

more fever. I was transferred to Willets Point—going back over the ground, you see. Well, I'd been there a year or two, getting requisitions, trying Private This for signing drunk and Corporal That for having a button off, when McKinley came in. He wanted pulled for me, and finally President McKinley sent for me, gave me a civil service examination and put me to work. I had six years of it in Washington. When I left there they put me at engineering again, until that damn derrick gave me this," and Gen. Bingham tapped the cork leg with his cane.

"How about those park police in Washington?"

The General laughed.

"You're after my experience, I see. There wasn't much to that. The park police force was in a bad way—wasn't doing much work—filled up with a lot of incompetents. I took hold of them, gradually weeded out the bad ones, got the rest to take an interest and filled up with fine, square fellows that you could depend on. I'd like to have two or three of them to begin this job with."

Gen. Bingham smoked awhile before he went on.

"There's another qualification I have for this job. You see— Well, I was in Yale before I went to West Point and got started in things outside of my profession. I've always read a good deal, and I've read more and more of late on what you might call social problems. I've got mighty interested in that. I think it was the stuff Lincoln Jefferson writes which started me that way. It wasn't all magazine articles on things as they are that I studied, but the more solid stuff that's back of them—the general principles."

"I've had a boy growing up, and as he got older we talked these things over. And I have seen pretty clearly that good municipal government is the thing by which we're going to stand or fall. This is a new kind of government. We have been at the business but a little more than 100 years. We haven't won out, haven't proved that the thing will go. And I told the boy that it was his business to get in, vote at the primaries and do his part as a citizen, as I haven't done before, because I never voted for President but once. It didn't work very well with the boy the first time. He got challenged because he was a student. But he plugged away and proved that he belonged to the militia, and got his vote in after all."

"It's all a proposition of downright honesty. Downright, straight, common honesty. Just acting like a white man, nothing more."

Gen. Bingham was getting in earnest. He whirled around as far as his cork leg would permit and tapped his listener on the knee.

"I've got this one qualification for that job—I can afford to be honest. Lots of people can't. Did you ever think of that? With lots of people it's a choice between being dishonest or starving. Think of a poor girl who's starving on the wages she gets in a sweatshop—and a man comes along and offers to support her. How much are we to blame her? God knows; I don't. Not that I'm not for punishing crime and holding down vice. But it's the insurance official, for example—the man in a white tie and a cravat band and his hat who thistles a little polychrome—he's the one that will ruin it all. He'll be gone out in the march of modern improvement."

"But I can afford to be honest. I've got my retired General's pay. It won't keep me in New York, but it will keep me up country or abroad, where I have lots of friends. I'm going to go ahead with this best I know how, but if I don't make it go I can live and loaf and grow up with my boy."

"I guess I can announce my policy, after all. It will be to do things straight as I go, so that I can go home at night and forget it."

Gen. Bingham has selected Daniel G. Slattery to be his secretary. Mr. Slattery is 31 years old and has worked for THE SUN for eighteen years, mostly on police work. He has an intimate knowledge of all the ways of the police.

SEEMS DEPLORABLE TO CRANE.

Police Will Go From Bad to Worse Now, He Thinks.

Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market police court had this to say yesterday about the appointment of Gen. Bingham as Police Commissioner.

"My opinion of this most deplorable and ridiculous situation will not change the Mayor's appointment. I think the present inefficient police force will go from bad to worse. What use would I be at the head of a large grocery concern, and what does Bingham know about police matters? I have nothing to say against the character of Gen. Bingham, not having had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but I think of men like Brooks or Cortright? The crooks are all laughing in their sleeves. McAdoo was surrounded by the greatest lot of crooks that ever existed. As city magistrate I see a good deal of the inside workings of the Police Department. The present condition will not change until there is a policeman at the head of the department."

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM BAD.

We Need a Brand New One, Says Retiring Fire Commissioner.

