

WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS WOULD BE LAWMAKERS

This Fact Made Clear at International Congress of Suffragists at Budapest.

DENOUNCED BY SOCIALISTS

They Call Gathering "Movement of Bourgeois Middle Class"—Duchess of Marlborough Attends.

By Ida Husied Harper. Budapest, June 2.—That the present Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will prove to be more important and far-reaching than any in its nine years' history is the opinion of those who best understand the general situation. There are 20 accredited newspaper correspondents here, men and women, and thousands of words have been cabled every day. The accounts, as far as we have been able to see them, are incorrect in many particulars, as it is impossible for the average reporter to understand fully the intricate business of the convention carried on in three languages. They are of great value, however, in carrying to the four corners of the earth the news that the leading women of twenty-four countries are assembled in one of the oldest capitals of the world to demand a voice in their government. All the small personal differences on minor points, inevitable in so large an assemblage of strong-minded individuals, are lost sight of in view of the one clear fact that the representative women of all nations are wholly united in the determination to have a share in making the laws and conditions under which women and their families must live.

The very popular Burgomaster, or Mayor, of Budapest, Dr. Stephen de Barcozy, emphasized this point in his eloquent address of greeting to the congress when he said: "I see in this movement for woman suffrage a part of the great wave of democracy which is sweeping over the world, and as such I give it the heartiest welcome and wishes for its success." It is the custom here to begin conventions on Sunday, and the preliminary program, with a slight misunderstanding of English, announced the "solemn" opening of the suffrage congress on that day. This was later changed to "formal," but it was, indeed, a solemn occasion when the vast audience, which filled the Academy of Music to overflowing, rose with cheers and waving handkerchiefs as the official board of the International Alliance, the presidents of all national associations and the distinguished guests came on the stage in stately procession. The present Ministry, which has recently come into power, is bitterly opposed to woman suffrage, and it certainly showed courage and independence for one of its most prominent members, Dr. Bela de Jankovics, Minister of Education, to claim from the government permission to hold the congress in its name, which he did with emphatic approval of its purposes.

Mrs. Catt Well Received.

It would be impossible for an audience to show more enthusiasm than greeted the address of the president of the Alliance, Mrs. Chapman Catt, of New York, a masterly review of the position of women in all countries as regards suffrage, which will be printed in pamphlet form. On all occasions there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and nothing could have been funnier than the attempts of the photographers to get a picture of Mrs. Catt as she came down the steps of the Academy of Music on this Sunday. There was a solid block of humanity in every direction and to get them out of the way, the photographers in true Hungarian style screamed and gesticulated and rushed at them until the policemen themselves laughed so that they could hardly keep order.

In none of the cities where the congresses of the Alliance have been held in the past has the government shown such courtesies as here, giving ten thousand crowns, over \$200, to the committee of arrangements. It urgently requested that the Royal Opera, which was to close two days before the congress opened, should be continued, and the request was supported by the prima donna and her husband, who holds a high government position, both of them suffragists. This was done and delegates and visitors were invited to a beautiful performance ending with an exquisite ballet. In speaking of the opening it should have been mentioned that the orchestra of the National Theatre played an overture written for the occasion by a noted Hungarian composer, and an ode written by another was recited in Hungarian and in English by the two most noted actresses in Budapest, all pronounced suffragists. We find the professional women throughout Europe, as in our own country, in favor of equal suffrage.

Peasant Women at Opera.

On the night of the Royal Opera not even the stage presented for us the attraction of one section of the topmost gallery, where were seated a row of peasant women with little brown shawls tied over their heads, looking with wide open eyes at this glittering scene whose memory would go with them through life. They were delegates to the congress from the "flat country," many miles from Budapest, a very poor section, whose women toil in the fields all summer and keep alive in the winter through the sale of their simple needlework, which they send to the cities. They have to endure all the hardships of the men agricultural laborers and the added neglect and brutality of the men themselves.

So when they heard of the suffrage movement in Budapest they asked to join it and the leaders have helped them ever since. Learning that they intended to walk to the congress the committee sent them railroad tickets, took care of them while here and assisted to sell the needlework they brought with them. This is an apt illustration of the universality and democracy of the movement for women suffrage. Countesses are chairmen of the committees of arrangements, finance and decoration, and every day members of the nobility or women of great wealth have opened their handsome residences for dinners, luncheons and garden parties, and yet the delegates represent every walk in life and the humblest has had no sense of inequality.

