MISS ARNOLD HAS A PLAN

TO START WORLD WIDE REVIEW OF ART AND LITERATURE.

And Between Lectures She'll Try to Interest Publishers Here—Her Views on Suffrage Extend Beyond Those of Her Sister, Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Miss Ethel M. Arnold, a sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who arrived Saturday morning on the Campania and who is stopping with her cousin, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, at 16 East Eleventh street, hasn't yet had time to recover from her surprise at the changes that have taken place in Manhattan since her last visit, in 1888.

Miss Arnold is going to talk to us, under the auspices of the League of Political Education, about the life and work of her grandfather, Thomas Arnold of Rugby, and about the true significance of the religious novel and of the feminist novel.

"The feminist novel," she said yesterday, "has attained a more prominent place in English literature than in the literature of other countries, because the feminist movement there has reached a more advanced stage of development. The strong minded woman who wears hopelessly dowdy clothes as a matter of principle and who has not the faintest idea how to cook her husband's dinner is with us practically a thing of the past. In Germany, on the other hand, the attire of the emancipated woman is so fearful and wonderful to contemplate that one finds difficulty in getting beyond it to a consideration of the possible beauties of her mind."

Miss Arnold laughed—a rippling laugh of keen enjoyment. She is tall and broad shouldered with crinkly iron gray hair, big gray eyes, capable looking white hands that stay perfectly quiet when there is nothing for them to do, and the clear, low pitched voice that never goes with an excess supply of "nerves." Her laugh harmonizes with all that and she laughs often—usually when a certain type of her countrywomen would say "Really? How extraordinary!"

"The German's ideal woman," continued Miss Arnold, "is still the housewife or the chatelaine, and the ideal governs his taste even in heroines of fiction. I have found for instance, that characters like Lady Rose's Daughter and Kitty Ashe are but little understood by the German reading public and I have therefore told my sister that when she runs one of her novels through a German periodical it should by all means be her latest one, as Diana Mallory is the sort of girl of whom no one could fail to approve."

The advanced woman in France, dressed well, Miss Arnold said, because with the French woman dressing well is an instinct that operates quite independently of her mental attitude.

"No," she said, "my chief object in coming over here is not to study the feminist movement in America, although I am of course deeply interested in its progress. What I really want to do most of all just now is to interest some one of the big publishing houses in the establishment of an international monthly review of art and literature. My idea is to have a headquarters in London with branches in the United States, France, Germany, Italy and later in Spain."

To the obvious and immediate question "Would it pay?" Miss Arnold replied promptly, "I think it would if it were done in the right way."

"I know it has been tried before," she continued, "but there has not yet been published a magazine of this sort with contributors chosen only from the first rank of critics and with the best illustrations obtainable, printed on the very best paper to be found in the market. It probably would not pay just at first, but as soon as it became known it could not fail to be recognized as a good advertising medium."

It is Miss Arnold's intention to look out for the London end of the magazine herself, and she is going to talk first to Richard Watson Gilder about the American branch. Nothing definite has been arranged as yet regarding the representatives in any of the other countries. The articles would be written in various languages and translated into English in the London office. As soon as the popularity of the magazine warranted the entire contents would be printed in English, French, German and Italian. The price of the publication has been tentatively fixed at five shillings a copy, which would make the subscription rates about $15 a year. Miss Arnold explained that the idea of starting such a magazine was first suggested to her through the need she felt herself of some one periodical in which she could find information that she now had to dig out of a dozen or more.

While she is not going to undertake any active campaign on behalf of woman suffrage in America, she wants it to be clearly understood that she doesn't at all agree with Mrs. Humphry Ward in the idea that municipal suffrage is all that women ought to ask for.

Miss Arnold, although an enthusiastic suffragist, is not in any sense of the word a Suffragette. She deprecates extremely the radical measures of the Woman's National and Political Union, of which Mrs. Pankhurst is the head, and disapproves even more strongly of the tactics of the Woman's League of Freedom, from whose ranks came the heroines of the famous assault upon the grillework of the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons. Miss Arnold said that women in England would inevitably get the ballot in the near future but that this episode and others like it were simply serving to put off the day.