Nicholas J. Hayes, Fire Commissioner, reported to the Mayor yesterday that the present fire alarm system of the borough of Manhattan is "bad beyond repair." He had heard that it was unsuitable. So he made a preliminary inquiry, and finding that it "was not all that should be expected" agreed with the Board of Fire Underwriters to have a joint expert investigation.

K. B. Miller, electrical engineer, and John J. Garty, consulting engineer, were appointed by the fire underwriters; Commissioner Hayes cooperated by ordering his subordinates to give them all possible assistance. The gist of the findings, the Commissioner writes, is in this abstract of the report:

Faulty in its original design and construction, the plant has deteriorated and has been patched and repaired in its various parts as they come due to the time become unworkable. The system long ago reached the stage where it cannot be transformed into permanent working order by any further patching or even by radical repairs. The only remedy for the present state of affairs is to establish in the Borough of Manhattan a new fire alarm system separate and distinct from the present one, and that when the new system has been established and is in working order the old one should be abandoned and dismantled.

To install a new system would cost, the report says, \$1,625,000, including 500 additional alarm boxes and a building for a fire alarm central office. "Special engineering skill will be required," the Commissioner remarks, "for preliminary work for which an adequate budget should be made at the earliest moment."

The report of the engineers, he says, outlines the system which the engineers have agreed to be the best.

Loomis Mackey Pardoned.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Gov. Higgins has pardoned Loomis Mackey of New York, who was convicted of petit larceny and sentenced to six months in the New York county penitentiary on July 11 last. It was his first offence, and the Governor believed he had been sufficiently punished and that he would be started afresh in life by his friends in the new year.

McADOO VEXED AT THE MAYOR

BUT WOULDN'T HAVE TAKEN A REAPPOINTMENT ANYWAY.

Says That if the Mayor Wanted Him Out He Should Have So Stated in the "Way Which Prevails Among Gentlemen"—Echoes of the Bon-Ton Club Haid.

Moving day struck Police Headquarters yesterday, with emphasis. Secretary Howell was down early and began to remove Commissioner McAdoo's belongings to an express wagon. An order had been sent out early in the day commanding all the bureaus to remain open until 6 o'clock in the evening. This was taken as an indication that Gen. Bingham would visit the building, but neither he nor Commissioner McAdoo put in an appearance during the day.

Commissioner McAdoo gave out late in the afternoon a copy of his letter of resignation to the Mayor, embodying letters which passed between himself and the Mayor in October.

New York, Dec. 30, 1905.

Hon. George B. McClellan, Mayor, New York City.

Sir—I am in receipt of yours of the 29th instant, requesting my resignation as Police Commissioner, to take effect December 31, 1905.

I take pleasure in complying with your request, which would have been unnecessary had you acquainted me with your wishes in the premises. I stated some time ago that I would not raise a finger to secure a tenure of this office for forty years, and I can now add to that that I would have continued in this office even if you had requested me to do so.

The circumstances under which I accepted this office from you, and its conduct during my incumbency, entitled me, I submit, to your knowledge of your wishes in the premises, more especially in view of the following correspondence, which speaks for itself. It is to be noted that within the few weeks you took occasion to speak of me to others in complimentary terms.

New York, October 2, 1905.

My DEAR MR. MAYOR: On my return late last evening from this office I was very much astonished to learn from an interview attributed to you in the newspapers that you had publicly placed me on trial for alleged official misconduct based upon newspaper allegations of illegal and violent acts on the part of my subordinates. No citizen has directly or indirectly, or even anonymously, made any charge against police officials in connection with those statements, nor have I had any intimation from you that you were displeased with my official policy in endeavoring to enforce the law against poeisselling and other vices such as our friendly personal relations would have led me to expect.

The misrepresentations and criticisms of unfair and malevolent newspapers would not merit notice from me except for the fact that they represent you as endorsing their attacks.

The mere suspicion in the public mind of any lack of confidence on your part in me would nullify all my efforts to enforce the law against the criminal elements, who not only menace the morals and wellbeing of the city, but are a constant source of danger in corrupting the police themselves, would demoralize the force of which you are really the head and would render my continuance in this office intolerable.

