

VILLA RALLIES HIS REBELS AT OJINAGA

Reinforced and Refreshed, They Return to Renew the Battle.

5,000 MEN RACING TO HELP FEDERALS

Insurgents Hope to Defeat the Weary Garrison Before Aid Can Reach Town.

The Telegraph to the Tribune. President, Tex., Jan. 6.—Reinforced, refreshed at water holes not contaminated, their supply of food replenished and their ammunition stores strengthened with thousands of cartridges brought from Chihuahua City and Juarez, the rebel army late to-day returned to the siege of Ojinaga.

Led by General Pancho Villa, whose name alone carries terror to Federal soldiers, the rebels, who had retreated along the Conchos River nearly twenty miles, will try by force of numbers to drive the Federalists from their strong positions before relief, already on the way, reaches them.

To-day has been one of activity in Ojinaga, and couriers arriving from the rebel army say it has been a day of feverish activity in the rebel ranks.

When the rebel army retreated from Ojinaga yesterday the question of water was most important. The Rio Grande and the Conchos alike were foul with the carcasses of many horses. It was unfit for use, and the men of the rebel army were suffering tortures which only water for thirty-six hours can appreciate.

To find water quickly the rebels divided their forces into three divisions. These went in as many directions, and all foregathered when a good supply had been located by one of the divisions and the others were notified of the find through couriers.

More than five thousand fresh, well armed men have been added to the rebel forces to-day. Villa brought 1,200 from Chihuahua; Herrera, under forced marches from the Torreon district added two thousand, and fully two thousand more were added from other points.

Famg with the rebel reinforcements and straining every point to get ahead of them are 5,000 Federalists under General Argumedo, who left the Jimenez district four days ago under orders to relieve the Ojinaga garrison as quickly as he possibly could get there.

Help Expected Soon. Argumedo is making forced marches. He is expected to get to Ojinaga within two days, and Federalists say the reason for the rebel flight of Monday was the fear that Argumedo would arrive before the rebels had been reinforced and had received the additional ammunition they needed.

With the arrival of Argumedo's forces, it is said by the Federalists, a movement from Ojinaga to Chihuahua City and in pursuit of the rebel forces of Ortega will at once be started, sufficient force being left at Ojinaga to protect and hold it as a Federal port of entry.

A movement on Juarez also will be made by the Federalists if they drive the rebels again from Ojinaga. This was decided to-day at a conference of officers. The move on Chihuahua will be made first, the Federalists say, in order to establish a base of operations there.

In the repulse of the rebels yesterday the Federalists captured several field pieces and a quantity of ammunition which the rebels, in their haste, did not attempt to carry away. These field pieces were mounted to-day in the intrenchments at Ojinaga, and when the rebels resume the attack they will be fired upon by their own cannons and with their own ammunition.

WILSON RAPS PRESIDENT SAYS POLICY IN MEXICO IS SCHOLASTIC DREAM.

In a speech last night to the Rubber Club of America at the Waldorf Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico, sought to justify his course in calling for the recognition of Huerta.

"If the government of Huerta had been recognized on its threshold," said he, "there would have been peace throughout Mexico—I do not say for all time—and thousands of lives and millions of property belonging to Americans and Europeans would have been saved."

"We have now actually intervened in Mexico, don't make any mistake about that—not by arms. We have sent down there medical representatives of the President to tell Mexicans how to govern and whom to put in and out of office."

The announced policy makes us the virtual overlords of every country from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, it makes it necessary for us to interfere in the internal affairs of every turbulent republic. These policies are founded on scholastic dreams."

Mr. Wilson reviewed the events leading up to the revolution in Mexico City, which ended with the overthrow of Madero. The Madero revolution, he told the diners, was managed very largely from the City of New York.

FROM HOSPITAL TO TOMBS

Woman Who Shot and Killed Salesman Held for Jury.

Miss Rose Pressman, of No. 113 Wadsworth avenue, who on the evening of December 2 shot Nathan Chase, of No. 1420 60th street, Brooklyn, in the office of the Peter Pressman Company, at No. 20 West 17th street, and then shot herself, was removed yesterday afternoon from the New York Hospital and taken to the Tombs. She is held without bail for the grand jury on a charge of homicide.

Chase died in the New York Hospital soon after he was shot. The girl hovered between life and death for days, but finally recovered sufficiently to be discharged from the hospital.