"It is true," she said, "that this sort of thing has not been without a certain value as a means of calling attention to the movement. Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers have without doubt changed the question of suffrage for women from a mere cult to a live political issue, but having accomplished that they should have become a trifle more conservative.

"It is a mystery to every one, for instance, why they do not take advantage of Mr. Asquith's proposition, that they should get some Member of Parliament to offer a woman's suffrage amendment to one of the Government reform bills. Mr. Asquith pledged his word that in the event of such an amendment being offered the Government would not oppose it. This pledge was offered too in the face of the belief on the part of Mr. Asquith that such action would involve an appeal to the country.

"The suffragettes, however, will consider nothing but a direct suffrage bill brought in by the Government and of this there is absolutely no chance whatever. They are most unjust too to Mrs. Asquith, whom they persist in describing as their active enemy, and to whom they have even written threatening letters. Mrs. Asquith told me herself when I dined with her a short time ago that although she personally cared nothing for the ballot, she had never lifted a finger to prevent women who did from attaining their desire. She has never, she assured me, attempted to influence her husband against woman suffrage, and she has upon more than one occasion asked the police to refrain from arresting women who were making disturbance and women who were making a disturbance outside of her house."

$200,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The lumber yard and shops of the J. B. Brill Car Company at Sixty-second street and Woodland avenue were burned early this morning, causing a loss of $200,000.

In making

HANAN SHOES

the human foot has been as carefully studied as has the art of good shoe making.

ON BROADWAY, NEW YORK
at 29th St., for Men & Women
at Fulton Street, for Men
at Canal Street, for Men
IN BROOKLYN
390 Fulton St. (near Smith)
for Men and Women

PRAISE JAPANESE COMPACT

ALL EUROPE HAILS IT AS GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

France and Germany Both See in It a Refutation of the Kaiser's Fear of the Yellow Peril—England Points Out America's Great Services to Peace.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—French comment anent the reported Japanese-American agreement is generally favorable. The Paris papers particularly hail it as a further guarantee of the world's peace and as the abolition of the "yellow peril" so far as America is concerned. It is also pointed out as a decisive refutation of the Kaiser's alarms as expressed to various American visitors during the last few months.

It is described in most of the newspapers as the equivalent of the Franco-Japanese agreement concluded in June, 1907, and it is said that it even borrows from that convention the most debatable clause, the one which gives a guarantee of the status quo in China.

The *Temps* infers that the two governments have first reached a full agreement on the immigration question. It adds that Japan is appeasing all the uneasiness she awakened a year or two ago and is winning as much esteem by her diplomacy as by her deeds of renown at arms.

The *Journal* thinks the understanding is a brilliant success for diplomacy when the difficulties are taken into account. The convention, it says, appears to be extremely advantageous to the United States. Its profit to Japan is less apparent, but no less real.

The *Matin* says: "Thus vanishes the Kaiser's dream of gaining support from America to struggle against the peril he has denounced so often."

The *Siècle* says this entente is unequalled in importance in the history of modern civilization in Oriental Asia.

The *Journal des Debats* points out that although the desire for an understanding was strong at Washington it was infinitely stronger at Tokio. It suggests that Japan found that her apparent ambitions were not viewed favorably by Europe and were causing a movement "toward Western solidarity." Moreover, Japan's finances are at a low ebb, so her policy is one to gain the confidence of Europe and to obtain a period of calm for economic rehabilitation.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Even the official press welcomes the Japanese-American agreement. Some comments refer to the Kaiser's allusions to a coming conflict in the Pacific, and point out that this agreement, following on those with England and France, solves the problems which have given the Kaiser so much concern.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Morning Post* says the agreement between the United States and Japan is to be welcomed by Great Britain as an additional guarantee of the world's peace and prosperity. After recounting the clauses it proceeds:

"The American Government has in recent years rendered the cause of peace services which cannot be too highly estimated. Now the agreement postpones indefinitely the once much talked of struggle for the mastery of the Pacific. No statesmanship or diplomacy can have more than a limited influence on the possibilities of the future, but in very many cases a conflict postponed is a conflict averted."