Socialists Rant About Classes.

The Socialists here have done exactly what they have in every country where the congress has been held—denounced it in advance as "a movement of the women of the bourgeois middle class," to quote from the special edition of the Social Democratic paper here, brought

FIGURES IN BUDAPEST WOMEN'S CONGRESS.



DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH (at left) AND MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

AUTO HORN TO MAKE NOISE LIKE A BUG FOR SCIENCE

Curator Ditmars, Who Charmed Rattlers with Headlight, Will Woo Insects Into Captivity.

Insect collecting will be a easy job hereafter, if Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the New York Zoological Park, is successful in a new scheme on which he is at work. Yesterday the curator told for the first time of his plan to use an automobile to catch katydids and crickets, locusts and other things that make night's chorus, when on his vacation a few days hence. Last year he caught rattlesnakes by means of a searchlight attached to his automobile.

Sullivan County will be the scene of

out to condemn the convention and try to stir up strife among women. "Only the self-conscious women of the bourgeois society will gather there," it says. It would be very difficult to find anybody quite so conscious of himself as the average Socialist, he not only thinks and talks about himself and his theories all the time, but he considers that nobody but Socialists are worth thinking and talking about.

One will hear more about "classes" from Socialist orators and newspapermen in fifteen minutes than he will from all the rest of the world in all time. What they mean by their contemptuous reiteration of the word "bourgeois," which they had to go to France to find, nobody but themselves has the least idea, but it has generally been supposed that the so-called "middle classes" were the backbone of every country. "At this suffrage congress," says this Budapest paper, "not one Social Democratic party in the world will be represented." Why should it be any more than Liberal, Conservative, Republican or Democratic parties, when the International Alliance is by official action an absolutely non-partisan organization?

"The working woman who thinks her wrongs can be righted by the help of peesesses and plutocrats women is very much in error," says this paper, and yet there is not a suffrage society in existence that asks for anything but universal suffrage. And then it tells the Socialist women that they must keep away from the congress and fight for the suffrage only through the Socialist party. This is the same advice given by Socialist men everywhere, but to appreciate it at its full value one should understand the situation in Hungary. The Social Democratic party has been and is completely false to woman suffrage; it does not allow the suffragists even to present the subject in its meetings and has more than once thrown them out bodily. It has fooled its own women into believing that after it obtains the vote for all men it will try to get it for them, just as the Socialists of Austria did and then wholly ignored their women.

Keir Hardie left his party in Parliament at a critical moment and came to this congress at much personal sacrifice for the express purpose of trying to bring these Hungarian Socialists into conformity with the international platform on this question. He addressed a large Socialist meeting, and the interpreters, in translating his speech into Hungarian, omitted every word he said on woman suffrage! He learned of this the next day, and calling the newspaper representatives at the congress together he denounced this action, and declared that as one of the founders of the Socialist party and the Labor party he was authorized to state that they indorsed the aims and work of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Doubtless all particulars have been cabled to the American papers.

Resolutions Adopted.

One of the statements of this Social Democratic paper is that "there can be no community of interests between women of different classes," and yet nothing has been more clearly demonstrated than that in the foundation principles of morality, temperance, peace, protection of home and children the women of the whole world are in perfect agreement and that all have one common purpose in wanting the ballot as the most effective means for putting these principles into practice. The following resolutions, supported by a soul-stirring speech by Mrs. Chapman Catt, were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we send from this Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance a request to the governments of all countries here represented that they should institute an international inquiry into the extent and causes of commercialized vice.

his experiments, as it was last year, when all the snakes left home to see what the bright light was.

This time, however, a set of small horns, resembling megaphones, are to be attached to the automobile. If all come out as expected the katydids will stop "katydidding" when they hear the mellow, mellifluous sounds of the siren which has been devised to make them leave home at the first note they hear. Then they are expected to hop aboard the automobile, and in this dazed condition quickly be placed in captivity. It is to be the same with locusts and mole crickets.

"I am very anxious to get some mole crickets," said the curator. "They are as big as mice. Of course, they may turn their backs on the sound, but if hunters can call a mouse, then I think it possible that insects also can be called by certain sounds."

frage Alliance a request to the governments of all countries here represented that they should institute an international inquiry into the extent and causes of commercialized vice.

"Resolved, That the woman suffrage organization of each country should ask its own government to institute a national inquiry on the same lines and that women be included in the commission."