Miss Pressman was brought from the hospital to the coroner's office by Traffic Patrolman Bartholomew O'Connor, and was ordered taken to the Tombs by Constable Herdman. It was said at the time the girl shot Chase because he failed to relinquish the affection she had for him. He was a salesman employed by the Pressman company. She is a niece of the president of the concern, and had been formerly employed there as a stenographer.

WARSHIPS DUE AT MEXICO NEXT MONTH

Navy Programme Calls for at Least Three Battleships There After Manoeuvres.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The first division of the Atlantic fleet, which will sail for the West Indies on Saturday for manoeuvres and target practice, is scheduled to proceed to Mexican waters on February 17, when the target work has been completed, as has been foretold in The Tribune. Four ships will probably sail from the south coast of Cuba for Mexico, although there may be only three, as the battleship Florida may not proceed with the other vessels.

The Navy Department's programme for the ships has been disarranged by the presence of smallpox at Guantanamo, and the fleet will not go to the naval base there until the disease has been eradicated. The original schedule provided work for the ships when the vessels would be in Mexican waters.

It is possible that these ships will relieve other battleships in Mexican waters, but inquiry to-day failed to reveal that any definite plans have been made for the relief of other battleships, while definite plans have been made for sending the first division to Mexico. What will be done after May 2 will depend entirely on conditions in Mexico. The ships, however, are to remain there at least that long.

Since The Tribune's announcement on Sunday that more battleships were to be sent to Mexico the Navy Department has been reticent, and it has not been officially admitted even that battleships now there are to be relieved.

The battleship Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic fleet; the Florida, the Utah, the Delaware and the South Carolina will sail from Hampton Roads for Cuba on Saturday. There the ships will co-operate with the advance base brigade of mines, numbering 1,100 men, until January 25. The 12 battleships will then proceed to Guantanamo. If the smallpox situation permits, if not, the fleet will continue work at Cuba or base at Guantanamo Bay, on the south coast of Cuba.

The battleship Wyoming will not go to Mexico. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, will be on the Wyoming, and were he to proceed to Mexico he would supersede Rear Admiral Fletcher, now in command there. The Navy Department is anxious that Rear Admiral Fletcher shall continue in command. This causes much comment in naval circles, where it is said that Rear Admiral Fletcher, who is junior to more than one of the other rear admirals, will be in virtual command of the greater part of the Atlantic fleet, and consequently of the naval strength of the United States. It has been denied that Rear Admiral Badger has ever complained of this situation, but it is known that other rear admirals who rank Fletcher are dissatisfied.

LIND BACK AT VERA CRUZ

Returns to Mexico After Conference with Wilson.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 6.—John Lind returned here on the scout cruiser Chester this afternoon. He came ashore with some difficulty, owing to the heavy seas, the cruiser anchoring off the port.

Mr. Lind said that it was impossible to give the slightest indication of the character of his conference with President Wilson or the results arrived at. Nor would he say what was the probable duration of his stay in Mexico.

The Michigan, the New Jersey, the Rhode Island, the Nebraska and the Virginia sailed from here to-day for two days' manoeuvres and torpedo practice.

VEDRINES ASKED TO FIGHT

Aviator Must Fight Duel or Abandon Contest.

Paris, Jan. 6.—Julius Vedrines, one of the French aviators who recently flew from Paris to Cairo, Egypt, was ordered to-day in a telegram from René Quinon, president of the French National Aerial League, to give satisfaction immediately to Henry Roux, his rival, who also had accomplished the flight and who had challenged him to a duel after Vedrines had struck him in the face during the two aviators' race to have arisen because Roux is alleged to have requested the Turkish officials not to assist Vedrines on his flight in the Orient.

If Vedrines should decline to fight he is requested by M. Quinon to return at once to France. The French National Aerial League, it is understood, intends to raise a case to withdraw from Vedrines the official mission with which he was entrusted of taking part in a continuation of the flight from Cairo to Cape Town.

All the celebrations which had been arranged in honor of Vedrines among the French colony in Cairo have been cancelled.

CARDEN'S TRANSFER DUE TO U. S. HINTS

No Formal Request Made for the Minister's Recall from Mexico.

FACTS LAID BEFORE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Washington Officials Disavow Reported Plans to Close American Embassy.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Official information reaching Washington to-day confirms yesterday's report that Great Britain will transfer Sir Lionel Carden from his post as British Minister to Mexico, and that his successor probably will be Charles Murray Marling.