Referring to the treaties between Japan, Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States, the *Post* concludes: "The series constitutes Japan a most valuable, indeed an indispensable, link in the chain of government which now encircles the whole earth."

The *Daily News* says: "It is called an agreement, but apart from technicalities it might just as well be called an alliance, except that there is no definite promise of armed assistance, although such may be well implied from Article V."

The *Times* says the agreement will be received here with the deepest gratification. Comparing Japan's arrangements with France and Russia it says: "There is a further clause for which precedent must be sought in the last agreement between Japan and England." It quotes clause 5, as cabled here, and says the exact wording of this clause will be awaited with interest.

The *Times* hails the agreement as a fresh guarantee of peace in the far East, an achievement of which Japan, which seems to have suggested it, and the United States, which has accepted it, have the best right to be proud.

Apart from its broad political results the *Times* hopes the agreement will result in the establishment of a system of real commercial and industrial equality in those portions of the Chinese Empire which have been in the occupation of the Japanese.

Americans, like the British, had occasion to complain of restrictions. Explanations have been offered, but the grievances of foreign traders have been far from imaginary.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The semi-official press interprets the American-Japanese agreement as a further guarantee of peace in the Far East and says it will therefore be warmly welcomed by Russia.

WEDDED AT 2:30 A. M.

Ex-Alderman Jonas Wanted to See His Daughter Married Before He Died.

HARTFORD, Nov. 29.—When it became evident last night that ex-Alderman Henry Jonas, who has been sick for some time, could live only a short while, he expressed a wish to see his daughter Elizabeth married before he died. The young woman's engagement to David Lavietes had been announced, but the date of the wedding had not been set, but in order that the father might see the marriage ceremony performed arrangements were hastily made, a license was obtained, Rabbi Mayer Elkin was summoned and the young couple were married at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Jonas died this afternoon.

Only a few near relatives were beside the deathbed of Mr. Jonas to witness the marriage ceremony. Mr. Jonas, who was in the grocery business in Hartford for a number of years, was operated upon for appendicitis a few weeks ago and he was on the road to recovery when other troubles arose and ended in his death.

MINERS' DEAD TOTAL 138

56 BODIES OUT; ONE THE OWNER'S NEPHEW.

Young John Ivill, Killed Beside His Motor, Had Just Been Married—Another Explosion Is Feared—Money Loss Is Small, the Company Says.

MONONGAHELA, Nov. 29.—Fifty-six bodies have been taken from the Rachel mine at Marianna up to 9 o'clock to-night. The owners of the mine say that there are eighty-two more, making a total of 138 known dead.

The work of bringing up the bodies began at daybreak. This evening those who went down to get them took great chances, for there is gas in the mine and another explosion is feared.

One of the first bodies recovered was that of John J. Ivill, Jr., of Monongahela, a nephew of John H. Jones, owner of this model mine. Ivill was 25 years old.

He took up mining, intending to enter the Buffalo-Pittsburg company with his uncles later. At the time of the explosion he was in charge of the motors at the bottom of the shaft. He had just been married and this was his first day's work since the honeymoon. His bride was Miss Edna Willett of Pittsburg, a telephone operator.

John J. Ivill, who lives in Monongahela county and who is an uncle of the young man, reached Marianna late last night. When he got to the mouth of the pit he encountered his brother, William H. Ivill, father of the young man. The two went down in the bucket together. They found young Ivill's body lying by an electric motor under a great mass of stone.

The father and uncle reported on reaching the surface with the body that near the spot where Ivill had been found there was a man lying face downward who appeared as if he might have life in him. The next searching party found the man, but he was dead. He had crawled to the gutter which ran alongside the track and vainly buried his face in the water to keep away from the gases.

The men who were taking out the bodies worked. There was little excitement. The State Constabulary surrounded the opening of the mine and held back the curious. Whenver a body was found it was carried to the boiler house, which had been turned into a temporary morgue.

