

## MITCHEL NAMES 7 TO UPLIFT "LID"

Herman Ridder Heads Committee to Formulate Night License Plan.

## WOODS RECOMMENDS 2 A. M. PERMITS

Cabarets to Close Then—Some Keyless Restaurants—No Extra Hours for Hotels.

Mayor Mitchell will delay for at least two weeks the announcement of his policy on all night licenses. He appointed a committee of seven citizens yesterday to hold public hearings and consider the recommendations of Arthur Woods, the Mayor's secretary, who has been investigating the situation. Mr. Woods submitted his report to the Mayor yesterday.

The Mayor's committee is headed by Herman Ridder, and the other members are William B. Ellison, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Michael Furst, Thomas W. Mulry, Fred. Sterry and Franklin H. Giddings.

In announcing the committee the Mayor said:

"For several weeks my secretary, Mr. Woods, has been making an investigation of the all night license and I am closing this situation. The result of his investigation is contained in his report and recommendations handed me today. Those recommendations seem to me to be reasonable and to point the way to a satisfactory handling of this much vexed question, but before finally adopting a policy I wish to be completely sure and to satisfy myself thoroughly that the best interests of the community will be served by adopting these suggestions.

"I am therefore appointing to-day a committee of seven representative citizens to consider these suggestions submitted by Mr. Woods, to hold one or more public hearings and to report to me their conclusions in this matter.

"My expectation is that the study to be conducted by this committee should not consume more than a couple of weeks, after which time we can formulate and adopt a final policy."

The report of the Mayor's secretary was in part:

"The effort has been to devise a policy which would give to the people of the city reasonable opportunity to get refreshment and entertainment during the latter hours of the night, yet which would prevent as far as possible the occurrence of objectionable conduct in places licensed, and which would avoid all suspicion of discrimination.

"If two or more restaurants, for instance, are respectable and can show a legitimate demand for night workers there seems to be no reason why one should be given an all night license to the exclusion of the other, and such favoritism naturally makes people wonder what the unseen influence is.

"The question has been studied for several weeks now and many persons have been consulted, including the District Attorneys of New York and Kings counties; the President of the Board of Aldermen, Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Kemper, the Corporation Counsel, the Police and Fire Commissioners, a number of clergymen and managers of hotels and restaurants."

Referring to restaurants which furnish entertainment, all of which now under the law have to close at 1 a. m., Mr. Woods said:

"It seems to be generally agreed that such places should not stay open all night. The best sense of the community does not believe in it. On the other hand, it seems arbitrary to force them to close their doors and eject their guests at 1 o'clock. The time is too short between the closing of the theatres and 1 a. m. to afford persons who wish refreshment and entertainment proper opportunity to get comfortably what they desire. My recommendation is, therefore, that to reputable and orderly restaurants which provide entertainment, all night licenses be granted on application, with the proviso written into the license that the place be closed at 2 a. m. and with the clear understanding that if objectionable conduct is tolerated the license will be revoked promptly, and the 1 o'clock law thereafter strictly enforced.

"As to restaurants which do not furnish entertainment, and saloons, the question is a little different. Persons whose lot it is to work at night should not be deprived of proper facilities for getting refreshment. If it pays a restaurant to keep open all night, and if trade is not stimulated by entertainment or by objectionable practices, it stands to reason that there is a legitimate demand for food and drink.

"With regard to such places, therefore, the recommendation is that if their reputation is above reproach and continues so, and if they can show a genuine demand from all night workers, they be granted all night licenses upon application and be allowed to stay open all night."

**Marconi on Italian Warship.**

Syracuse, Sicily, March 8.—William Marconi arrived here to-day, bringing with him apparatus for experiments in radio-telephony. He was received on board the battleship Regina Elena by the Duke of the Abruzzi, who to-night gave a dinner in honor of the inventor.

Mr. Marconi expects to spend ten days on the battleship, exchanging wireless messages with various points on the Mediterranean.