Administration officials do not consider it proper to comment on the British diplomatic service. As one of them said to-day, when asked if this government had brought about the change: "No; you couldn't say that the United States did it. It was none of our business, any more than it would be the business of the British government to dictate to us what we should do about one of our diplomatic appointments."

It remains true, however, that this government has made representations to England concerning Sir Lionel's actions on more than one occasion, as was pointed out in The Tribune this morning. These representations never took the form of a demand for the removal of the minister. The facts were simply placed before the British government, and the friendly course to be pursued was evident enough.

Until now the British government has shown little inclination to do anything in response to the implied suggestion from this country. When the State Department complained to the Foreign Office, several years ago, about Sir Lionel's activities in Central America nothing was done, but Sir Lionel was knighted, and later he was transferred to Mexico, which was a material promotion.

Washington is full of rumors of impending action in Mexico by this government, and while there is confirmation for none of them there is a general belief that action cannot be withheld long. There are indications of renewed pressure from Europe, and if this is brought it is believed that the administration will be forced to take some step. Reports from special agents of the government in Mexico show conditions to be growing worse and worse, until they are described as intolerable.

The report that the American Embassy in Mexico is to be closed soon, at the suggestion of John Lind, was denied to-day. Officials declared that they knew nothing whatever of such a plan, or of any indication that it was being considered.

London, Jan. 6.—Charles Murray Marling, the probable successor of Sir Lionel Carden as British Minister to Mexico, is in consultation with the Foreign Office on his projected appointment.

Sir Lionel Carden will, it is understood, remain at Mexico City for another two weeks, as the term of six months for which he was appointed minister does not expire until January 15. The date of his departure may be postponed in order that his successor may have time to arrive at the legation to take up his duties.

KRONPRINZ EXCORIATED BY BERLIN EDITORS

His Last Four Appearances in Politics Characterized as Four Grave Mistakes.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Crown Prince Frederick William has again struck a blow at his own popularity, the telegrams which he recently sent to Lieutenant General Deimling and Colonel von Reuter, commanding their stand in the Zabern affair, being made to-day the subject of angry editorials in the leading Berlin newspapers.

The Liberal organs deplore that the heir apparent, in spite of his undoubted demerit, never ventures into politics without offending the popular sentiment. These newspapers call the latest four appearances of the crown prince four grave mistakes, citing them as follows: The crown prince's attack on Gerhart Hauptmann's "Centenary Festival Play" at Breslau last June.

His act in applauding the anti-British speech delivered by Herr Heydebrand, the Conservative leader in the Reichstag, in November, 1911.

His protest against the accession of Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland to the Duchy of Brunswick.

His congratulations to the soldiery for aggressiveness against the civil population of Alsace.

The last three cases are described by the newspapers as demonstrations against the policy of the imperial government. The telegrams sent to the military commanders at Zabern received approval in conservative and military circles.

Strassburg, Jan. 6.—Testimony much more favorable for the accused army officers was given at the resumption to-day of the court martial on Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad, of the 9th Infantry, who are charged with making illegal arrests, willful assaults and a disturbance of the peace during the clash between the military and civilians at Zabern, Alsace, in November.

The evidence of officers of the regiment showed there had been a tumult, with shouting and offensive cries against the soldiery, both before the arrests and while they were being carried out. This testimony was flatly contradicted by the States Attorney of Zabern and by other civilian officials, but was partially substantiated by the evidence of twenty-eight of the men who had been arrested by the soldiers on November 28 and who had spent a night in the cellar of the barracks. Most of these admitted that others in the crowd had uttered insulting remarks, but declared they themselves had not committed any offence.

As Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, accompanied by two other officers, left the courtroom this evening he was followed by several persons, who threatened him. The crowd grew rapidly into hundreds, until the whole street was blocked. The people howled insults at von Forstner and shook their clenched fists at him. The officers, however, boarded a street car and escaped.

Bronx Courts Open To-morrow

The Court of Special Sessions for Bronx County will open to-morrow morning in the new courthouse. Justices Herman, McInerney and Foraker will be on the bench. No cases are ready for presentation yet.



MRS. J. FREEMAN-MITFORD. (Marie Anne von Friedlaender-Fuld.)

