

COMMONS ASSAIL THE LORDS

VOTE RESENTING BUDGET ACTION STANDS 349 TO 134.

Asquith Rhetorically Denounces the Peers—Labor With Him—Balfour Makes a Strong Speech Defending the Upper House—Funding Money to Keep Going.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 2.—Parliament is to be prorogued until January 17. Before that date, however, it is believed, the dissolution had inevitable by the action of the House of Lords on the budget will be announced. The general elections will doubtless take place in the latter half of the year.

By a vote of 349 to 134 the House of Commons to-day passed the resolution moved by Premier Asquith that the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the budget bill was a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons.

The Government has already taken an indirect step toward averting the "financial chaos" with which it and its supporters were threatened as the result of the action of the House of Lords. The Treasury Department has informed wholesale tea dealers that, whichever party may be successful in the general elections, it will reimpose and make retroactive the tea duty proposed in the budget. The dealers have accordingly resolved to pay the duty on the understanding that they will be reimbursed if the tax is not reimposed.

The Opposition newspapers assert that although in view of the budget not passing nobody is compelled to pay the proposed duty, the refusal to do so will be at the refuser's peril and is likely to entail disagreeable consequences. They point out ways by which the Treasury officials can exert pressure, and that taxpayers will be wise to yield.

A meeting of the Privy Council was held at Sandringham this afternoon, at which the King signed a proclamation for the prorogation of Parliament.

Parliament is to be prorogued until January 17, but dissolution will occur probably a week before that time. The general election will be in full swing by January 17.

LIVELY SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

There was a large attendance when the House of Commons met this afternoon in anticipation of the Premier's moving the resolution of which he gave notice yesterday, to the effect that "the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provisions made by this House for the services of the year is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons."

The scene was one of great animation as the Prime Minister rose to move his resolution. The galleries were crowded, and Mr. Asquith was greeted with prolonged cheers as he opened his speech. He said:

"We meet this afternoon in circumstances without example in the history of the British Parliament. In the speech from the throne the sovereign invited the Commons alone to make provision for the heavy additional expenditures made necessary by the necessities of social reform and the national defense. The Commons have addressed themselves to that task, continued the Prime Minister, and never had their deliberations been more untrammelled. When the finance bill had received its third reading it represented in a greater degree than could be said of any other measure the deliberate work of an overwhelming majority of the representatives of the people. Yet in the course of a week the whole fabric had been thrown to the ground."

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.

For the first time in history, continued the Premier, a grant made by the House of Commons for the service of the year had been intercepted and nullified by the body which admittedly had no power to increase or decrease a single tax. The Lords, declared the Prime Minister, were guilty of the most arrogant usurpation. [Loud Ministerial cheers.]

Dealing with the financial situation created by the action of the House of Lords, Mr. Asquith said that, until fresh provision was made, the necessities of State could only be supplied by borrowing under the powers of the appropriation act. He hoped that the ultimate loss to the State would not be very great, but so far as the present year was concerned it was obvious that the action of the Lords must result in a very large deficit.

The sole responsibility for the confusion, chaos and loss of revenue, said the Premier, rested upon the shoulders of the Lords. The situation was not of the Government's creation, but it was their duty to do what they could to mitigate its hardships and inconveniences. If they collected new taxes after the prorogation of Parliament that course would bring them into collision with the law courts.

TOO GREAT HUMILIATION.

It was suggested, said the Premier, that they should introduce a new budget. It would be a pretty pass for the House of Commons to have to stoop to the humiliation of presenting again to the House of Lords an amended budget, trimmed and refurbished to meet their scruples.

THE WEATHER.

Dec. 2.—The pressure was still high yesterday over the Atlantic States and most of the lake regions, but the storm disappearing over the north Atlantic left light snow on the New England coast and snow in the interior of Maine.

The pressure was generally low over all the West, with centers over Iowa and the southern Rocky Mountain range, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 9 A. M. ... 30° 8 P. M. ... 20° 12 A. M. ... 25° 5 P. M. ... 20° 9 A. M. ... 25° 12 M. ... 20° Lowest temperature, 35°, at 6 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York, unsettled weather to-day and to-morrow; possibly local rains to-morrow; light to moderate northeast to east winds.