At the mouth of the mine stood the Rev. Father Barto Marcello of St. Anthony's Church. Around him waited the womenfolks of the miners.

Early this morning an attempt was made to run an excursion train to the scene, but railroad officials stopped that. Automobiles and carriages that entered the mining town were halted by the State Constabulary.

Many curious things developed in connection with bringing out the bodies. In one instance an unidentified miner who wore nothing but a pair of trousers and a belt was taken out. It was found that he carried under his greasy belt $400 in paper money.

The only man brought out alive is Frank Ellinger, who was found at 10 o'clock last night after being penned in for twelve hours with the dead. He said:

"I was passing through one of the entries about 100 yards from the foot of the shaft when something hit me. I heard no noise, but I must have been blown seventy-five yards through a passage by the air from the explosion, and the first wave of air must have knocked me unconscious before the noise of the explosion reached me. I do not know what time I came to. It seems like a million years."

Mrs. George Acker, who tried last night to throw herself down the mine shaft because her husband was among the missing, was no better to-day. Physicians say her mind is gone. There are other cases of this sort.

T. P. Jones, vice-president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, spent all day at the mines. This evening he said:

"Of course we care absolutely nothing about the financial loss, but since you have asked the question I will state that it will be most trivial, scarcely more than a few thousand dollars. It is the loss of life. This is the first accident that the Pittsburg-Buffalo has had and we feel it keenly."

STANDARD OIL BUYS LAND.

May Make Its Refinery at Linden, N. J., the Largest in the World.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 29.—With the intention evidently of making a large extension to its plant at Linden the Standard Oil Company has purchased a tract of 108 acres in that township. The tract formerly comprised the old Linden racetrack. The consideration named is $100 and there is filed with it a discharge of a mortgage on the property for $46,000, while no mortgage is filed with it, so the price is not known.

Conrad Huber and Edward Stein of New York city deed the property. They purchased the land some time ago for the purpose of building a factory for the American Electrical Novelty Company, of which they were stockholders, but abandoned the project.

The new purchase gives the Standard direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Their petition for a three-quarter mile grant from the Riparian Commission, if granted, will give them a large area of land along the waterfront. The company will run its pipe line direct to its plant here.

Recently Charles G. Black, the superintendent of the plant, said that with contemplated extensions the refinery would be the largest in the world.

The Weather.

The weather continued fair in the Atlantic States yesterday. There was an area of low pressure passing eastward over the Lake regions, with a few light rains in that quarter; cloudy and rainy conditions prevailed over the central and lower Mississippi States.

An area of high pressure was moving eastward from the Rocky Mountain district with temperatures below freezing in the States west of the Mississippi Valley and the extreme Northwest. It was warmer in the middle Atlantic States and the New England States.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; winds fresh southwesterly; average humidity, 63 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.22, 3 P. M., 30.14.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1908.	1907.		1908.	1907.
9 A. M.	40°	39°	6 P. M.	48°	43°
12 M.	47°	42°	9 P. M.	45°	40°
3 P. M.	50°	44°	12 Mid.	44°	40°

Lowest temperature, 39°, at 7 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

For New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly colder to-day in northern portion; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day, probably local rains in western portion generally fair to-morrow; light south to southwest winds.

For New Jersey and Delaware, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; light southerly winds.

For western New York, local rains to-day partly cloudy to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½% MONEY TO LOAN

On Manhattan Real Estate.
Low Fees.

MOOYER & MARSTON,
26 Exchange Place.

BOMB STUNS A POLICEMAN.

Front of a Saloon Wrecked in Paterson and Several Buildings Shaken.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 29.—A bomb was hurled at Policeman Thomas Fitzsimmons at Montgomery and Straight streets last night. It missed the policeman by a few inches, but he was stunned. The front of a saloon was wrecked and several buildings in the vicinity were shaken.

No one knows who threw the explosive, but it is believed that Fitzsimmons was attacked because of his activity in suppressing disorderly houses in the neighborhood.