Another resolution, on which it was supposed the convention might be almost disrupted, it was decided to get out of the way at once. As soon as it was ready for business the president stated that many requests had been received asking that the congress express condemnation of militant methods and many others that it declare approval of them, and that the board of officers therefore offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the International Woman Suffrage Alliance stands pledged by its constitution to strict neutrality on all questions concerning national policy or party methods, and to abstain from any favoring or condemning militant methods, and to disown any riot, revolution and disorder that have never been construed into an argument against man suffrage we protest against the practice of the opponents of woman suffrage to interpret the militant employed by the minority of one country as an excuse for withholding the vote from the women of the world."

Wise and Tactful Action.

To the astonishment of everybody, they went through without discussion and without a dissenting vote! This was a wise and tactful action on the part of officers and delegates, for it started the congress on a proper basis. The notice made by the English "militants," a militant organization of only one country, has caused a large body of uninformed people to think that there is no other kind of movement, and the unanimous adoption of this resolution caused the press of Budapest and the several hundred newspaper correspondents to recognize at the beginning that the International Alliance is a constitutional organization. There has been, however, a good deal of the militant spirit among the delegates—that spirit which in the United States and elsewhere applauds the name of Mrs. Rankoff, while not indorsing her methods. Suffragists look upon her as a martyr to the cause; they realize that her life is soon to be sacrificed, and they appreciate the courage and devotion of her protest in a manner which unquestionably she believes is justified. Mrs. Despard, president of the Women's Freedom League, who came as a fraternal delegate from her society, has received every possible courtesy from the convention.

ure have established it for centuries. One of the most interesting guests of the convention has been the Duchess of Marlborough, who has scarcely missed a session. From her seat on the platform she has followed closely all the intricacies of parliamentary procedure and the speeches in the three "official" languages of the alliance, German, French and English, and she has attended also the public meetings. Mrs. Belmont, her mother, has not failed to sit with the delegation from the United States a single hour, and says she never enjoyed anything more than she has the congress.

The position of the suffrage question has been discussed. She has been for some time vice-president of the Conservative or Unionist Women's Franchise Association, and is a thorough believer, although she has done no public work. She proposes now to have a discussion in her London home early in July between Mrs. Chapman Catt, as international president, and if possible, Lord Curzon, president of the British Anti-Suffrage Association.

Another distinguished guest on the platform has been Mrs. Sarah A. Lees, a woman of commanding presence, who has just retired from the office of Mayor of Oldham, England. In the British delegation is Miss Margaret Ashton, sister-in-law of Ambassador James Bryce, a member of the City Council of Manchester.

The recording secretary is Miss Chrystie McMillan, of Scotland, a graduate of Edinburgh University, who a few years ago made a four hours' legal argument before the High Court of the House of Lords on the right of the university's women graduates to vote for its member of Parliament. The vice-president, Miss Annie Parohelm, of Finland, has been nominated for Parliament, and must hasten home to make her campaign. Romania has furnished some carefully concealed amusement to the convention. In the hour-and-a-quarter speech at Prague of the woman member of Parliament, Mrs. Vilhova, referred to in my last letter, she declared in very language that she refused the privilege of addressing the congress in their own language they would not attend. The next day after it opened in marched the Bohemian delegation with Mrs. Vilhova at their head, and when her name was called on the programme she mounted the platform and made her speech in excellent English.

CONFESSES OLD BURGLARY

Clerk, Said to Have Stolen \$10,000, Gives Himself Up.

Philip Sobel, who has no home, and Morris Rankoff, of No. 182 East 4th street, were arrested by Detective Hayes, in Essex Market court, before Magistrate Frensch, yesterday for a burglary committed on December 28, 1912. Their examination was put over till this morning, with bail fixed at \$300 each.

Sobel was employed by Henry Goldstein, a wholesale dealer in men's furnishings, at No. 22 Orchard street, and on the night of December 28 a large iron safe containing cash and jewelry to the value of \$200 was carried away in a truck and blown open in a nearby courtyard. Sobel was suspected, but he succeeded in keeping away from the detectives.

'\$50,000 BARTENDER' DEAD

Man Said To Be Son of Rich Family Shoots Himself.

Gustave P. Holland, known as the "\$50,000 Bartender," and who is said to be the son of a rich family of New Haven, committed suicide yesterday at No. 25 Railroad avenue, White Plains, by shooting himself in the head. Despondency because of domestic troubles is said to have led him to take his life.