ENGLISHMAN WEDS GERMAN HEIRESS

Younger Son of Lord Redesdale Marries Miss Marie Anne von Friedlaender-Fuld.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—The heiress to one of the largest fortunes in Germany, Miss Marie Anne von Friedlaender-Fuld, a daughter of Germany's "cool king," was married to-day to the Hon. John Power Bertram O'Gilly, younger son of Lord Redesdale, of the English peerage.

The ceremony was performed at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Trinity Church, one of the oldest religious edifices in Berlin, situated in the centre of the business and diplomatic district. The modest proportions of the church permitted only a limited number to attend, and the wedding party was, therefore, confined to the relatives and immediate friends and associates of the bride and bridegroom.

Among those in the church were Lord and Lady Redesdale, the bridegroom's parents; Mr. and Mrs. Friedlaender-Fuld, parents of the bride; Lieutenant General Count Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the general staff of the German army, and his wife; a number of prominent diplomats and of the nobility of Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the leaders of the commercial and financial aristocracy of Germany. One of the bridesmaids was a daughter of the famous German painter, Liebermann.

After the church ceremony a brilliant wedding breakfast was given at the Friedlaender-Fuld palace, on the Pariser-Platz, near the Brandenburg Gate.

It had been expected that some members of the imperial family would be present at the function, as the father of the bride is a close friend of the Emperor, but they were unable to attend, as they had already promised to be at the wedding of a daughter of Major General Oscar von Chelius, a former adjutant and close friend of the Emperor, which was taking place simultaneously.

COL. ASTOR'S WIDOW WINS IN TAX FIGHT

Property Given Here Before Marriage Is Separated from Estate.

The report of the reappraisal of the estate of Colonel John Jacob Astor was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It showed a reduction in the net value of the estate from \$55,211,252 to \$54,239,197.

The reappraisal was made necessary by the objection of Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of Colonel Astor, to the taxing of her interest in the property No. 22 to 26 and Nos. 28 and 30 West 34th street. She contended, and was upheld by the Transfer Tax Appraiser, that her interest was not taxable, because it came to her under anti-nuptial agreement.

The amount of taxes involved in the appeal was \$29,625, which was charged against the interest of Mrs. Astor, but which is remitted in the new report. No claim of exemption was made when the first transfer tax proceedings were on.

The testimony in the second proceeding showed that the transfer of the property to Mrs. Astor was for a "good and valid consideration."

The property was valued at \$1,109,321, and its exemption is responsible for the reduction in the new appraisal.

Nicholas Riddle, one of the executors of the Astor will discovered after the estate was first appraised that Colonel Astor had a one-fifth interest in some Brooklyn property, but this did not make much difference in the large aggregate. In the same manner \$2,000 was added to the estate by the revaluation of four shares of the Spouting Rock Association.

There also was added \$2,024, the proceeds from the sale of livestock at Rhinebeck, and another item of \$230 in cash found at the Rhinebeck home.

BARBOUR CASE A MYSTERY

Injured Student Taken from Hospital to Home in Auto.

Frank B. Barbour, the nineteen-year-old Princeton student, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday after having been injured in his efforts to climb a fence in the Pennsylvania station, was removed to his home, at No. 11 West 250 street, last evening by his father, Colonel William Barbour.

Mystery surrounds the exact manner in which young Barbour received his injuries and their extent. He was reported to be suffering from lacerations of the scalp and a possible fracture of the skull.

CONVICTION OF 24 UNION MEN UPHELD

Only Six of Thirty in Dynamite Case Granted New Trials.

RYAN HEADS LIST WITH SEVEN YEARS

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Sustains Verdict Following McNamara Exposure.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Sentences of twenty-four of the officials of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers convicted at Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport dynamite following the disclosures at the McNamara trial, were affirmed to-day by the United States Court of Appeals. Six of the thirty who appealed were granted new trials, their conviction held to have been an insufficient evidence.

Frank M. Ryan, of Chicago, president of the association, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, was to-day one of the defendants in court, although all but one of the thirty who appealed are at liberty under bond. Two did not appeal.

"This plaintiff was president of the association and its active manager," says the decision, referring to Ryan. "Letters written by him at various stages show his familiarity with the long course of destroying open shop structures. Ryan wrote the letter suggesting that reports of expenditures be discontinued 'while our trouble is on.' He signed all of the checks presented in evidence as used for the purchase of explosives. Ryan's own testimony confirms the evidence of his complicity."