**Prizes for Highway Problems.**

The Barber Asphalt Company has offered a \$100 prize to members of the graduating classes of engineering schools at Columbia, Syracuse and Cornell universities for the best paper of 3,000 words on the suggested title of "Asphaltic Materials for Highway Construction."

The purpose of the offer, the company says, is to encourage investigation of highway building and to interest engineering students in highway problems.

## GOVERNMENT LOSES IN MADRID ELECTIONS

Five Out of Seven New Legislators Are Republican or Liberal—Many Riots Reported.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Madrid, March 8.—One of the most bitterly contested elections ever known in Spain was held to-day for members of the lower house of Parliament. The number of representatives of the 49 provinces is 404, from which about 67 candidates who were unopposed in their respective districts had been declared elected.

The election in Madrid was spirited, the number of votes largely exceeding those of all previous occasions. The government was utterly defeated, the returns for the capital showing five Republicans elected, one Conservative, one Catholic and one Liberal.

In Barcelona the Regionalists were victorious by a large majority. At Orense the government candidate was assaulted. At Urgel there was a collision between the Socialists and Catholics, in which two men were killed and three injured.

At Oviedo a band of government Conservatives attacked the Socialists and five men were wounded. At Bilbao an agent of the government Conservatives was mobbed.

## ULSTER TO LEARN ITS FATE TO-DAY

Premier Asquith Will Announce His Temporary Exclusion Plan in House of Commons.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 9.—Not since the last stage of the Parliament bill when Lord Morley of Blackburn informed the House of Lords of the decision of the King as to the creation of new peers has a political announcement aroused so much interest as that which Premier Asquith is due to make to-day on the Home Rule bill.

It is generally understood that the Asquith proposal will be, as already stated, temporary exclusion for such of the Ulster counties as demand it by a majority of votes after the passage of the bill and before it comes into operation. It will be open to the electors of any county to take a vote among themselves on the question of inclusion or exclusion. If a majority favors exclusion, the county will remain outside the operation of the act for a stated term, most probably three or five years.

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin, with considerable reluctance, have agreed in principle to this plan. It is confidently asserted that Mr. Devlin was persuaded to agree to the plan only after a long conference with Mr. Lloyd George, and it is believed that Mr. Devlin's visit to Ireland last week was for the purpose of persuading the wirepullers and organizers there of the necessity of accepting the new scheme of the government.

Prior to the assembling of the House of Commons to-day the Nationalist leaders will hold a meeting and discuss the new development with their supporters. Mr. Devlin is expected to report the result of his Irish visit, and the party will then settle its course of action in the evening's debate.

Denial is given to the suggestion that a convention will be needed to deal with the altered situation. Mr. Redmond and his colleagues having been given full power to act in an emergency like the present.

Naturally Mr. Asquith's promised statement is arousing immense interest, and applications for seats in the public galleries of the House of Commons are unprecedented.

After Premier Asquith makes his statement Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, will reply briefly, as also will Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, if he is well enough to leave his home. But the attitude of the Opposition is not likely to be revealed, as it has been planned to postpone all debate on the measure for a fortnight, or until the financial business of the House of Commons is finished.

## SAFE RIDE FOR 111,000,000

Pennsylvania Credits Year's Record to Efficiency Tests.

Efficiency reports made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the year 1913 show that it carried 111,000,000 passengers without a single loss of life in a train accident. Credit for this is due, according to the report, to more than two million efficiency tests which were made in that period to ascertain the observance of train safety rules.

Out of this number of tests 29.9 per cent showed employees living up to the strict letter of the rules. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president in charge of operation, in a letter to the general manager said:

"The constant vigilance which these checks promote is essential to safe operation. No man should feel that these checks are any personal reflection, but, on the contrary, that they are intended for his individual protection."

## TENDERLOIN LOOKS TO JACK'S TO OPEN

Word Goes Around That Proprietor Will Make Satisfactory Explanation to Mayor.

