William Iselin & Co.
Cone Export and Commission Co.
William Ewart & Son.
William Openhym & Sons.
Frederick Vietor & Achelis.
Passavant & Co.
Griswoldville Mfg. Co.
Smith, Hogg & Co.
Thomas Potts.
Clarence Whitman & Co.
Lawrence & Co.
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.
James Talcott.
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.
J. P. Stevens & Co.
J. H. Lane & Co.
Taylor, Clapp & Co.
A. D. Juilliard & Co.
The Spool Cotton Co.
$50.
W. Stursberg Schell & Co.
H. A. Cæsar & Co.
The Acheson Harden Company.
Wise Brothers.
H. & W. H. Lewis.
Reinhardt Mfg. Co.
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.
C. A. Auffmordt & Co.
James H. Dunham & Co.
James L. Wilson & Co.
W. H. Conrad & Co.
Burch, Bailey & Co.
Brown Durrell Co.
Einstein-Wolff Co.
West, Baker & Co.
$25.
J. Spencer Turner Co.
Clift & Goodrich.
I. Newman & Sons.
Grinnell Willis & Co.
Galey & Lord.
Howe, Brooks & Co.
Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd.
Butler Brothers.
Heller & Long.
James E. Reynolds & Co.
Douglas & Berry
Wright & Graham Co.
Mendelsohn & Co.
Wilmerding & Bisset.
Hockanum Association.
R. & G. Corset Co.
James Elliott & Co.
George B. Duren & Sons.
Kops Bros.
Charles Kohlman & Co., Inc.
Samuel Eiseman & Co.
Sawyer & Blake.
H. E. Verren Co., Ltd.
Henry Matler & Co., Ltd.
Herrmann, Aukam & Co.
Buckley Bros. Co.
Fried, Mendelsohn & Co.
$20.
Sidney Blumenthal & Co.
Susquehanna Silk Mills.

Also fifty-two smaller subscriptions amounting to $446.

From the New York Cotton Exchange:

$250.
Lehman Brothers.
$200.
George H. McFadden & Bro.
Gwathmey & Co.
$100.
Meyer H. Lehman.
Hubbard Bros. & Co.
Stephen M. Weld & Co.
Robert Moore & Co.
Herklotz, Corn & Co.
Gilbert & Clay.
Woodward & Stillman.
Hopkins, Dwight & Co.
$75.
H. F. Bachman & Co.
$50.
Shearson, Hammill & Co.
S. H. P. Pell & Co.
A. B. Gwathmey.
Springs & Co.
Rhd. Siedenburg & Co.
Mohr, Hanemann & Co.
A. Norden & Co.
Ralli Brothers.
Craig & Jenks.
Hugh M. Neely.
David H. Miller.
$25.
C. D. Freeman.
Charles Fairchild & Co.
Fergus Reid.
S. A. Fatman.
William N. Schill.
John F. Black & Co.
Leigh M. Pearsall.
M. R. Bashford.
Renskorf, Lyon & Co.
L. de Gumoens & Son.
W. R. Ackerell.
M. J. Parrott.
Austin & Ralf.
Bruce L. Rice & Co.
Clarence T. Fuller.
Thomas F. Russell, sr.
Byrne McDonnell.
Thomas Williams.
E. K. Cone.
Spencer Waters.
Atwood Violett & Co.

POLICE MOURN PET DOG

Bum's Disposition Soured After Accident on Duty.

It is seldom that the sight of a "bum" being carried to an institution arouses the sympathies of policemen, but when the word is begun with a capital letter and it stands for a dog that has been their mascot for six years—well, that's different. At the Madison street police station yesterday that was just what happened, for Bum, the dog that had marched in the police parade for six years, was taken away.

A few weeks ago, while running to a fire, Bum failed to calculate correctly when he attempted to cross in front of a truck, and his legs were badly hurt beneath the wheels. He was well cared for, however, and the best veterinary surgeon on the East Side was called in to save the station house pet. His efforts were fairly successful, for Bum recovered sufficiently to walk the posts with the patrolmen and hobble to fires. He must have suffered pain, however, for while he soon became apparently well physically, his temper grew bad.

What once had been a cheerful little dog, willing to romp with the men when off duty, became a morose and sullen creature. It was feared that he would bite some one, and he was sent away. He came back, though, just like the cat, and, while he seemed improved, his temper soon became as bad as it had been before. It was finally decided to put him out of the way.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was asked to take the dog after he became a menace. When Bum was taken into the wagon he fought bitterly. It took three patrolmen to place him inside, and there was not a dry eye in the station house when he was gone.