As a sequel to the bomb throwing the police to-night raided a saloon on the corner opposite which Fitzsimmons stood. Fifteen Italians and eleven negroes were arrested. The prisoners included Armelia Giaziani, the proprietor, who was held on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. All the others were held as disorderly persons.

The raid was conducted by Detective Sergeants Lord, Keppler, Sauttar and McInerny and Policemen Fitzsimmons and Cervino. The police suspect that some of the men under arrest can explain the bomb throwing. The saloon partly wrecked by the explosion was conducted by Angelo Gallizo.

ON FEES AT BELLEVUE.

Coroner Harburger Objects to a Rule at the Allied Hospitals.

Coroner Julius Harburger does not like a rule of Bellevue and the Allied Hospitals to charge $1.50 a day to any patient who has in his possession more than $50 when he is admitted and to deduct the money from any excess over $50 found in the possession of the patient. He says that this is confiscation of other people's money and also that hospitals maintained by the city ought to be free. Said the Coroner yesterday:

"The Charter provides, in section 692, subdivision 7, 'Any person injured or taken sick in the streets or in any public square or place within the city of New York who may not be safely removed to his or her home may be sent to and shall be received by the said hospitals for temporary care and treatment irrespective of his or her place of residence.'

"Subdivision 8 permits the reception and treatment in hospitals of persons who do not reside in the city and sets forth that they shall be required to pay such sums as may be fixed by the board of trustees.

"Here is a provision in the Charter that those who do not reside in the city may be required to pay for treatment, which makes it clear to me that any one residing in the city of New York must not be required to pay. In consonance with this view I have prepared a bill, which will be introduced by Assemblyman Spellberg of my district (you know I am Tammany leader of the Tenth), which will read about as follows—take it all down, for it is short:

"'All patients who reside in the city of New York and are admitted for treatment to Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of the City of New York shall be admitted free of all charge, and if the patients have money in their possession none of it shall be taken from them and charged to treatment.'

"You see many of the persons who are taken to Bellevue and the Allied Hospitals have no banking facilities that they will trust other than their socks, but that does not mean that the money they carry always belongs to them. Often it does not. And I believe that deducting any part of it when they are discharged is unlawful."

Dr. Brannan, president of the trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, said yesterday that the rule was adopted two years ago after consultation with the Corporation Counsel to prevent persons able to pay from getting treatment free.

ADMITS SAN FRANCISCO CRIME.

Stancliffe Caught Here for Robbery of Mrs. L. A. Palmer.

The man who on March 29 last assaulted and robbed Mrs. L. A. Palmer, proprietress of the St. Rose Hotel in San Francisco, was arrested here yesterday. He was booked at the Detective Bureau as Herbert Stancliffe, a clerk, of 64 West 100th street, but the police say he has a string of aliases, among them G. B. Stancliffe and John B. Stanley. He admitted the robbery.

Stancliffe, who hails from Portland, Conn., appeared in San Francisco early in the year and applied for a job as porter in the St. Rose Hotel. For a few months he was a useful employee and he got the confidence of Mrs. Palmer. All the while he was learning where Mrs. Palmer kept her money and jewels and what would be the most opportune time for a haul.

On the night of March 29 he forced his way into Mrs. Palmer's room and levelling a revolver at her commanded her to hand over her money and jewels. His face was concealed by a black mask and he disguised his voice. Mrs. Palmer screamed and rushed at him and tried to wrest away the revolver. The woman fought with all her strength and succeeded in tearing the mask from the thief's face and discovered who he was. Then he beat her over the head with the butt of the revolver until she was unconscious.

He made off with $1,800 in cash and $1,400 worth of jewelry. Believing that he had killed Mrs. Palmer, he got out of San Francisco that night and started East. On the train he fell in with a gang of Western crooks bound for New York, and accepted an invitation to get off and look over Philadelphia. That night, according to his confession yesterday, the other thieves drugged him and robbed him of all his money and the jewelry and when he awoke in a lodging house the following morning he didn't have a nickel. He turned off a trick or two in Philadelphia and managed to get on to New York.