The Tenderloin expects that Jack's will be wide open again to-night. Word went round last night that "Jack" Dunstan, the proprietor, would see the Mayor to-day and would be able to convince him that the restaurant was in no way to blame in the circumstances over which its all-night license was withdrawn.

Dunstan said last night that he had found the young man who was supposed to have been beaten by the waiters and had recognized him as a regular trouble maker on account of his associates. Proprietors of other restaurants will go to the City Hall to substantiate this allegation.

According to Dunstan this man accompanied by three effeminate looking youths took seats at a table. Waiters were instructed not to serve them. Other guests had complained of the youths.

As the four were leaving one of them struck at one of the waiters, and as a fight was starting they were rushed into the street, but with no more violence than was necessary, it was explained.

## GREENWICH SWAYS IN POLITICAL GALE

Women's Row Over Babies May Change Form of Town Government.

## MEETINGS "PACKED." IS CHARGE MADE

Strangers Used to Aid "Ring." Accusers Say—Graft Hints Made in Fight.

The three hundred-year-old town meeting system of town government in Greenwich, Conn., is to be kicked out of existence, if the plans of the men in the reform element in New York's richest suburb go through and they are able to carry out their determination to abolish the antiquated relic of colonial government still in force and replace it in one swoop by a modern city form of government, with all the latest improvements of a city manager, initiative, referendum and recall.

Some of them are so much in earnest, over what they consider the drawbacks of the present town government, that they intend to make the question the leading issue of the fall campaign for members of the Legislature, declaring that they will force the candidates to take a stand on whether they are in favor of pledging themselves to ask the voters at Hartford to give Greenwich a new town charter.

The movement, which has been simmering along for some time, was brought to the boiling point as a result of a fight among the women charity workers in the town.

One of the factions wanted to have the dependent babies of the community taken care of in an institution, in opposition to the other faction, who thought they should be placed in private homes and brought up under conditions of foster parenthood. Under the present government, this question had to be decided in open town meeting, and the result was that the "institutionalists," with the aid of the dominant political ring, carried things their own way.

"The defeated group assert that this was accomplished by packing the town meeting with a few carloads of Italian and Polish residents of the East Portchester section, some even going so far as to assert that the strangers were bribed to vote as their leaders told them to, and threatening to start criminal proceedings against some one."

This had the effect of aggravating an old question that has long been "getting under the skin" of many Greenwichers. Greenwich prides itself on being a "silk stocking" community. In fact, it is so "silk stocking," say some of its citizens, that it is the richest community in the country per capita, not excepting Brookline, Mass. It also prides itself on being a typical New England town, with lots of original Colonial blood.

But during the last few years, especially around East Port Chester, there has come in a large number of Italian and Polish immigrants. The "political ring," so say some, have got control of these people and use them for their own purposes to pack that most ancient of American democratic institutions, the town meeting, so that "good Americans" no longer have anything to say about the running of their own town.

Such was the case, they say, at the meeting of February 25, when the baby question was decided "by packing the town hall with a few carloads of strangers." Wherefore the present new agitation for doing away with the town meeting and putting some more modern form of government in its place which the "ring" cannot manipulate by means of their importations.

Some of the defeated party were so incensed at the methods by which they say the "ring," at the behest of their opponents, wrought the downfall of their plans, they were for getting their husbands to start something in the way of criminal proceedings against some one. But the husbands counselled together and came to the conclusion that, under the existing form of government, nobody was as guilty as that.

But it set them to thinking, with the result that they have decided to revive the old agitation for doing away with the town meeting form of local legislation and substitute for it the more modern commission form of government, with a "city manager" to pilot it. The result is that this question bids fair to be the main issue in the fall campaign for candidates for the Legislature.

The town meeting harks back almost three hundred years, to the simple days when the towns were small, compact, homogeneous American communities, when the neighbors could get together in the town hall or the schoolhouse or the church, discuss town needs and measures and come to some agreeable conclusion.