BEGIN WORK ON MEMORIAL

May Dedicate Schurz Statue on Publicist's Birthday.

Work will be started on the foundations for the Carl Schurz memorial during the present week, it was said yesterday at the home of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, who has designed the statue. Park Commissioner Stover said a permit to begin work at once on the site, which overlooks Morningside Park, at 116th street, had been granted.

It had been hoped to dedicate the memorial last October, but the cracking of two blocks of stone in the process of quarrying delayed work on the memorial for many months. It is now planned, so Commissioner Stover said, to have it ready by May 14, the birthday of the publicist. The dedication will be attended by many well known persons.

DEEP SEA GRAVE FOR THE BOVERIC'S COOK

Friday, the Thirteenth, Was Too Stormy a Day for Him.

ENDS LIFE WITH RAZOR

British Tramp Steamer, After Hard Fight with Big Seas, Gets to Port Here.

Three years and four months away from her home port of Cardiff and slated for South American ports when she weighs anchor here, buffeted and bruised by the waves, but still sitting them as proudly as the day she took the water, the British tramp Beveric steamed into the harbor early yesterday morning and made her way to the Bush Terminal docks, in South Brooklyn. Her iron decks, heavy with rust, her funnel seemingly a stranger to the paint brush for many months, she tied up to the end of one of the 1,400-foot piers and began to put ashore bale after bale of hemp and sack after sack of castor seed.

Her captain, Vincent Harper, a wiry, thin-faced young Welshman, with a thick white sweater under his coat of blue and gold, acknowledged that he was glad to see his vessel safe at her moorings. When a sailor acknowledges that it generally means that he hasn't slept much for the last few days, having been engaged in a touch and go battle to keep out of Davy Jones's locker.

That was what Captain Harper had been through. Three times on the voyage from Gibraltar to this port he had been compelled to heave to for forty-eight hours at a time, and on Christmas morning, while his vessel was wallowing in the trough of the sea, a mountainous wave came over the starboard side just abaft 'midships, carried away the hand steering wheel on the poop and all but washed overboard half a dozen men of the Chinese crew who were trying to set a storm trysail on the mainmast in hopes of steadying the ship.

"We had rough weather all the way across," said the captain, "but Christmas was a licker. The second mate, Andrew Mercer, was in charge of the men who were setting the trysail when the wave hit them. It picked them up like straws and dashed them against the winches and the hatch coamings of the after deck, leaving most of them unconscious in the seething water. Mercer and the first and third officers waded in to the rescue, while wave after wave broke over the rail.

"The water was breast high. Mercer got his leg badly wrenched, but he and the other white man managed to pull the Chinamen out, and they were about as grateful a lot as I ever saw. I sent two of them to the Long Island College Hospital this morning, one with three broken ribs and another with his right leg broken twice below the knee."

The breaking of the hand steering gear gave the skipper a couple of anxious hours, for the reason that the steam apparatus threatened every moment to go out of commission, leaving the vessel absolutely at the storm's mercy. The pounding of the waves had loosened the steam steering engine from its fastenings, and Captain Harper feared that it would finally give way entirely. Three hours' work, however, fixed the hand gear so that it could be used in case of emergency, which, fortunately for the Boveric, did not arise.

Old Æolus's Christmas gift was the second bit of excitement which came to the Boveric on her voyage from Bombay, where she finished loading thirty-two days ago. The other bit came on Friday, December 13, and confirmed the captain in his suspicion that there was something unlucky about that combination.

"It was unlucky for the firemen's cook, anyway," remarked Captain Harper. "The Chink—he was only a young fellow—went forward about 4 o'clock that morning and borrowed a razor, saying that the chief cook wanted to shave. An hour later I was called out of my bunk with the information that he had been found behind the after deckhouse, his throat cut from ear to ear. We couldn't learn any reason for his act, except, perhaps, that he was seasick.

"The Chinamen wouldn't go near him to prepare him for burial. But they brought a clean suit of clothes and a pair of boots, and the first and second mates and I dressed him up for the journey, sewed him in a tarpaulin with a couple of fire bars and pushed him over the side. That was all the ceremony there was."

WOMEN AIDED FINLAND

Mme. Malmberg Tells of Struggle for Freedom.

Mme. A. Malmberg, one of the women Members of Parliament in Finland, spoke yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Women's Political Union at No. 46 East 29th street. Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer was the hostess, and other well known women present included Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field and Miss Sabina Rutherford.

The speaker, who was introduced by the presiding officer, Mrs. John W. Brannan, told of the stirring times in Finland during the period of its struggle for freedom, after the Czar of Russia, who was also Grand Duke of Finland, had destroyed its free constitution, and of the development of woman suffrage in that country.