You know I only accepted the office at your earnest request and that I will gladly at a mere hint from you lay down this burden of trust and responsibility at any moment. The opposition of those who attack your administration, the malice of the desperate and crooked men whom I am endeavoring to make obey the law, the outrageous libels of unprincipled newspapers—all these I have borne and will bear; but without your confidence and respect I will not consent to remain in this place. Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. McADOO, Police Commissioner.

Hon. George B. McClellan, Mayor.

New York, Oct. 3, 1905.

My DEAR McADOO: I am indeed sorry that my action yesterday should have awakened in your mind even the slightest suspicion that you and your administration did not have my fullest confidence. Of course I hold you responsible for the Police Department. You might well complain if I thought you held me so.

The unanimity with which the morning newspapers describe the alleged acts of personal violence and of property destruction by the police prompted me to call it to your attention. You doubtless noticed, as I did, that the alleged extraordinary conduct of the inspector and the captain of a police was conspicuously exploited by a newspaper which has been the steadfast champion of your administration.

Certainly I need not assure you that I meditated no interference with your policies, but the acts described in the newspapers were themselves so unimpeachable that I felt a sense of duty to the public to ask for an investigation, knowing that if you were satisfied that your subordinates had been guilty of oppression, assault, or other transgression of their lawful powers that they would be fittingly punished.

Naturally the thought did not occur to me that you would entertain for one moment the idea that I had in any sense endorsed the newspaper attack upon you.

With undiminished faith in you and your administration, and with assurances of my personal esteem, I am, yours, very truly,

GEORGE B. McADOO.

Hon. Wm. McAdoo, Commissioner of Police, 500 Mulberry street, City.

So far as you have ever expressed yourself to me or my friends you had no cause whatever for keeping me in studied ignorance of your intentions. If a vacancy was desired to be created I should have been consulted with; if we had differed as to a question of policy, it should have been a question of honest men from which we could have parted as friends; if it related to my personal conduct or that of those under me should at least have been given a hearing; if you believed that my continuance in this office was an advantage to the public you owed it to them and to me to say so and to advise me of the reasons. The opportunity of refusing in this connection any further honors; or if you were convinced to the contrary, the unusual circumstances under which I accepted this trust and our personal relations demanded that you should so state to me in that candid and honorable way which prevails among gentlemen.

W. McADOO, Police Commissioner.

JERSEY CITY APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Fagan Hands Over Hough's Head to Congressman McEwan.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City announced yesterday the following appointments, to take effect to-morrow:

City Comptroller—Thomas McEwan, to succeed George R. Hough; term, two years; salary, \$3,000.

City Treasurer—William F. Ely, reappointed; term, two years; salary, \$3,500.

Finance Commissioners—Edgar B. Bacon, reappointed; term, three years; salary, \$2,500.

Finance Commissioners—Jerome O'Keefe, Democrat, to succeed Philip J. Daudt, Republican; term, two years; salary, \$2,000.

Police Commissioner—John F. McNulty, Democrat, reappointed for a term of three years; salary, \$1,000.

Fire Commissioner—Henry Steffens, to succeed Joseph Zumbusch, for a term of three years; salary, \$1,000.

Sinking Fund Commissioner—John W. Heck, to succeed James G. Hasking, for a term of three years; salary, \$500.

Free Public Library Trustee—Benjamin L. Stowe, reappointed for a term of five years; no salary.

Board of Education—William Feltz, First ward; John J. Sullivan, Second ward; John H. Ward, Third ward, reappointed; Lirman P. Lyons, Sixth ward, reappointed; L.

EDWARD HERMANN, SEVENTH WARD, REAPPOINTED; MURRAY E. RAMSEY, M. D., EIGHTH WARD, REAPPOINTED; JOHN H. COYNE, NINTH WARD, REAPPOINTED; EDWARD H. GILMORE, TENTH WARD, REAPPOINTED; BERNARD LULLY, ELEVENTH WARD, REAPPOINTED; CHARLES RIDGEWAY, DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE, REAPPOINTED.