Holland, who was forty years of age, came to White Plains a few months ago. It is understood that he and his wife entered as validly that he and his wife owned in Rhode Island. He said that Gustave Holland, of No. 25 Goff street, New Haven, is his father. Holland frequently exhibited bankbooks, showing that a considerable sum of money had been transferred from a Honolulu bank to one in New Haven, and that the money was his.

RECEIVER FOR 'FRISCO BRANCH.

New Orleans, July 6.—Judge Foster, of the United States District Court, on petition of Illinois creditors, has appointed A. D. Lightner temporary receiver of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexican Railroad, a part of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad system. Mr. Lightner is vice-president and general manager of the road, which runs from Baton Rouge to Houston.

FEWER FIRES THIS YEAR

Report Says Taxpayers Have Saved \$2,238,686.

PEOPLE ARE MORE CAREFUL

Department Attributes This to Its Prevention Campaign—City Gainer by \$1,477,000.

More than \$2,000,000 has been saved to the taxpayers of New York in the last six months by the New York Fire Department, according to estimates just made public by Commissioner Johnson and the officials of the department. This has been accomplished, they declare, by a material reduction in the number of fires, brought about by their fire prevention campaign and the warfare against arson.

The exact figures give the savings as \$2,238,686. During the first six months of 1912 the city had reports of 8,435 fires; during the same period this year there have been only 6,605 fires, a decrease of 1,830. The department report declares that a large portion of this reduction is due directly to the enforcement of fire prevention regulations. This has supplemented the campaign against arson and the severe censure of fire insurance companies for the former lax methods in issuing policies.

"There is undoubtedly an awakening of the conscience of the public in response to the efforts of the Fire Department," the report reads. "Numbers of fires are, of course, attributable to carelessness, and such fires are now of much less frequency than formerly. This is caused by the Fire Department campaign of education through the fire prevention bureau. The Fire Department has now established a full-fledged printing department, by means of which an immense amount of fire prevention educational work is being done."

The estimated loss to the taxpayers through fire, according to the report, during the first half of 1912 was \$8,819,091. This has been decreased during 1913 to \$6,580,215. Only the month of July, 1913, shows an increase over any month in 1912. With the six months' basis as a reasonable figure, the department estimates an approximate saving to the city for the year of \$1,477,000.

One of the causes of the reduction, according to the report, is the greater care taken by fire insurance companies in their issuance of policies. In former years the "fireing business" was a profitable one. The effect of the arson report, an anti-arson bill in the state Legislature has been to bring brokers and the insurance adjusters under the jurisdiction of the state insurance department.

An additional saving to the city due to the reduction in the number of fires has been the saving resulting from depreciation through frequent use of the Fire Department apparatus. It has been roughly estimated, according to the report, that each time an engine is called out there is an expense of from \$60 to \$80. With 470 as an average, the reduction of 1,830 fires in the last six months indicates an estimated saving on apparatus wear of \$323,500.

One of the special achievements to which the department calls attention is the destruction of what has been known in the past as the "firebug district," extending from 96th street to 104th street and lying between Madison avenue and the East River. This district formerly showed a heavy percentage of blazes. The number has been reduced for the first six months of the year from 23 in 1912 to 17 in 1913.

ROMAN LEGIONS OF PIAZZI MEET REILLYS OF CORK

Fathers and Sons Battle Royally for a Found \$5 Till Reserves Come and Get the Money.

John Piazzi, who is six years old and lives at No. 47 Mott street, suffers from an abundance of hot Italian blood. His ancestors have been noted for the same quality since the days when Cesar was the boss in Rome. "Johnny" will fight at the drop of the hat; he is a "bigga da box."

Jerome Reilly, eight years old, who lives next door to "Johnny" Piazzi, is the son of Patrick and Bridget Reilly, and he, too, will fight whenever—but what's the use? The Reillys were all born and raised in County Cork.

"Johnny" and "Jerry" were in the street near their home last evening when both saw a \$5 bill lying in the gutter. They saw it at the same moment and each had a grimy fist about it at the same instant. The situation was pregnant with possibilities. Things started right away.

The Roman and the Celt decided to fight for its possession and to hold the greenback for his very own. In a minute they were kicking, scratching, biting and tearing at one another, attracting a crowd of three hundred, among whom were Patrick Reilly and Victor Piazzi, fond parents of the battling kids.