She then described the tragic scenes when the population went into mourning after their constitution had been taken away from them and at the time of the killing of the Russian Governor General.

The women, she said, stood side by side with the men in raising funds to fight during those seven years for the restoration of the constitution, which finally was accomplished in 1907.

When there was an election to the Diet, the speaker said, the men insisted that as the women had been of such great service to their country they were entitled to a place in its government, and they elected nineteen women as members.

Mme. Malmberg, who is a tall woman, with the flaxen hair, keen blue eyes and large frame of the typical Finlander, has lived in London for some time. She was once confined in a prison at St. Petersburg. She will give a series of three lectures at the Berkeley Theatre on the afternoons of January 10, 17 and 24. Her subjects will be "Finland's Fight for Freedom," "The Russian Spy System" and "What a Little Nation Can Do for the World."

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION TO BE MADE SIMPLER

Plans Are Being Made in the Eastern District High School to Substitute the Academic Cap and Gown for Elaborate Dresses.

No longer need Mary Jane worry because her parents cannot afford to buy her such a gorgeous gown to graduate from high school in as Sally Ann's parents bought for her. A movement has been started in a Brooklyn high school to make graduations simpler by adopting a sort of academic cap and gown to be worn by boys and girls alike.

For several years the amount of money spent each commencement day for graduation gowns has worried Dr. William Vlymen, principal of the Eastern District High School. Each girl on this important occasion of her school life tried to have a more expensive dress than her fellow student, and often spent more than her family could afford in the effort to outshine the other girls. Discontent, envy and many other uncharitable feelings were born of the competition.

Dr. Vlymen considered all these things, and decided to try something radical, which, while doing away forever with the fine clothes of commencement, would still make all the graduates present an attractive appearance, without much, if any, expense to themselves. On January 31, when some two hundred students of the Eastern District High School are to receive diplomas, the boys and girls are all to be dressed alike in academic gowns and mortarboard caps. A distinction is to be made from the regulation cap and gown by a broad collar of white, trimmed with gold braid, and a white and gold tassel hanging from the cap. This costume may be worn with any gown, even an old one, beneath it, and no one will be the wiser as to what the young wearer has on, unless she chooses to tell.

These gowns are not to belong to the graduates. They are to be bought and paid for by the General Organization of the school, which is a society of all the students. Each member pays a small sum each term, and the money goes to supply many things for the good and amusement of the students. The gowns are to be kept by this society, and are to be worn by each graduating class in succession. Each student will pay a small sum to the General Organization for the use of the gown.

The students are jubilant over this new idea, and the members of the present senior class, who will be the first to appear in the new gowns, are looking forward with pride to the occasion. They chose the design of the gown themselves and discussed every detail of it before it was adopted. The white and gold trimming is a feature in which they take special pride, for white and gold are the school colors.

Dr. Vlymen is immensely pleased over the result of his scheme for a simple and universal dress, and particularly gratified by the universal approval of students.

"I am sure every one will be pleased with the looks of the graduates," he said. "The new gowns are simple, pretty, becoming and in every way desirable."

"No more heartburnings or envy of the better dressed girl," said Miss Phillips, the assistant principal and head of the commercial department, which expects to turn out one hundred graduates at the next commencement. "I cannot tell you how pleased I am, and particularly with the delight of the girls and boys about the matter. We are looking forward to an eventful graduation."

Eastern District High School is situated at Marcy avenue and Keap street, in the Williamsburg district. It turns out large classes each half year, but the young students come mostly from families in moderate circumstances or of small means. Most of them look forward to the time of graduation, when they can begin to support themselves, and Dr. Vlymen considered the adoption of a universal costume a help on the side of economy that the parents would welcome gladly.

Miss Ida Cohen is president of the class of one hundred graduates of the girls' commercial department. Joseph Mangiaracini is president of the senior class of the main school, which will graduate about 125 students. The other officers of the class are: Miss Henrietta Ratnet, vice-president; Miss Mollie Goldenburg, secretary; Miss Florence Fitzgerald, treasurer, and Joseph Cohen, sergeant-at-arms. Frank D. Chalken is president of the General Organization. One of the students, Frederick Shapiro, has written a clever play, which the students will present on class day. Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, will be the speaker at the commencement of the Eastern District High School.

Postal Card Departments

Recipes Tested and Found Good

All recipes appearing in these columns have been tested.

Level measurements are used unless otherwise stated.

This department will be glad to answer any culinary question submitted by readers and will buy recipes.