Mayor Fagan made no statement in explanation of his turn down of Comptroller George R. Hough, who has held office under several administrations. Until a few days ago it was generally believed that the Mayor would reappoint Mr. Hough, although it was known that several members of the administration cabinet wanted the Comptroller's official scalp, to punish him for being altogether too independent and not enough of a police dog. The resignation of the ex-Congressman Thomas McEwan with a demand for the dismissal of Deputy Comptroller Otto E. Dahl led to the City Comptroller's resigning. Mr. Hough refused to dismiss Dahl.

The new City Comptroller is a lawyer, Edward M. Adams, among the organizers of the Highland Trust Company of West Hoboken.

APPOINTMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

D. V. Van Vleet to Be Deputy Public Works Commissioner.

Borough President-elect Coler of Brooklyn announced yesterday the appointment of Durbin V. Van Vleet of the Seventeenth Assembly district as deputy public works commissioner at \$3,000 a year. Mr. Van Vleet is a member of the radical Democracy and is a deputy tax assessor at present. John Muller was appointed secretary to Public Works Commissioner Desmond Dunne at \$3,000. Mr. Muller is a member of the Republican Union of the Eighteenth Assembly district and at present is in Mr. Dunne's employ.

Sheriff-elect Flaherty has made these three sufficient Deputy sheriffs: Otto Nichols, assistant deputy sheriff; Thomas Kearns, Maurice D. Young, George Bloodgood, Luke Drosius, Lawrence Maude, Thomas Toomey, Adam Menger, keepers at the jail, Joseph Grannan, James Conklin, William White, James Wilson, Edward A. O'Brien, James Fox, George C. Curry and Thomas Fletcher, clerks of the prison vans. John Kearney, John Gelsheben, Arthur C. Quinn, bookkeepers, Thomas Green, sheriff's auctioneer, George Hermann.

MANHATTAN, SEASON OF GIFTS.

Law Library for Comptroller Grout—Loving Cups for Three.

The employees of the Finance Department took leave yesterday of Comptroller Grout. At the same time they presented to him a law library of 2,000 volumes. The presentation speech was made by Deputy Comptroller Stevenson. In his response Mr. Grout commended the most diligent and faithful of the staff of the department.

The heads of bureaus at Fire Headquarters presented to Sheriff-elect Nicholas Hayes a fine glass loving cup with silver trimmings.

Clerk Hamilton, whose term expires with the close of the year, was presented with a large loving cup purchased under him for the last year by George Schwieger, Assemblyman-elect from the Twenty-eighth Assembly district, who has been attached to the Surrogate's office for seventeen years, was also presented with a loving cup by his fellow employees.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Merritt Still Telling Politicians That He Is in the Fight to Stay.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Absolute peace reigns in the Speakership contest in this city to-day. Assemblyman Edwin Merritt is kept busy telling people that he is in the race to stay. He occasionally adds "to win," but he doesn't have any hope of winning.

The two most important arrivals in town to-day were Assemblyman R. L. Cox of Buffalo and Sherman Moreland of Chenango, who are regarded as the most prominent and likely candidates for majority leader. Both saw the Governor and Assemblyman Wadsworth.

Mr. Merritt, in speaking about Mr. Cox's attitude in supporting Assemblyman Wadsworth for Speaker, said: "Warren is supposed to be the leader in Erie county, and although the primaries are not until next fall Cox seems to think Warren cuts no ice now."

Gov. Higgins said that he had not had anything formal from Mr. Merritt since he came to Albany, but added that Mr. Merritt's political friends "outside of the Assembly" had been to him advising with the Governor said that he had met former Lieut-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff at the Charity Ball last night and they had discussed the Speakership. Mr. Woodruff went to New York city this morning, but will return on Monday and remain here until after the organization of the Assembly.

POST GRADUATE HOSPITAL WORK.

Deficit of \$21,678 for Expiring Year—Cure of Consumption at Home.