For New England, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate northeast to east winds.

For southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, unsettled weather to-day; probably local rains at night or to-morrow; light northeast to east winds.

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that the action of the Lords was a breach of the Constitution. [Opposition laughter.] Ever since 1828 the Commons had asserted with ever growing strength the exclusive right to determine the taxation and expenditures of the country. The step taken by the Lords was without a shadow of precedent.

It was said by the Lords that they had not rejected the bill but had referred it to the people. If this precedent were to be adopted in future no Liberal Government would be safe. At any moment they might refer all their taxes to the people and the Lords would have the power to advise the Crown to dissolve Parliament. This new fangled Caesarism which made the House of Lords into a kind of plebeian organ, said Mr. Asquith, was one of the quaintest inventions of modern times.

THE LORDS' INSPIRATION.

The Lords, declared the Premier, seemed to have the instinct of divination, which enabled them to discern to a nicety, provided always a Liberal Government was in power, the occasions and matters in regard to which the people's representatives were betraying the people's trust. They rejected the budget not because they loved the people but because they hated the budget. When the democracy would not be present in the House chamber woke up from its slumbers and nullified the work of the Lords.

The Government, the Prime Minister said, had not provoked this challenge. They believed first that the principles of representative government as embodied in Great Britain's slow and ordered but ever broadening constitutional development were at stake, and, concluded the Prime Minister, "we shall ask the House by this resolution and shall ask the constituencies at the earliest possible moment to free the organ and the voice of the free people of this country to be found in the accredited representatives of the nation." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

BALFOUR HITS HARD.

Although it was generally understood that Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, would not be present in the House to-day he arrived shortly after the proceedings opened and was loudly cheered by the Opposition benches. He listened attentively to the speech of the Prime Minister and at its conclusion arose amid renewed cheering from his supporters. He said he did not think the confusion arising from the action of the Lords in rejecting the budget on the second reading would be any greater than if it had been rejected on the third reading by the House of Commons.

The Unionist leader declared that he would give the Government whatever support he could in the steps which the Prime Minister had foreshadowed, but he thought they would have done much better if they had made provision for and begun the collection of taxes until the next Parliament was able to deal with the matter.

The Prime Minister and his party, said Mr. Balfour, had a perfect passion for these abstract resolutions. They bound nobody, they helped nobody, and he was sure that they did not frighten anybody. [Loud Opposition cheers.] They were mere death threats, but he greatly regretted that his opponents were to go down to their political graves uttering so gross a misrepresentation of the whole course of English constitutional history. He would for his own part have preferred to die in a more dignified manner.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Balfour said he did not know why Mr. Asquith had so deliberately ignored some of the points which lay on the very face of this constitutional question. The Commons had themselves and in terms admitted that the House of Lords had the right to reject bills. The Prime Minister had told the House that the Lords had never in their history taken such a step, but, said Mr. Balfour, it was within the memory of living men that all taxes of the year were first embodied in one bill, and that statement therefore did not really count for much.

The Lords, said Mr. Balfour, had only

JOHN MASTERSON BURKE DEAD

\$4,000,000 NOW AVAILABLE FOR CONVALESCENTS' HOME.

That Disposition of the Fortune Made in South American Trade He Arranged For in 1902—Had St. Luke's in Mind, but Couldn't Stand for Glimeracks.

John Masterston Burke, who in 1902 gave \$4,000,000 for the institution and maintenance of a home for convalescents, died of bronchial pneumonia yesterday at his home, 18 West Forty-seventh street, in his ninety-eighth year.

Mr. Burke was a bachelor of quiet tastes who, although always a resident of New York, was unknown to most New Yorkers until the announcement of his big benefaction several years ago.

He was born in Wisconsin. When 16 years old he went to work for a shipping and trading firm whose offices were in Broad street. Early in his twenties he was able to start in business for himself, and one of the first ventures he made in this direction was the chartering of a ship, loading it with varied merchandise and setting sail for South America.