The six granted new trials are Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco; William McCain, Kansas City, Mo.; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis; William Bernhard, Cincinnati; James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill., and Richard H. Houlahan, Chicago.

Counsel for the twenty-four within thirty days will petition the Court of Appeals for a rehearing on new legal points. If that is denied they will take the cases to the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending final adjudication it is understood that no attempt will be made by the government to return to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., those of the convicted men who are at liberty under bond.

The appeal was heard by Judges Kohlsaat, Baker and Scaman. The decision was read by Judge Scaman. It said that conspiracy clearly was shown on the part of the twenty-four defendants, and that challenge of the conspiracy counts of the indictments was erroneous; that the distinction was maintained between the conspiracy charges and those alleging performance of the acts for which the conspiracy was formed and that the verdict could not be challenged on the ground that separate acts and a continuing conspiracy had been improperly joined in charges.

The decision stated succinctly that McNamara and Clark, though co-defendants, were competent witnesses for the state. The final contention of the defendants' counsel that the United States had not jurisdiction in the charges alleged was disallowed.

MISS RITCHIE SURRENDERS

Actress Hurries to See Sheriff After Court Issues Warrant.

Mrs. Adele Bell, who is known on the stage as Adele Ritchie, surrendered at the Sheriff's office yesterday on an order of arrest which Justice Green, of the City Court, had issued for her failure to appear in a suit for \$215, brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Berry for the rent of a farm at Greenwich, Conn.

Declaring that the dignity of the court could not be made the plaything of either women or men, and that actresses and actors had often tried to ignore the orders of the court, Justice Green fined Mrs. Bell the amount of the judgment and told her unless she paid in sixty days he would issue a commitment for her imprisonment.

Mrs. Bell explained that she had meant no insult to the court when she failed to respond to the two or three summonses issued for her, but that she had been playing out of the city. Mrs. Bell said that property she rented from Mrs. Berry was not as represented and that she would appeal from the decision of Justice Green.

HEINZE IN INTEREST SUIT

Alleges W. O. Allison Charged Too High Rate.

E. Augustus Heinze, through his counsel, Nash Rockwood, in the Supreme Court, yesterday charged that William O. Allison, president of the National Reserve Bank and a director of the Hudson Trust Company, compelled the copper man to pay a usurious rate of interest to obtain loans. Justice Seabury reserved decision on the application of Mr. Rockwood to appoint a referee to determine how much Mr. Heinze overpaid to the bank and trust company, so that it can be applied to the reduction of the \$100,000 which Heinze acknowledges he still owes. The latter indelicacy is secured by \$26,000 of stock of the Ohio Copper Company, worth in the open market \$29,000.

Mr. Rockwood told the court that Mr. Heinze on one occasion had to pay \$20,000 on a loan of \$60,000. He figured that \$1,000 had been paid above the legal rate of interest.

Counsel for Mr. Allison denied the charges made by Heinze.

ASQUITH STANDS FIRM

Refuses to Exclude Ulster from Home Rule Bill.

London, Jan. 7.—There is no reason to doubt that the conversations that have taken place between the Unionist leader, A. Bonar-Law, and Premier Asquith have been void of practical result, and any hope there may have been of an understanding or compromise being arrived at between the two great British parties on the question of Home Rule for Ireland must now be abandoned.

It is probable that there may be another interview between them, but this can scarcely have any other result than a definite closing of the negotiations. The Prime Minister, it is stated, is unable to meet the demand of the Unionists for exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule bill.

RUFFLED BY FEATHER BILL

Audubon Society Is Opposed to Webb Measure.

The Audubon Society is indignant over a bill introduced in Congress just before Christmas by Representative Webb, of North Carolina, which provides that women may bring albatrosses and other plumes of wild birds into the country if they will swear to customs officers that they had the feathers prior to October 4, 1913, the date of the passage of the wild bird protection law.

"This will be a great chance for the woman with a bird on her hat," said T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the society, yesterday. "At present she will go so far as to swear that she is bringing in her hat for scientific or educational purposes, or that it is trimmed with chicken feathers, to keep within the law. I don't know what will happen if the Webb bill becomes a law."

Bride Takes Mercury

Mrs. Josephine Coogan, twenty-six years old, who had been married only two months, tried to commit suicide yesterday at her home, No. 154 East 112th street. She took bichloride of mercury tablets. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said her chances of recovery were slight.