The New York Post-Graduate Hospital, which is virtually a free institution, issued its annual report yesterday, showing a deficit of \$21,678.22 for the expiring year. This deficit falls upon the New York Medical Post-Graduate School in connection with which the hospital is run. The amount of the deficit is not great, in view of a statement in the report, "that no one is taken care of who is able to pay even moderate fees to a physician outside."

"Our work," the report says, "is largely among the respectable poor, who while able to pay a small sum for medicines and dressings can not possibly afford to pay for the continued attendance of a physician."

The hospital proper in 1905 treated 3,579 patients, of whom at least 70 per cent. were absolutely free patients. Of the others, a majority contributed \$10 a week for their support and treatment, which is about \$3 a week less than the cost. There were 65,142 free visits by patients to the dispensary, and 2,519 patients were treated free in that place. The total number of free days of hospital care for all patients was 43,276.

"The Postgraduate Hospital," says the report, "is perhaps the first institution in the country which has demonstrated the fact that the poor may be cured of consumption while living at home and earning a part at least of their daily support."

Howard Gibb Left \$833,487 Subject to Taxes.

The net amount of the estate left by Howard Gibb, the dry goods merchant, has been appraised for taxation purposes at \$830,187. The principal item was his share in the firm of F. Lesser & Co., valued at \$793,223, with an additional \$36,964 as his share of the current profits when he died, on June 11. He set aside by his will an annuity of \$10,000 for his former wife, Mary Louise Vernet, who lives in Paris, and the bulk of his residuary estate goes to his widow and their children.

Swollen face, throbbing nerves, ugly teeth—the result of experimenting. The other fellow stuck to

SOZODONT

3 FOR 4: LIQUID, POWDER AND PASTE.

ASK YOUR DENTIST.

SERGEANT EGGERS DISMISSED

HOWELL RESIGNS. UNINVESTIGATED, BUT INDORSED.

Mr. McAdoo Says Even He Had Not Power to Order a Policeman to Suppress Evidence—Eggers Says It's an Outrage and He'll Appeal—Fearless Service.

Commissioner McAdoo made public yesterday his decision in the case of Detective Sergeant William J. Eggers, who was recently on trial before Deputy Commissioner McAdoo, charged with suppressing evidence in the case of two alleged disorderly houses. The Commissioner's sentence on Eggers was dismissal from the department.

The Commissioner was not at Police Headquarters, but he issued the following statement through Secretary Howell:

In the matter of the charges against Detective Sergeant William J. Eggers: I have very carefully read the evidence in this case, and after doing so have no hesitancy in approving the recommendation of the First Deputy Commissioner. The defendant was a police officer, sworn to enforce the laws. He admits having obtained evidence against the premises 135 West Fifty-fourth street, through two subordinate officers attached to the squad of which he was in command.

This evidence was, on the face of it, sufficient in law to get a conviction, and was obtained at the expense of the Police Department. When these officers made report to the defendant he had no alternative but to order the prosecution of the case. His admission that he did not do so is of itself sufficient to warrant the finding of the trial deputy.

No subordinate, nor even the Police Commissioner himself, had the power to prevent the defendant, even by orders, from receiving from a subordinate the most solemn and positive obligation that can rest upon a law officer. So far, therefore, as the defendant is concerned, I do not feel called upon to make any statement with respect to his defense. It could only be considered if true in the matter of determining the sentence and by way of extenuation.

I, therefore, approve the recommendation of the First Deputy Commissioner, and the defendant, Detective Sergeant William J. Eggers, guilty of the charges with reference to the premises 135 West Fifty-fourth street and sentence him to be dismissed from the Police Department, with two subordinate officers attached to the squad of which he was in command.

In the case of the house at 204 West Forty-sixth street the proof is not sufficiently convincing to warrant me in finding him guilty on that charge. As to the charge in connection with the house at 204 West Forty-sixth street, I, therefore, approve the recommendation of the First Deputy Commissioner and find the defendant, Detective Sergeant William J. Eggers, not guilty.

William McAdoo, Police Commissioner.