According to the stories told of this trip he disposed of his cargo in the other hemisphere, bought another there and sold successfully in New York. With this beginning it was not long before he owned a ship of his own. Within a few years the single ship had become a fleet of vessels, and he had established himself as one of the leading traders of the country.

He retired from business about 1870 and thereafter devoted himself to the investment of his money. He was one of the earliest stockholders in the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway and in the Chicago and North Western. He was also one of the directors of both those companies. For the most part his investments turned out profitably, and he is said to have accumulated more than he always saw to it that his expenditures were less than his income.

For some time he had spent his summers at Nanuet, near Nyack, on his Forty-seventh street house with servants. On July 1, 1902, Mr. Burke met former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, William Hubbard Wile and Edward M. Shepard in the office of architect Frederick H. Denman, at 170 Broadway and conveyed to a corporation composed of the four and of Frank H. Sturgis property to the value of \$4,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 was to be spent in caring for worthy sick and providing maintenance for poor persons during convalescence.

The property was named the Winifred Masterston Burke Relief Foundation, after his mother, who died about thirty-five years ago. Mr. Burke said that the foundation was organized in the summer of 1902, and at that request the matter of carrying out its objects was left in abeyance until he should die, when the full sum of the fund was to be in the control of the trustees.

It is expected that a building will be erected by the fund for the housing of convalescents. Mr. Burke had intended to bestow a large amount, if not practically his whole estate, upon St. Luke's Hospital, but as the hospital's new building, which he was said to consider a waste of money that might better be used in caring for patients.

OBITUARY.

Joseph T. Tubby, former secretary of the United States Leather Company of New York and one of the leading citizens of Greenwich, Conn., died last evening at his country place, after a long illness, due to old age. Mr. Tubby had been leading a life of many years. He was born in London in 1828, but came here at an early age and received a liberal education in the New York schools. He took up school teaching and for several years was a member of the State Normal school. In 1870 he started in business as the junior partner of the leather firm of Seaman and Johnson, in the City of New York, and Tubby. Later he was one of the organizers of the United States Leather Company. Tubby was a member of the Society of Friends in New York and his funeral will be conducted under and according to the rites of that society on Saturday. Until a short time ago he possessed remarkably robust health and had active interests in his native town. He did much for various good causes, particularly for the Greenwich Hospital. He was married to Mrs. E. L. Stabler, and they had three children, Mr. William B. Tubby and Mrs. E. L. Stabler, and Mr. J. T. Tubby, Jr., of Westfield, N. J.

Mrs. Ellen Harris Swayne, the widow of Gen. Swayne, died in the City of New York, at her residence, 312 Fifth avenue, after an illness of several weeks. Death was caused by pneumonia. She was born in England and returned from Europe last October. Mrs. Swayne had been in poor health for some time, and she died on the morning of April 21, 1898. Her father was Alfred Harris, a prominent lawyer in the South, and her mother was the daughter of Gen. Donnell. Mr. Manning had been entrusted with some very important confidential work during the time of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the transportation of large sums of money.

John Weber died at his home, 121 Madison avenue, in Westchester, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Weber for many years was the senior member of the firm of John Weber & Son, who were engaged in extensive building and engineering operations. He was also a member of the American Silk Works. Mr. Weber was born in Germany in 1828 and left that country in 1850. He was one of the founders of the Liederkreis and the Arion societies. Mr. Weber is survived by his wife, Mrs. Weber, and by his daughter, Miss Katherine J. King, who had been a teacher in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers for eighteen years, died on Tuesday at her home, 276 Macon street. She had been teaching in the public schools since her graduation from the Adelphi Academy.

Dr. Pierre A. Barker of Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home there yesterday morning. He was born in Poughkeepsie in 1845. He served in the Civil war and later entered the army and served under Gen. Gustav. He had been a practicing physician since 1879.

P. S. Board Asks for \$1,008,274.

The Public Service Commission has sent to the Board of Estimate a requisition for \$1,008,274 with which to carry out its work in 1910. The commission has also asked for \$287,000 for the appropriation, which made the expense for the year approximately what is asked for 1910.