BULLETIN No. 9.

Reducing the Human Scrap Heap By Preventing Permanent Dependency

AN ILLUSTRATION

- ☐ A longshoreman, his wife and six children lived in a three-room flat in a congested quarter of New York.
- ☐ When the relief visitor called she found the twins, six months old, suffering from malnutrition.
- ☐ The rooms were filthy.
- ☐ The husband was idle and the woman was indifferent.
- ☐ The mother and children made dolls' hammocks for 40 cents a hundred.
- ☐ The services of a doctor and nurse and special nourishment were provided for the babies.
- ☐ Groceries were ordered for the family.
- ☐ Work was secured for the man, but he refused to do it, feigning illness.
- ☐ The mother kept the children away from school for no reason and did not take the twins to the dispensary, as instructed.
- ☐ The family continued to live in filth, the parents showing no inclination to help themselves.
- ☐ Severe measures had to be adopted by the visitor.
- ☐ The family was notified that further help would be refused until the children were sent to school and the twins were taken to the dispensary.
- ☐ The church of which the father and mother were members promised to pay one month's rent and to buy shoes and clothing for the children.
- ☐ The agent of the tenement said the husband had worked steadily until his strength gave out.
- ☐ Enforced idleness had discouraged him.
- ☐ After that it was the old story—indifference, drink, poverty and a lowering of the standards of the whole family.
- ☐ The agent had helped them for the sake of the children, but became discouraged finally.
- ☐ The visitor appealed to him to give the family one more trial under her direction, and he consented.
- ☐ When the visitor called the next time she found the flat in an amazing clean condition.
- ☐ The husband had secured a job as porter through the agent of the house.
- ☐ The children were clean and attending school.
- ☐ From that time the family improved rapidly.
- ☐ The wife washed off the walls in her flat and the husband polished the furniture.
- ☐ To encourage them the agent of the house gave the husband a month's rent and the church paid another.
- ☐ The beer pail disappeared from the dinner table.
- ☐ The husband told the visitor that he had learned the "lesson of his life" and promised he would never drink or loaf again.
- ☐ And he has kept his promise.
- ☐ That Christmas the Association sent some dishes and bedding and oilcloth for the kitchen.
- ☐ The agent of the tenement bought new school outfits and shoes for all the children.
- ☐ The woman did not know how to cook properly and through ignorance she was wasting the family income.
- ☐ A course of lessons by a cooking teacher soon rectified this.
- ☐ A new owner of the tenement refused to make needed repairs in the flat.
- ☐ The visitor reported conditions to the Tenement House Department, and the landlord was compelled to act.
- ☐ During the summer the mother and children were sent to Sea Breeze, the Association's fresh air home, to gain strength.
- ☐ The oldest boy secured his working papers and later began work as an errand boy, earning \$3.50 a week.
- ☐ The Association still keeps in touch with this family through a friendly visitor and unsalaried volunteer worker, who reports to the trained visitor and is directed by her.
- ☐ When the oldest boy is sixteen years old the Association plans to help him to enter a trade school.
- ☐ Before the methods of efficient charity were used to put this family on its feet again, it was known to a church, a dispensary and a friend as hopelessly dirty, shiftless and intemperate.
- ☐ To bring about these results the Association employed the services of a relief visitor, a friendly visitor, a nurse and a dietitian; gave food and other necessities and sent the family to Sea Breeze.
- ☐ Temporary relief to lessen poverty was given first.
- ☐ An investigation and the organization of resources followed.
- ☐ The causes of poverty were eliminated, thus effecting a cure.
- ☐ Preventive work was then done to keep the family from falling again below the poverty line.
- ☐ Finally a friendly visitor was put on guard to watch until the family was safely beyond all social and industrial pitfalls.
- ☐ This was one of the 7,778 families that the Association aided and treated last year.
- ☐ The problems in many of these homes were much easier to solve than was the one in the longshoreman's abode.
- ☐ In others they are more difficult.
- ☐ A number are still under treatment and will be for some time.
- ☐ We need your help to provide temporary relief and personal service, so that suffering may be lessened and poverty cured among those now in our care and those who will appeal to us for help during the winter.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Pres. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treas. Room 211, 105 EAST 22ND STREET

This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in post card or pamphlet form will be supplied in quantities upon application.