## Times Change at Greenwich.

But things are different in Greenwich now in more ways than one. With half a dozen villages and hamlets included in the fifty square miles of the town limits, containing over three thousand voters, the town meeting still exists, requiring that whoever wants to have a voice in public affairs must travel in person at night to the town hall, listen to hours of debate in a stuffy room that is not big enough to hold a third of the registered voters, and then cast his vote by the primitive method of raising his hand or yelling "yes" or "no" all in the good old-fashioned New England way.

The distances and varying road conditions make it impossible, they say, for them all to get to the meetings, where practically all measures are disposed of that a representative board of aldermen and its committees attend to in the routine course of business in city governments.

And even this is not the only condition that practically disfranchises them, say the advocates of the change, for even when they do brave the difficulties of coming to town meetings they find when they get there that the meetings are usually packed with that crowd of Italians and Poles brought from East Port Chester in specially chartered cars by what they call the bipartisan ring which controls the situation.

"If the ring wants their henchmen to vote for a question," said one of the new government proponents yesterday, "they have picked leaders, who stand up with a yell at the right time or wave their hands in the air, and all the rest follow suit, and the intelligent members of the community who have really given some thought to the subject are swamped."

Greenwich is described by its admirers in superlatives. They point to fifty-two millionaires on the tax rolls in support of their claim that per capita it is the richest community in the country. More in sorrow than in anger, other admirers

say that it is, or has been, the most corrupt town in the country, largely through the workings of the political ring and their voting tools.

With the threats of criminal action in the wind, Ralph E. Brush, the Republican prosecuting attorney of the town, was asked yesterday by a Tribune reporter whether there was any prospect of such action on his part.

"I do not think so," he said. "With the cumbersome method of town meeting government it would be impossible to prove anything. Everything is in a fog. In the first place, the simple act of packing a town meeting is not in itself a crime. Of course, if any one is paid to vote a given way, that is different, but it would be almost impossible to prove that."

## Remedy Is Suggested.

"I think probably the real remedy lies in changing to something like the commission form of government."

"At the town meeting elections there are thirty-three officials elected for this small town. At the last election detectives discovered some very peculiar things going on. One great weakness in the present method is that all voting must be done at one place. There ought to be half a dozen voting places."

"As to the selection of candidates, it is evident they are chosen more for their political strength than for their capacity. Another great weakness in the present scheme is that within the town government of Greenwich there is the borough government of Greenwich village. The people in the borough have three sets of taxes—school, borough and town—while those outside the town, who are the wealthier people, have only the town taxes."

Deputy Judge William J. Ferris, who belongs to the Progressive wing of local politics, was of the same opinion as to the need for a change.

"The town and borough should be consolidated," he said. "Under a single government. Such a consolidation should eliminate the necessity of calling town meetings to consider questions which might be included in the duties of heads of departments."

Willow Wright, who is credited with being one of the controlling political powers, expressed doubt as to whether the situation was serious enough to demand a change.

Percy D. Adams, president of the Board of Trade, who has usually been prominent for his insurgent activities in town affairs, said that although the present system was absurd he doubted whether the time was ripe for a revolution.

## Town Meeting a Farce.

"Of course the town meeting is a farce," he said. "Any one can go in and vote, even if he doesn't live in the town, as it is now conducted. I favor the Meriden form of government."

"There has been plenty of scandal in the past. We investigated conditions, and although we did not have sufficient powers to make a thorough investigation we unearthed plenty of graft. No one seemed to care whether in doing road work a farmer charged two or three or half a dozen times or not."

The present movement for a change is not the first that has agitated the minds of the Greenwichers.

Practically the only radical change, however, that has been made had to do with the financial management of the government, although it left the town meeting plan untouched. This grew out of the long years of misuse of public funds by which Greenwich won its name as the most corrupt of New England towns.

A Board of Estimate and Taxation was created, and it was provided that should any department head find more money was needed for a project than had been appropriated at the town meeting the selectmen should call it to the attention of this board. The board was given the power to make the required appropriation, if it is under \$1,000. If the amount, however, should be greater than this, a town meeting must be held to get the appropriation.