HIS WIFE TOO DOMESTIC

So Isaac Henry Caliga, Artist, Seeks a Divorce.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, July 6.—Isaac Henry Caliga, artist, of Salem and Boston, has brought suit for divorce on the ground of desertion against his wife, who was Phoebe J. Woodman, of Danvers, a niece of the poet Whittier.

Caliga says the cause of it all is "too much temperance on my part." He says his wife is inclined to domestic things and applies the word "devoted" to her. "Maybe I've been too faithful to my art," said Caliga, "and haven't paid enough attention to my home. It is for our own happiness that I take this action."

CATATASTROPHE CALLS "COP" COHORTS

Turmoil in Physician's Home Rouses Fifth Avenue Dwellers and Keeps Telephones Busy.

An extraordinary occurrence in the home of Dr. Richard Kalish, a prominent eye specialist, at No. 28 West 4th street, between the hours of 12 and 1 yesterday morning, establishes beyond peradventure that black cats play an important part in spells, witchcraft and near-burglary.

The Fifth avenue neighborhood was aroused for several blocks by a wild alarm in the dead of night. Shrieks, the blowing of police whistles and the rapping of nightsticks filled the air for many minutes. The reserves came from the East 51st street police station on the double quick and under the leadership of Detectives Stanley and Gorman entered the physician's house.

An expectant crowd waited on the sidewalk expecting to see a gang of manacled burglars led away to the station house. Instead of that, with a loud meow, a black cat hurtled out of an open window, alighted right side up and scuttled off down the street on three legs.

The police received their first warning from the central telephone operator, who reported that seven neighbors of the physician had called up to say that burglars were in his home. Dr. Kalish went to Europe a week ago, and the neighbors thought thieves had taken advantage of his absence when they began to hear strange sounds from the house.

There was a family of caretakers on the top floor, however, consisting of Mrs. Mary Brennan, her daughter Margaret and her son Robert. They had long been asleep when they were all suddenly awakened by a long, shrill, fendish shriek. This was followed by a heavy crash in the lower part of the house as if a heavy body had fallen down a flight of stairs. It went pounding down step by step, and brought up at the bottom with a final crash that shook the house to its foundations.

Silence, thick, sickening silence, followed. The Brennan women and boy lay quaking in bed. It was several minutes before they gathered sufficient courage to jump up and run to the front windows.

"Murder! Murder! Burglars! Fire!" shrieked the Brennans. The cries were taken up at other houses, and several pistol shots were fired. Residents in 45th and 48th streets, as well as in 57th, jangled their telephone receivers until they got Police Headquarters and spread the alarm. In a very few minutes they heard the comforting sound of heavy footfalls approaching from the direction of the East 51st street police station. The vallant reserves were coming.

Even when the police had gathered in front of Dr. Kalish's house the Brennan family refused to come downstairs to open the door. They shook their heads cannily and declared that not an inch would they budge until the burglars and murderers had been routed out. The police forced a parlor window up and with searchlights riddling the gloom and revolvers pointed ahead crept into the house.

There was not a soul on the ground floor. A rear window was open, but as it was eighteen feet above ground the police decided nobody had escaped that way. Then they started to work up cautiously through the house.

In the front hall were evidences of great havoc. Twenty pounds of porcelain that had once formed a valuable vase was strewn over the floor. At the head of the stairs was a niche from which the vase had evidently been pitched down. There were no other signs of disorder in the house. The police were baffled, bewildered.

They were loitering in the parlor, discussing the mystery, when something black flashed out from under a sofa, and with three skips a large black cat crossed the room and leaped out of the window.

RIDES BICYCLE INTO RIVER MANY SEE SUNKEN SHIP

Cigarmaker Tossed Overboard Doing "Stunts" on Wheel. Vessel Makes City Island the Mecca of Hundreds.

Los Angeles, a cigarmaker, eighteen years old, of No. 108 East 115th street, was amusing a small audience with trick riding on his bicycle at East 19th street and the East River yesterday afternoon when the wheel struck a stone and he was tossed into the water, taking the bicycle with him.

Peter McAvoy, of No. 225 East 27th street, dived for the man, and held him up until Patrolman Ludwig threw them a rope. He was drawn out still clinging to the bicycle. He was not injured.

COHALAN EVIDENCE READY

Bar Association Counsel Prepares Final Draft.