Eggers was present in the anteroom to the Commissioner's office when the statement was given to the reporters, and a copy of the statement was placed before him. He read it over twice before saying a word, and then in answer to a question said: "The absence of my counsel I have little to say. I will say, however, that I will take an appeal. I think it is the most unfair and unjust decision ever handed out to a police officer."

"It is an outrage," he continued, "seeming to lose control of himself and breaking out in perspiration. I am sure that as the Commissioner McAdoo has to say, I have gone through stone walls for these people, and have been fearless in my duty. I have had the most respectful respect of Commissioners Partridge and Greene, and on my trial Chief Inspector Cortright testified in my behalf."

The Commissioner also gave out the following statement concerning Mr. Howell:

In the matter of the request of Mr. William Howell, my secretary, for an investigation as to certain statements made regarding him by Detective Sergeant William J. Eggers, while on trial and any other matter or thing concerning his conduct in this office: I determined that such an investigation should be had, and as it related to one necessarily so close to me in my official capacity I wanted it to be thoroughly impartial as well as fair and just, and to that end had secured the services of Messrs. McClure, Dyer and Smith of the citizens' advisory committee, who have been advising with me in the matter of promotions. If any suggestions had been made to that effect I would have been glad to have added a fourth gentleman equally disinterested with the other three to the investigating committee. I have followed the decision in the case of Sgt. Eggers. The pressure of affairs has been such that I have only been able to devote to determining that case a few minutes.

Mr. Howell has to-day resigned his position as secretary and I have no further control over him. I deem it just, however, to him to say that I have no objection to his being by Sgt. Eggers on his trial. I have no direct or specific charge against him. I would have given the same hearing with the same scope as to his conduct in general. It goes, of course, without saying that if I did not make it was an honest man I would not tolerate him in the office for a minute and that it would require positive proof and after he had been given a full hearing to convince me to the contrary.

I would rather be the victim of injustice myself than the instrument through which it was done to others, and I have therefore asked Mr. Howell to resign. He served me faithfully and honestly in Washington in the same position he does here, and I have known him well and favorably for many years, and I should be most grievously disappointed if he failed to meet any charges that would be made against him.

WILLIAM McADOO, Police Commissioner.

McADOO'S LAST TRANSFERS.

Headquarters Rumor of Soft Soap Arrangements for Men Who Were Next.

It was reported about Police Headquarters last night that a lot of transfers of roundmen and patrolmen, 250 to 300 altogether, had been made by Commissioner McAdoo on the eve of his exit. The men named as being concerned were mostly officers closely connected with McAdoo in one way or another. To some were given well known soft berths, one or two had new jobs created for them and several kept their old jobs but were transferred on the payroll.

Roundman Costigan of the vice squad is said to have been transferred to the Westchester Police court and later assigned back from there to headquarters. Twenty-five or thirty patrolmen on the vice squad were similarly transferred to various precincts and then assigned back to Headquarters. This means that they go upon the precinct rolls and drop into the precincts for duty if Commissioner Bingham wants to banish them from Headquarters. The precincts are said to be easy and agreeable ones.

Roundman Horrigan of the "shoofly" contingent is reported assigned to the pension office. The office is getting along now with a sergeant and one patrolman. Patrolman Mallon goes to Magistrate Deuel as a probation officer—against the Court's protest, it is said. Roundman Casey, another "shoofly," gets a brand new job, the story goes, in charge of the bicycle policemen in Central Park. He is formally transferred to the Third precinct, however.

About seventy-five new cops go into the traffic squad. About a dozen roundmen go the same way, though Deputy Commissioner Mackey said they were not needed a little while ago. This gives the squad forty roundmen to eighteen sergeants and 650 men. Roundman Ellis, now in the Commissioner's office, is transferred, it is said, into the telegraph court, and then assigned back into the Commissioner's office. There are about a hundred other minor transfers.

1905 History-Making in Music

THE YEAR that is past has been notable in almost every branch of human endeavor and accomplishment.

Perhaps nothing has been so significant of the inner life of our people as the awakened interest in art—more especially the most intimate and sublime of all arts, Music.