Another proposed radical change, which failed of passage, was to abolish the town government to all practical purposes, and substitute for it a borough government, to include the whole town.

## FRENCH PLAY IN VERSE BEST IN MANY YEARS

"Seigneur Polichinelle" Most Applauded Since "Cyrano de Bergerac."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Nice, March 8.—"Seigneur Polichinelle," a dramatic romance in four acts in Alexandrine verse by Miguel Zamacois, brought out at the Théâtre Municipal last night, is one of the finest French theatrical works of the season. Its ringing verifications, its brisk, rapid action, together with the sentiment and pathos of what is considered the masterpiece of the young Spanish poet, elicited a degree of enthusiasm rarely accorded to a play in verse since the advent of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

The scene is laid in Southern Italy in the sixteenth century. Polichinelle is an adventurer who seeks to triumph by means of politics. He heads a prince of a snake bite in the laboratory of his father, a humble apothecary. He becomes the confidant of the prince and is on the point of murdering him and usurping the throne, but unluckily for himself, while furthering his political ambitions by feigning to pay court to the prince's favorite, the beautiful Lorenza, he really falls in love with her and this causes his downfall and death.

"Seigneur Polichinelle" will be given in Paris next fall.

## ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Premier Giolitti, His Work Done, Desires to Retire.

Rome, March 8.—Premier Giolitti to-day notified King Victor Emmanuel of the resignation of his Cabinet.

A dispatch from Rome a week ago said that a Cabinet crisis was expected after the government had obtained a vote approving the appropriation bill for the new colony of Libya, North Africa. Premier Giolitti, it was stated, considered that the making secure of this colony would be his crowning work, and that he desired then to retire and leave the reins of government in the hands of another person. The Libyan budget was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday last by a vote of 261 to 83.

Last Saturday the Radicals in the Italian Parliament, who previously had voted with the majority, decided to join the opposition, which left the government party in a minority in the chamber.

## Big Peach Crop for Georgia.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Savannah, March 8.—A bumper crop of peaches is predicted in this state, according to advices received here to-day from the peach belt. The orchards, it is reported, have not been affected by the severe cold and snow.

## WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY AT STAKE

Free Tolls Repeal Vital in America's Relations with Europe.

## POWERS UNITED BEHIND ENGLAND

Britain's Good Will an Aid in Settling Mexican, Japanese and Other Troubles.

Washington, March 8.—Development of American foreign policy as an influence for commercial expansion and the cause of universal peace is a vital concern of the Washington administration in its efforts to have repealed the tolls exacted by the Panama Canal act.

As to the selection of candidates, it is evident they are chosen more for their political strength than for their capacity. Another great weakness in the present scheme is that within the town government of Greenwich there is the borough government of Greenwich village. The people in the borough have three sets of taxes—school, borough and town—while those outside the town, who are the wealthier people, have only the town taxes.

Behind the protest of Great Britain, it has become known, stands the united support of European nations, whose formal objections to the tolls provision have been held in abeyance to await the outcome of England's negotiations with the United States on the subject.

Underlying the settlement of the tolls dispute is an ambitious programme of American diplomacy which contemplates an early adjustment of relations with all nations, so that the Panama Canal may be opened in an era of diplomatic good feeling.

Although there exist no agreements or obligations or understandings with Great Britain to this effect, the extension of England's reciprocal good will, in the view of diplomats and persons close to the administration here, cannot but aid in bringing about eventual triumph of the American policy in Mexico and a satisfactory settlement of delicate negotiations with Japan, and influence a host of other diplomatic difficulties which have accumulated in the last decade, and in which the friendship of Great Britain could be a healthy factor.

Great Britain's part in the Mexican situation has been important from the start. England, like other European nations, protested friendliness to the United States and expressed a willingness to allow the American government to work out its policy unhampered, but took no active steps in support of the Washington government. That General Huerta mistook this for acquiescence in his continued administration has long been realized here.

Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, recently saw President Wilson, in company with the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. The subject of tolls was not mentioned, and the conversation included no discussion of future

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plans or policies in Mexico, though the British Minister carried away a distinct impression of President Wilson's unalterable opposition to Huerta. This, it is assumed, may now be conveyed to the foreign diplomats in Mexico City, as well as to Huerta, in a manner that probably may preclude any further support from Europe for Huerta.

These possibilities are pointed out by close observers, who suggest that diplomacy often needs no formal understanding or agreement, but acts frequently on the principle that one good turn deserves another. British participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, for instance, is being urged by the English press, and a majority in the House of Commons is supporting the movement, which is regarded in many quarters as an instance of such reciprocity.

World-wide participation in the San Francisco exposition is hoped for by the Washington government not only because of a natural desire for the success of an American enterprise, but because the administration here expects to make of the exposition an international forum for the promotion of universal peace. The recent ratification of the eight arbitration treaties and the consummation of the principle of investigation as a preventative of war in treaties already being drafted with several nations by Secretary Bryan are manifestations of the purpose of the United States to take the lead for world peace and the abolition of war.

In an atmosphere of frank dealing and international good faith it is the wish of the United States government to rehabilitate the entire structure of its foreign relations. In this light diplomats understand President Wilson's reference in his last message to "matters of greater delicacy and nearer consequence" which, he said, were involved in the proposed repeal. That the President anticipated difficulties in dealing hereafter with those nations which had regarded the United States as breaking a solemn promise for its own interest is the official explanation of that part of his message.

## Colonel to Stump the South.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Raleigh, N. C., March 8.—Progressive leaders are arranging a North Carolina tour for Colonel Roosevelt and have announced that they will ignore the Republican organization in the state.

## SISTER WILL TRY TO CLEAR KOEHLER

Household Books To Be Used to Establish Alibi for Accused Major.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

New London, Conn., March 8.—When the military court which is trying Major Benjamin M. Koehler, of the Coast Artillery, on charges involving immoral conduct convenes to-morrow morning at Fort Terry, Plum Island, it is expected that Miss Sophia M. Koehler, a sister of the accused officer, will take the stand in her brother's defence.

To-day, it was learned, Miss Koehler spent several hours consulting household records and engagement books with a view to refuting the statements of witnesses for the prosecution, who told under oath of occurrences in which Major Koehler figured. Miss Koehler hopes to prove the charges false by showing that her brother was in another place on several of the days mentioned in the testimony.

It was announced recently by the defence that before the case was over "some one was going to hang." During the proceedings, whenever a new name was brought into the case the defence immediately took measures to have that person appear before the court. Many enlisted men, petty officers, as well as citizens of New London and surrounding towns, will be called upon before the case goes to vote.

The other side has been equally active. With the result that both have investigated the matter more thoroughly than was expected at the beginning of the trial. Instructions from Washington, however, may have something to do with this. It is understood here that a daily report of the proceedings is forwarded to the Secretary of War.

No session of the court was held to-day because of the indignation aroused by reports last week that the trial continued on Sunday.

It is said that a second lieutenant now at Fort Terry, who is one of the two most important witnesses against Major Koehler, went to Colonel Davis, when the latter was in command of the garrison, and made a report, on which the present court martial is based. Colonel Davis, it is said, did not believe what the lieutenant said could be true. Because he placed no credence in the story he did not order an investigation or call Major Koehler to account himself.

## Suffragettes Wait in Rain to Talk to Sir Edward Carson

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 9.—Undaunted by yesterday's steady rain, the deputation of Ulster suffragettes, who expressed their objection to the prospect of votes for women under the provisional government scheme, remained encamped on the doorstep of his house all day, but Sir Edward was confined to his bed with a chill. He is hopeful, however, of being able to go to the House of Commons to-day.

The charming young women, each with a big bag of chocolates, continued their weary vigil yesterday. They have picked the house since Friday, and the quantity of chocolates consumed during their self-imposed task must have been enormous.



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