Edgar Christie, secretary and counsel of the grievance committee of the Bar Association, with a staff of assistants, worked until late last night on the final draft of the documentary evidence to support the charges against Justice Cohalan. Mr. Christie will go to Albany to-day with William D. Guthrie, chief counsel of the Bar Association in the Cohalan case, and they will be prepared to go before the joint judiciary committee of the Legislature and assist Deputy Attorney General Kellogg in presenting the Cohalan charges at the opening of the hearing to-morrow.

Mr. Christie yesterday said that Sergeant-Arms Doll, of the Senate, had served subpoenas on all the witnesses so far requested by the Bar Association. John A. Connolly, who made the original charges against Justice Cohalan, will be the principal witness.

Among the others subpoenaed are Alfred B. Cullishank and Lyman E. Warren, who were formerly Connolly's lawyers; Charles G. Wiley, Edward L. Blackmar and J. Bennett Southard, who were connected with the Victor Heating Company, the Connolly concern from which he alleged Justice Cohalan exacted 5 per cent of the profits for city contracts obtained through Cohalan's political influence.

Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, has not been subpoenaed as yet by either side. John B. Stanchfield and William Travers Jerome, who are to appear as counsel for Justice Cohalan, have not given out a list of the men they intend to call as witnesses to support the justice's general denial of the charges. Mr. Murphy, it is expected, will be called as a witness before the hearing ends.

CHURCH TOO NICE, HE SAYS

Evangelist Asserts It Has Lost Interrogation Point.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman preached yesterday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in place of the pastor, Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who is away on a vacation.

"If we lived too much in the past, we would be unfit for the performance of the duties of the present," said the evangelist. "And just as much the person who lives too much in the future will be unfit for the living in the present. The man who is thoughtless not to make his city and his land the best in the world is not the true follower of Jesus Christ."

"It seems to me the great City of New York scarcely knows that we, the church workers, are here. The Church has lost many things, but it seems to me the church is too quiet and too nice and proper. We seem to have lost our interrogation point. We live too much in the future and too little in the now."

P. O. CLERK DIES IN CHAIR

Janitor Had Placed Him There Thursday, When He Became Ill.

Steffan G. Madden, forty-eight years old, who had been a postoffice clerk for twenty-five years and was attached to the foreign branch at Morton and West streets, was found dead in a chair at his home, No. 168 Amsterdam avenue, yesterday afternoon. He lived there alone and had not been seen since last Thursday, when the janitor, John Williams, found him ill on the stoop of the house and carried him to the apartment.

Williams placed him on a chair and after a while Madden revived. Williams left him sitting in the chair. The janitor saw nothing further of the man, and at 5 o'clock yesterday he opened the door of the Knickerbocker Hotel, said it was found Madden dead, sitting in the same chair. Dr. Coban, who was called from the Knickerbocker Hospital, said it was likely that Madden had been dead since Thursday.



If the picture-man talked you'd hear him say—"I'm hiking to Rogers Peck's." "They've revised prices on lots of their higher priced suits—brought quantities of 'em down to \$25." What do you say?

P. S. 'This tip, by the way, is not only for men but for youths. Youths' suits, sizes 32 to 35 chest, are included too.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY, Three Broadway Stores at Warren St. 13th St. 34th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORT LAURETTE TAYLOR 48th St., E. of 1st Ave. Tel. Herald 44. Mon. & Tues. 8:30. Wed. & Thurs. 8:30. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. "Prez of My Heart."

ELTINGE WITHIN THE LAW West 42d St., E. of 5th Ave. Mon. & Tues. 8:30. Wed. & Thurs. 8:30. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. "The Million."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St., Corner 5th Ave. Tel. Herald 44. Mon. & Tues. 8:30. Wed. & Thurs. 8:30. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. "The Million."

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES SEE THE FALL OF ADRIANOPLE LUNA Vanderbilt & Monto, Joe Dandy, John B. Gordon, Walter G. Schuch & 6 others. Mon. & Tues. 8:30. Wed. & Thurs. 8:30. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. "The Million."

UNION SQ. Leo, Edwards & Pugh after a while Madden revived. Williams left him sitting in the chair. The janitor saw nothing further of the man, and at 5 o'clock yesterday he opened the door of the Knickerbocker Hotel, said it was found Madden dead, sitting in the same chair. Dr. Coban, who was called from the Knickerbocker Hospital, said it was likely that Madden had been dead since Thursday.

ASTOR "QUO VADIS?" 125th St., E. of 5th Ave. Mon. & Tues. 8:30. Wed. & Thurs. 8:30. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. "The Million."