The police of San Francisco secured a picture of Stancliffe and sent copies with an account of his crime to the police of the principal cities of the world. The Pinkerton men located Stancliffe in a crook rendezvous in the Tenderloin and trailed him to West 100th street. Then they told the police, who arrested him. Stancliffe was in bad shape from morphine-eating.

Now the Northwest's Biggest Bank.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—By the absorption of the Swedish-American National Bank of this city the Northwestern National Bank has become the largest banking institution between Chicago and the Pacific Coast north of St. Louis. The books of the Northwestern National Bank now show deposits of $29,500,000, resources of over $35,000,000, a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus equal to the capital. The officers of the Northwestern National Bank will remain as they are.

TAMING THE HIGH PRESSURE

FIREMEN GETTING THE NEW FORCE INTO TRAINING.

It's a Demon Until Broken to Harness—Every Hydrant to Have a Gauge by Which the Power Can Be Regulated—Will Work 1,000 Feet Out of Bounds.

Fire Chief Croker, a number of his deputies and battalion chiefs and Deputy Commissioner Loughman of the Department of Water Supply tried yesterday some interesting experiments with the high pressure mains which should help them to learn how to control the heavy streams that the pumps in the high pressure zone shoot out of the hose nozzles. The new idea in fire fighting is still so new that the folks who follow it have to know how to tame the force and bring it to serve the best uses.

Early in the morning Company 72 in West Twelfth street drove its new high pressure hose trucks down to the foot of Gansevoort street at the corner of West and the high pressure tender from Engine 18 in West Tenth street, near Greenwich, came also. Chief Croker was already on the spot and with him were Deputy Chiefs Langford and Callaghan and Battalion Chiefs Shay, Norton, Skelly, Worth and Ross. Deputy Commissioner Loughman and Deputy Fire Commissioner Whitney were there to represent the departments.

The firemen ran out twenty lengths of the new 2½ inch high pressure hose, and linked them all together in one line stretching 1,000 feet up West street from the hydrant on the Gansevoort street corner. At every 200 feet they hitched on a gauge to register the pressure of the stream passing through. Another gauge was screwed into the hose coupling at the hydrant mouth and still another clamped on the nozzle at the end. Then the Gansevoort pumping station was rung up and orders were given to turn on the pumps.

First at 125 pounds and gradually higher and higher up the scale the pressure ran. Chief Croker, his aides and engineers from the Water Department went from gauge to gauge along the line of hose noting the diminished pressure registered as friction through the pipes ate into the initial rate at the hydrant mouth. Yet with all the thousand feet of rubber pipe to run through, the stream that issued from the nozzle was strong enough to fight a fire.

When the engineers had jotted down all the figures from the gauges the 2½ inch hose was uncoupled and twenty lengths of 3 inch pipe were coupled together in the same manner, the indexing instruments punctuating every second length. Then the power was turned on again and the water rushed through. A second time readings were made all along the line from hydrant to nozzle.

The figures gave the fire fighters a pretty adequate idea how much pressure they would get through a certain length of pipe line and let them know just what they could do with the fixed pressures and varying lengths. Incidentally they learned that if there happens to be a fire 1,000 feet outside of the new high pressure zone the pumps will allow them to supplement the engines working on that fire very handily.

Another test that was made was that of the valves on the high pressure hydrants, the stocky, thick necked clubs of steel that rise from the sidewalks all over the new high pressure zone. Careful measurements of stream pressure were made under quarter open, half open and fully open hydrant valves. It was found, for instance, that three turns of the hydrant cock gave 60 pounds pressure and three and a half turns hoisted the pressure up to 70-odd pounds.

As one of the battalion chiefs explained later, it is very necessary to know just how far the hydrant valves should be opened in certain contingencies. Suppose men should be fighting a blind fire in a cellar and the pumps are sending through 150 pounds of pressure, if all of that force were let into the hose the fellows down in that cellar would be so busy ducking the bricks and things that were blown out of the surrounding walls that they couldn't squelch the fire. But just let an order go to the firemen at the hydrant, "Cut that down to about four turns," then the stream becomes manageable even while the pumps at the station are forging ahead at the old gait.