There can be no question but that the Pianola has been a most important influence in this growing tendency. It brings music where it is closest to the people—into the home.

And it is significant that the Aeolian Company, which has been foremost in preaching the gospel of music in the home, has closed the most remarkable year in its history. It is no longer a matter of discouragement for those whom lack of talent or opportunity has prevented from mastering the piano. For (as Bernard Shaw has wittily said) since "the Pianola has made Paderewskis of us all," there is no work of the great composers with which we may not become on terms of delightful intimacy in the seclusion of our homes.

The Aeolian Company's activities have not been limited merely to supplying the rapidly growing demand for its instruments. During the past year there have been given, under its auspices, some 200 lectures in schools, colleges, institutes and music clubs before audiences numbering in all over 80,000 people. In every case the Pianola was used to illustrate the lecture, thus enabling the listeners to enjoy musical masterpieces which would have been otherwise impossible of performance, except by the presence of a very great virtuoso.

The lesson courses of the New Musical Education (used in connection with the Pianola) have been adopted by a considerable number of secondary schools, and are in use at Harvard, Columbia, Amherst, Vassar, and other leading colleges.

At Aeolian Hall, semi-weekly Pianola Recitals, free to the public, have been regularly given. A new feature this winter has been preliminary Recitals on the Orchestralle of the programs to be given by the Boston Symphony and New York Philharmonic orchestras. Thus patrons of these concerts are enabled to prepare their minds for the music to which they subsequently listen.

Such work is simply typical of the thought which underlies the entire Aeolian structure: that is, to make familiar and easily accessible to the whole public all the music there is.

The introduction of the Pianola Piano has been accountable in large degree for the rapid spread of this movement. When a way was found to combine Pianola and piano in a single case, the last obstacle was removed to the introduction of this instrument in homes everywhere. Convenient, compact, available alike for home-playing and Pianola-playing—the piano and the Pianola both at their highest point of efficiency—this instrument has met with a wonderful success which has aroused the envy or the imitation of the entire trade.

No more tangible evidence could be offered the public of the great success of the Pianola Piano than the large number of standard pianos of other makes—Uprights and Grands—constantly being received in exchange. It has even become necessary to establish a separate department for the disposal of these exchanged pianos, with frequent clearance sales.

As time goes by, more and more people have come to a knowledge of what a keen and real pleasure the possession of a Pianola would bring into their homes. At first viewed with curiosity as an ingenious invention, then as a luxury for a limited class, it has now entered the realm of actual home necessities. Persons who have not yet seen their way clear to purchase it have the thought actively in their minds.

The question no longer is, "Can I afford this instrument?" but, "Can I any longer afford to deprive my family and myself of this inexhaustible means of pleasure and home entertainment?"

The vitalizing factor in the world-wide popularity of the Pianola has been the Metrostyle. This device, of equal importance to the invention of the Pianola itself, put the whole proposition upon a more serious basis than ever before. It instantly appealed to the imagination of the composer. He saw here for the first time revealed a method by which he could tell his admirers all over the world and leave to future generations a record of just how he wanted his compositions interpreted. Instead of transmitting the bare notes on a staff, he was able to give a detailed direction for the most delicate nuancing.

What would we not give to-day for a Metrostyle marking of Chopin's Mazurkas or Nocturnes, by Chopin himself?

And so we find the leading composers and musicians of the day from Grieg and Strauss, Paderewski and Hertz, marking and signing their Metrostyle records on Pianola rolls. Nearly one hundred of the best known living musicians have thus perpetuated their readings of their own compositions or those for which they stand as authorities in interpretation.

The Pianola at this late day needs no argument to justify the position it holds throughout the world as a serious artistic factor in musical life. But if any were needed, could it be more impressively presented than in this great body of the world's foremost musicians who are actively co-operating with the Aeolian Company in making their instruments of the highest possible value to the whole music-loving public?

*NOTE: It is important to remember that the Metrostyle is a feature exclusive with the Pianola and is not even approximated in any other Piano-player.

THE AEOLIAN CO. Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St., New York.