MR. LAFFAN'S WILL.

The Entire Estate Is Devised to the Widow.

The will of the late William M. Laffan was filed yesterday afternoon for probate by James M. Beck as counsel for the executor.

By his will, which is dated March 21, 1902, Mr. Laffan leaves all his property absolutely and free from any trust to his wife, who survives him. The will also contained a second clause and a codicil dated March 27, 1907, by which in the event that Mrs. Laffan did not survive the testator, all of his estate with the exception of a few bequests was given to his brother, M. F. Laffan. As Mrs. Laffan survived her husband this clause of the will is inoperative. Mrs. Laffan is made the sole executrix of the will.

ITALIAN CABINET OUT.

Ministry Headed by Giolitti Had Been in Office Since 1906.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, Dec. 2.—The Cabinet, of which Premier Giolitti was the head, has resigned.

The resignation of the Ministry forestalled the overthrow of the Government, which the Opposition, strengthened by a union of the Social Democrats, Anti-Clericals and Republicans, had determined upon and which the Government's contemplated financial reforms, despite their popular character, were insufficient to avert.

The present situation is most difficult, since the Opposition is composed of different and opposing factions, which will only be united by the Cabinet. This accomplished the union ceased, and each faction is striving to obtain preponderance in the new Cabinet. It is not likely that Signor Sennino, the leader of the Opposition, will be able to form a Cabinet, as the Socialists and Anti-Clericals refuse him their support and threaten to join the retiring Premier's old majority.

Furthermore they insist that the new Cabinet must carry through financial reforms and initiate an active Anti-Clerical policy. The Radicals and Republicans are undecided as to their course, while statesmen who are able and willing to undertake the difficult task of government are lacking.

Signor Giolitti, the retiring Premier, has succeeded in proving that he is indispensable, as he has been able to conciliate all the parties, and he has returned to power after the overthrow of a short-lived composite Cabinet, which it is most probable will succeed him unless the general elections increase the number of Anti-Clerical deputies, and render possible an Anti-Clerical Cabinet.

The Italian Cabinet has been in office since February, 1906. Its members were: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; T. Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs; V. E. Orlando, Justice; P. Lacara, Finance; P. Carcano, War; C. Casati, Navy; M. Mirabelli, Marine; L. Rava, Instruction; P. Bertolini, Public Works; F. Cocco-Ortu, Agriculture and Industry; Dr. C. Schanzer, Post and Telegraph.

COTTON CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Balfour Throws Out Ball to Manchester Spinners—Reiter If Unionists Win.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 2.—Ex-Premier Balfour has written to a Manchester correspondent on the conditions of the cotton industry, the salient points of which he is aware of. He says that Lancashire has already acutely suffered from the fact that so much of the world's supply is grown in one area, and that the annual price is therefore largely dependent upon a single set of climatic conditions.

"Much of the money has already been spent on the purchase of raw cotton, and the fact that the world is within measurable distance of the time when the United States will require all home grown cotton for its own industry, to mitigate or remedy the evils, Mr. Balfour believes that private enterprise for the purpose of extending the area of production should be supplemented with public aid, although the precise aid to be given by the State must be a matter for future consideration. He winds up by saying that the Government should be prepared to meet the emergency if the Unionists are returned at the general election public assistance will be forthcoming.

An analysis of the Lancashire spinning trade for the year ending November 30 by Tattersall of Manchester, shows the largest loss in twenty-five years. Sixty-eight of the eighty-two firms whose trading results were analyzed made an aggregate loss of £239,903, or £1,199,515. The remaining fourteen announce a profit. Reserve funds have been seriously depleted. Many companies said they would go out past profits; some have adverse balances.

Spinners of American cotton have run on the time by spinning on Saturdays and Mondays since the beginning of July. It is expected that this arrangement will continue until the end of February. The margin between the cost of finished yarn is now seriously on the wrong side.

MUSIC ROW IN POLICE COURT.