Here is one of the rough edges of the new high pressure system under working order that will have to be rubbed down before things become ideal in the fire fighting line. Should an alarm be sounded up around West Twentieth street, say, the minute that the alarm taps out on the house gong a duplicate alarm in the Gansevoort pumping station tells the engineer to turn on the 125 pounds pressure, the standard initial force put to the pumps for fire fighting.

It may be that a minute later a big fire will start down in Chambers street somewhere. Chief Croker takes in the situation there, believes that 125 pounds is not enough and telephones to the nearest pumping plant for 200 pounds. Immediately the water in all the mains all over the high pressure zone begins to swing through the pipes at 200 pounds. It may be that the fire in West Twentieth street is a little one and the battalion chief up there doesn't want to blow the shingles off the roof. He cannot order a reduction of the pressure at the pumps, but knowing the workings of the valves in his hydrants he can shut down on the force simply by ordering the tap keyed down so many turns.

The new high pressure hydrants are being fitted with gauges as fast as possible. When these measurers of pressure are all installed a battalion chief will not have to guess at the push of the water that his men are throwing on a fire. He will know just what it is. Instead of reading the gauges on the engines, as of old, the men directing the throwing of high plumes of water up against smoking sides of buildings and across roofs will in future have to step over to the nearest hydrant and take a look at the little dial. A twist of the wrist and he will have what he wants.

Yesterday's experimenting was only one try at the game of getting the compressed water into harness. There will be others soon, and within a short time, so Chief Croker and his men think, the firemen will be playing as if with jackstraws with clubs of water heavy enough to kill a man at fifty feet.

SEATTLE VIEWS OUR HARBOR.

Sends On an Engineer to Get Ideas for Home Improvement.

C. E. Fowler, an engineer, has come to New York from Seattle to make a report upon the harbor system, regulations and construction of the port of New York for the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He is at the Hotel Imperial.

"We always thought we had a harbor in Seattle, with plenty of deep water," said Mr. Fowler yesterday, "but we woke up the other day to find that we had none at all. So we are starting in to make one. That is to say, while we have adequate equipment for temporary commerce, we find that it is increasing at such a rate that we shall have to plan for permanence, and on the largest scale. The first thing we'll have to do will be to put up a sea wall, and while here I am primarily interested in studying the Manhattan sea wall, especially the Chelsea improvement. The harbor commission has shown me every courtesy here in the use of boats and data.

"The most immediate enterprise in Seattle is the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be given next year. That will be fully ready on the opening day, as the people are determined to break all exposition records in this respect."

Fur-lined Overcoats
for Men, at $60 to $1,000.

Possibly you may glean from the liberality of our range of prices a hint of the breadth of our assortment. But while there are other and more important matters than the size of our display, one point that overshadows any and all others is this:

the pelts are purchased by us in their raw state, and in all their subsequent handling every step of the process is accomplished by our own furriers, on our own premises and under our own personal direction.

The shells, too, are fashioned by our own tailormen, and are incomparably handsomer and more distinctive than the shells that are produced in the average wholesale fur shop.

And as to price—there being no "in-between" profits to take into account, you merely pay a slender advance over the actual net cost.

At much less cost, therefore, we can give you quality that you will not match elsewhere.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

HIGGINS & SEITER
THE·LARGEST·CHINA·&·GLASS RETAILERS·IN·THE·WORLD

Wedding Gifts a Specialty

OUR SPECIAL CHRISTMAS TABLES, each containing a wide variety of articles of one price, afford most charming possibilities for Christmas gifts and remembrances. Some idea of the many happy selections to be made is given by the following chart, each section of which represents a table and partial contents:

25c Peppers & salts. Single plates. Ash Trays. Bonbon dishes. Flowered candlesticks, &c.	50c Hair receivers. Vases. Match holders. Bonbon dishes. Trays. decorated glass steins, &c.	75c Condensed milk jars. Celery trays. Metal pen and pencil trays. Cream pitchers. Vases, &c.	1.00 Celery trays. Bread & milk dishes. Black coffee pots. Plates. China baskets. Ink wells, &c.
1.50 Covered vegetable dishes. Chocolate jugs. Candlesticks. Sugars & creams. Bonbon dishes, &c.	2.00 Rich decorated flower vases. Cracker jars. Pudding dishes. Handsome pitchers & sugar bowls, &c.	3.00 Ornamental steins. Brush and comb trays. Cracker jars. Fern dishes. Very attractive vases, &c.	5.00 Cut Glass salad bowls, handsome lamps. Cordial decanters. Footed glass compotes. Loving cups, &c.

SHIPMENT OF GIFTS MADE ON ANY DATE DESIRED.

"BUY CHINA *and* GLASS RIGHT"
West 21st. and 22d. St. Just East of Sixth Avenue

Crane's Wedding Papers

FOR an important wedding the wedding invitation is one of the least things as far as expense is concerned, and one of the greatest as far as appearance is concerned. Since this is so, there is no reason for not having the best. The best is admittedly Crane's, because no other house has succeeded so well in fulfilling all the conditions required of good wedding cards. The approval of the select and the elect has been given to Crane's Wedding Cards for years.

The best stationers have them, and they can always be identified by the Crane water-mark in both envelopes.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY

COST OF THE NEXT CENSUS.

The Director Estimates That, Including Reports, It Will Be $14,117,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Director of the Census has just issued his annual report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. After reviewing the work of the last year and describing the current work of the bureau the director proceeds to the immensely important subject of the next census of the United States, the census of 1910. In regard to its cost he says:

"I estimate that the cost of the thirteenth census, including the cost of conducting the four annual investigations and the two biennial reports that the Census Office is required to make simultaneously with the taking of that census, will be $14,117,000. The lump sum appropriation to be provided in the appropriation act for the next fiscal year should be not less than $14,000,000."

Excluding the cost of the four annual investigations and the two biennial reports, the probable cost of the census proper is estimated at $12,930,000. The cost of the last census, that of 1900, was $12,520,000. In other words, the director is planning to take the census of 1910 at an increase in cost of only $410,000 over the census of 1900, and this in spite of the enormous growth in the population during the last decade, a growth largely contributed by foreign born people who do not speak English, a class which it is very expensive and very difficult to enumerate.

$29,000,000 FINE CASE.

Standard Oil Will Ask the Supreme Court to Postpone It for Three Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—John S. Miller, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, will move in the United States Supreme Court to-morrow that the hearing on the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of the Standard Oil $29,000,000 fine be postponed for three weeks. It had been expected that the court would act on the petition to-morrow.

The object of the petition filed by Attorney-General Bonaparte last Monday was to have the Supreme Court pass on the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago reversing the judgment of United States District Judge Kenesaw M. Landis imposing a fine of $29,000,000 on the Standard Oil for accepting rebates on shipments of oil over Western railroads.

NOT IN ANY TIN COMBINE.

President Bray of Great American Company Denies Story Sent From London.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—The story from London that there had been a monster combination of all the tin making people of Great Britain and the United States brought a vigorous denial to-night from President C. W. Bray of the American Sheet and Tin Company, which is the tin end of the United States Steel Corporation.

"So far as the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is concerned," said Mr. Bray, "there is absolutely nothing to this London story. We are not going into a combination with any one nor has the matter ever been broached to us."

"Is it likely that had any such deal been under way you and the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company would have known something about it?" was asked.

"Yes, it is more than likely that I would have heard, even had there been any move on the part of the British makers to combine among themselves."

Oppenheimer Institute
317 W. 57th Street, New York.
Telephone, Columbus 668.

ALCOHOLISM,
Morphinism, Neurasthenia.

Good Accommodations for the Care of Private Patients. All Conveniences and Special Nursing.
Inquiries Treated Confidentially.

Cut this out and send for free literature and full information.