Address Culinary Editor, New-York Tribune, No. 154 Nassau street.

This department will not be responsible for manuscript which is not accompanied by stamps for return. Kindly inclose stamps with questions requiring an answer by letter. Write on only one side of the paper and see that name and address accompany each item.

ECONOMICAL ROAST.—Select a good piece of bottom round, about four pounds. Have the butcher tie it up nicely, placing a piece of fat around it like a rolled rib roast. Dredge with flour and place in a very hot oven until seared, then reduce the heat and roast, allowing twelve minutes to a pound. Baste frequently. Carefully cooked and sliced thin this is quite as good as rib roast, and there is absolutely no waste. It is especially good cold, and makes fine sandwiches for school children. MRS. F. M. B.

New York City.

FIG LOAF CAKE.—Cream together two cupfuls of dark brown sugar and one of butter, adding four well beaten eggs, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg and half a teaspoonful of ground cloves. Beat well, gradually incorporating one cupful of ice water and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with three cupfuls of pastry flour, and when very light sprinkle in two cupfuls of seeded raisins and half a pound of chopped figs that have been dredged with a quarter of a cupful of flour. Bake in two loaves in a moderate oven and ice with boiled frosting. V. C. L.

Useful Household Tips

This department will pay for household tips if found available for its purpose. Address "Useful Household Tips Department," New-York Tribune, No. 154 Nassau street.

SUCTION FOR HOT AIR.—Sometimes one room cannot be heated effectively with hot air. This may be due to differing lengths of heating pipes, but it is often possible to draw heat into the room by temporarily closing other registers, opening that in the cold room, closing the door and opening a window directly opposite the register. The draft draws the heat in, and when the room begins to warm up the window may be closed and other registers opened. E. T. R.

Maywood, N. J.

TO WASH RUGS.—When washing rag rugs use a scrubbing brush instead of trying to rub them on a rubboard. This method is much easier and gives better results. E. V. D.

Brooklyn.

TO TAKE UP BROKEN GLASS.—When a glass slips from one's fingers into the wash basin and is splintered into numerous bits, take a thin sheet of absorbent cotton, dampen it and press all over the inside of the basin. Every particle of glass will be found clinging to it. The same method can, of course, be applied in any spot where glass is broken, but the difficult removal from a wash basin is particularly simplified by this method.

Richmond Hill, Long Island. C. L. G.

TO REMOVE COFFEE STAINS.—Coffee stains on table linen can be easily removed by rubbing the spot with powdered borax and pouring boiling water over it. If a little coffee has been spilled on a freshly laundered tablecloth it will not be necessary to remove the cloth from the table in order to take out the stain. In fact, it is better not to do so, as it will only make extra creases in the linen. Simply slip a deep saucer under the cloth where the stain is, rub the stain with borax and pour boiling water drop by drop over the borax, letting the water drip through the cloth into the saucer. If the stain does not disappear immediately apply more borax and add the water a little faster, but it is not necessary to add much water. Less than a teaspoonful will usually take out the stain, but it must be boiling. Let the cloth become dry before removing the saucer.

Daily Bill of Fare

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST.—Danish chops, fried cornmeal mush, spiced apple butter, toast, coffee.

LUNCHEON.—Black bean soup, sandwich rolls, gooseberry jam, tea.

DINNER.—Consomme with rice, fried halibut with tomato sauce, French potato balls, canned peas, lemon jelly, coffee.

DANISH CHOPS.—This is an excellent way to use up cold scraps of roast pork. Grind all the scraps that are on the platter in the meat chopper and form the mass into smooth cakes. Press the cakes so that they will be compact. Dip each in egg yolk and then in powdered bread crumbs that have been well seasoned with salt and pepper. Fry in piping hot lard in a frying pan. Danish housekeepers treat pork chops in this way. They remove the meat from the bones, chop it, form it into cakes and press back the bones into it to make them look like chops. This pork rechauffé is delicious with fried supawn or as it is sometimes called cornmeal mush. Supawn is the Indian name and much more attractive in sound.

FRENCH POTATO BALLS.—Cut raw potatoes into ball shape with a vegetable cutter, boil them till tender, then toss them up in brown butter flavored with minced parsley and serve.

JANUARY SALE

Commencing Thursday next, January 2, and continuing throughout the month, we will offer our entire stock of Table Damasks, Bed Linens, Towels, Towelings, Ornamental Linens and Handkerchiefs, at a

15% Discount

off the regular listed and marked prices appearing on the goods.

The linens offered at our January Sale are our regular stock from our own looms and carry our customary guarantee of high quality.

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