London "Times" Critic Gets a Summons For Clara Butt's Slapping Spouse.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Magistrate granted this morning a summons for assault against Kerney Rumford, the husband of Clara Butt, the singer, who boxed the ears of Mr. Collis, the musical critic of the Times, in Queen's Hall on Tuesday night.

Rumford assaulted Collis because of the latter's criticism of his wife's singing at a concert in which Paul Dukas's Symphony was played on Monday night. The manager of the Times last night requested Rumford to apologize, stating that unless he did so Mr. Collis would prosecute him for assault.

POISON IN GERMAN HOSPITAL.

10 Deaths May Result Among Patients From Crime of an Employee.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Five hundred and forty-seven patients in the asylum at Friedrichsberg, near Hamburg, are ill from the effects of poisoned rice which is supposed to have been given to them by one of the employees. Two patients have died from eating the poisoned food and sixty-eight cases are considered hopeless. Portions of the rice which were not eaten are being chemically analyzed.

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NEW ALARM IN RUSSIA.

Plot for Revolutionary Rising Discovered—Hundreds of Arrests.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—It is stated that a conspiracy to bring about a revolutionary rising has been discovered. Numerous arrests have been made at many places in connection with the plot, including 438 at Kiev.

It is impossible to obtain any official information on the subject.

REVISTA FACTION BEATEN.

Adherents of Gen. Diaz Win in the Mexican Municipal Elections.

MONTERREY, Mexico, Dec. 2.—The municipal elections held throughout the State of Nuevo Leon resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Revista ticket by the adherents of President Diaz in every town, according to complete returns received here to-day.

In Monterrey, Idefonso Zambrano, an opponent of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, was elected Mayor.

CHILE SIGNS PROTOCOL.

All Preliminaries Settled for Arbitration of Alsop Claim by King Edward.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. SANTIAGO, Dec. 2.—The Chilean Government has signed a protocol referring the Alsop claim to British arbitration.

Aged Boston Man Dies in England.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 2.—Josiah Quincy Witherspoon of Boston, Mass., died to-day at Hampstead, aged 95 years.

MISSOURI STEAMBOATING.

Kansas City's New Venture Explained by a Lawyer Proud of His Town.

Alexander New of Kansas City, who is general counsel for the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, which is now working its way across Oklahoma, explained last night before he left for New York how it is that citizens of Kansas City have decided to start a steamboat line on the Missouri.

"The citizens concluded not to wait on the government and are now raising \$1,000,000 for the purpose of demonstrating that the Missouri River is navigable all the way from Kansas City to St. Louis even in its present condition. Mr. New said that the money has already been subscribed and a commission is now at work determining what is the best type of boat. The line will be essentially freight traffic and will open up a large section of the State.

"Kansas City," added Mr. New, "is the fastest growing city in the United States, and I may add, it is on good terms with New York, for we have begun to lend you money. There is no city in Europe that is prettier, for you can ride in any direction on better roads, and a number of magnificent residences—not millionaires' palaces, it is true, but beautiful homes costing from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

"The first section of the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad will be about 200 miles long, and 150 miles have been built."

NEW COLUMBIA TRUSTEE.

Alumni Choice of William Fellowes Morgan Will Be Ratified.

William Fellowes Morgan of the class of 1880 College and 1884 Science, Columbia University, was nominated for Alumni trustee yesterday afternoon by a convention representing Columbia graduates in all parts of the country. Thirty-three delegates representing nineteen associations of more than 3,000 alumni were present.

On the first ballot the three leading candidates were William Curtis Demorest '81; William A. Meiklejohn '82 and Morgan. On the third ballot Mr. Morgan received a majority and his election was made unanimous.

The trustees will formally elect Mr. Morgan at their regular monthly meeting next Monday. He will serve for six years.

Called to Be Dr. Aked's Assistant.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York city has extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Addison Moore, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church, Madison and Clinton avenues, Jersey City, as assistant pastor to the Rev. Dr. Charles Aked. Dr. Moore will probably accept. It is believed that eventually he will take charge of the Bible class now conducted by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Dr. Moore went to Jersey City from New Haven nine years ago.

ARTIST ROBERT REID BROKE

BUT HE AND A RECEIVER WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS.

Owns \$15,203 for Money Lent to Him in 24 Lots, Some of It by Well Known Men—Gave Famous Studio Party—Married His Model Two Years Ago.

Robert Reid, the artist, whose studio party given in 1905 and attended by members of the cast and chorus of a musical show made some talk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, but he and the receiver, W. C. Foster, a lawyer, are in the phrase of the bankruptcy court, to carry on the business for twenty days.

Mr. Reid puts his liabilities at \$15,244, of which \$538 are for wages, and his nominal assets at \$12,450, consisting of cash, \$259; a balance of \$2,200 due from the Alumni Society of the Central High School of Springfield, Mass., for a painting, and finished and unfinished paintings and sketches valued at \$10,000. It is stated in the petition that the unfinished paintings while of no market value at present can be made valuable by comparatively a small amount of work. The artist is willing to cooperate with the receiver in accomplishing this.

Of the liabilities \$15,203 is for money lent to the artist by creditors, among whom are:

John Drew, \$100; C. A. Platt, \$50; J. E. Cowdin, \$50; H. Lindner, \$50; W. L. Metcalf, \$50; H. J. Cooper, \$50; N. K. Cooper, \$50; S. G. Kennedy, \$50; H. K. Pomeroy, \$50; W. H. Bliss, \$50; J. B. McDonald, \$50; John L. Pope, \$50; C. W. Gilbert, \$50; American Film, \$50; C. B. McDonald, \$50; John L. Pope, \$50; H. H. Hunt, \$50; H. Hunt, \$50; W. H. Hunt, \$50.

The first five lots were made at the Players Club. Other liabilities are for picture frames, photos, artists' materials, storage of windows, and a number of musical work, dentistry and doctors' bills. Mr. Reid owns the Decorative Stained Glass Company \$724 for making windows.

Mr. Reid lives at 142 East Thirty-third street. He is out of town. He comes from Stockbridge, Mass. As a young man he studied at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and at the Art Students League in New York city. Later he went to Paris, where he was a pupil of Boulevarde and Lefebre at Julien's noted academy. He has exhibited annually in Paris.

Mr. Reid is well known as a mural painter. He did frescoes on the dome of the Liberal Arts Building at the Chicago World's Fair and a number of mural decorations in the Congressional Library. He also made a specialty of church work as a painter of Biblical characters and designs of windows. On April 28, 1907, when he was 44 years old, he married Elizabeth Reeves, one of his models.

He is an associate of the National Academy of Design, a member of the St. Botolph Club of Boston and the Players and Fenwick clubs of New York.

Killed in Auto Crash.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—An automobile owned by Cornelius Dennen of this place crashed into the stone guard wall on the bridge crossing Carnegie Lake at the foot of Washington street early this morning, and one of the occupants, Arthur Ryan, was so badly hurt that he died this evening. The others of the party, which included ten young men who are residents here, escaped with bruises. Ryan was employed by the Princeton College Club.

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While we are never at a loss to create new models for each new season, under no circumstances do we ever employ conspicuous features to attain that end.

Of course, there are new features of draping or outline intended for those who want decided distinction—but without losing that distinction, we make modifications of such features for the man who desires to dress conservatively.

In a range of models and a variety of fabric patterns and colorings as extensive as ours, it is possible to meet—and meet exactly—the taste and ideas of every man.

Suits & Overcoats for Men ready for service Suits, \$15 to \$48—Overcoats, \$15 to \$65

Underwear for Men All the world contributes to the American market. Every famous European make is represented "on this side," and the domestic output is enormous. From the very best of both, our stocks are recruited and kept thoroughly complete throughout the season.

Norfolk & New Brunswick Shirts and Drawers, in light, medium or heavy weight, 1.00 to 2.50

Congradi & Driedemann's Shirts and Drawers of unshrinkable natural wool, at 2.75 & 4.00

I. R. Morley's Shirts and Drawers of unshrinkable natural wool, in light or medium weight, at 2.25 & 3.75

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