

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1910.—Copyright, 1910, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

STRIKE COSTLY TO FRANCE

SOME \$3,000,000 LOST BY THE RAILROAD TIERS.

Antient Roman Ship Unearthed in the Thames Hammerstein's London Opera House Begun Car Goes Shopping and is Mobbed Women Gain a Point at Oxford Simple Life of W. W. Astor's Married Daughter in England—D'Annunzio's Folding Theatre—Fight for an Estate of \$225,000,000—Advice to American Motor Car Makers—Last Paris Loan.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The French railroad strike is over and the week's display of revolution has cost the country between \$3,000,000 and \$60,000,000. A high official of the Ministry of Finance estimates that about \$25,000,000 worth of imports from England, Germany and Belgium was held up, consisting of foodstuffs, industrial materials and manufactured goods. About \$21,000,000 worth of exportable French foodstuffs, textiles, wines, spirits and paper was detained at the same time.

The railroads have lost \$2,100,000 in passenger fares and \$3,500,000 in freights. The loss to the Western State Railroad alone is \$600,000. The strikers, railwaymen and others, lost \$2,500,000 in pay. The effect of the interruption of the international trains left many returning and retail business men severely. Paris houses where stocks were low were unable to fill orders. All industries have lost the losses have filtered down until the smallest dealer has suffered.

As an instance of how the strike affected every class of the community the women of the flower kiosks on the boulevards, whose takings average \$5 a day, only sold about \$1 worth, as good flowers were not to be got. The loss to the small florists and small tradesmen all over France is serious. The market reports in the Bulletin des Halles show that the flowers received in the Paris markets alone were reduced one-half during the strike. The fishing villages have lost \$1,250,000 a day. Bourdeaux in Brittany, one of the centres of the sardine fishery, lost \$45,000 in one day.

Germanians see in the French strike a justification for State ownership of railroads. When Prussia and the other Federal States acquired possession of the railroads they made the mistake of making a misdemeanor for railway servants to belong to trade union organizations of any kind or to band themselves together for any cooperative purpose. Every man who becomes an employee of the State lines thoroughly understands that he may not invoke the right of coalition open to men of other occupations.

Social Democracy has long planned an attack on this law and has never hesitated to conduct ardent propaganda among State railway men, but without success. A German railroad postal or telegraph strike is an utterly unthinkable thing.

The strike arose from a question of wages, which grew from the dissatisfaction of the railway employees or indirectly from the action of certain members who took advantage of that dissatisfaction. The popular idea was that the men were demanding a minimum wage of \$1 a day, but this was only a broad generalization.

The administration of the State railway system gives the following details as to average wages paid in 1909:

- Engine drivers of the first class. Fixed wages, \$720 a year, with additions making a total of \$923.75.
- Engine drivers of the seventh class (the minimum). Fixed wages, \$360 total, \$450 a year.
- Firemen of the first class. Fixed wages, \$540 total, \$645 a year.
- Firemen of the seventh class. Fixed wages, \$270 total, \$322.50 a year.

Thus the daily wage for the 313 days which constitute a year's maximum work has averaged for drivers from \$2.97 to \$2.94 for firemen from \$1.94 to \$1.22.

In addition to the fixed wage is made up of grants for economical working and for moving from place to place. The latter bonus at the end of each year, but these figures do not include the grants made through the institutions national, of employers, societies, through which a man of from 10 to 12 per cent. of the amount of wages is paid by the company toward a pension fund, and through which the railway worker gets transportation for himself and his family, free medical aid and medicine, the opportunity of buying food and other things at cooperative prices. As other advantages over ordinary laborers are full pay during long months illness or half pay for the following three months and the opportunity of sending his children in employment.

The State railway gives the following rates of pay for Paris and the suburbs:

- Firemen referring to the period from May to September, 1910:
- Engine drivers, \$1.01 a day; firemen, \$1.74 a day. The best men have earned \$1.45 a day for driving, \$2.10 for firing. The minimum wage received \$2.15 and \$1.69 respectively.

The engine driver can look forward to entering the service to the extent of \$10,000 a year, and an annual wage of \$10,000, a minimum for living in Paris of \$100, a minimum at the year's end of \$35, premium for economical working, \$193.20, and grants \$58 and \$252. Total, \$1,227 a year a day. A fireman can count upon a minimum of reaching a total of \$900.00 a year or \$2.57 a day. A minimum pension is given to drivers at 30 years of age and to firemen at 25 years of age of \$517 a year for firemen of \$728.

On the south bank of the Thames some men are digging the foundations of the new houses of the London County Council. Some timbers have been unearthed, hidden into the consistency of the mud. They lay twenty feet below the modern surface and at the depth of seven feet of solid mud, the timbers, of oak and below them, wonderfully, was a bed of silver sand.

The timbers clearly formed part of a Roman vessel, which the experts declare was a genuine Roman boat—the first built Roman boat ever found in England. Only doubts have been cast upon it.

About one-half of the barge is left above the ground like a slightly curved plank. The main part of it is the hull of the boat, some 40 feet by 11. You can see clearly the great beam

that formed the keel and the strong ribs of the bottom and the bent ribs of the sides, the most perfect of which comes up over the gunwale and curves over it with a curious rectangular undercut in the curve as if for the play of a rope along the side. The oak pegs are still in place and several of the long nails.

The vessel looks as if it had been run ashore on a dropping tide when it made its last journey about 1,800 years ago. In it was found a coin of the year 292 of the Emperor Carausius, who rebelled against Rome and held his own in Britain for several years. Gibbon tells us that Carausius built a fleet to maintain his power, and perhaps this Thames barge formed part of that earliest British fleet. In the barge were found also a coin of the year 80, some scraps of leather shoes and fragments of black pottery with the plain network pattern. And quite as romantic as the boat itself is the beautiful clear sand on which it lies. A Thames that ran between clear yellow shores is even more strange to think of than the old craft that ran ashore and stayed there.

The work of clearing the site for Oscar Hammerstein's London opera house began yesterday. Contracts for the structural work have been given to an Anglo-American firm which undertakes to have the building completed in six months. Mr. Hammerstein, however, will not open the theatre until November 1, 1911.

The new theatre will be one of the largest in London, being beaten in size only by the new Palladium, the Coliseum and Covent Garden. It will be something new in the way of general design. The interior is to be in French Renaissance style and the exterior will have a stone elevation of classic design.

There will be a total seating capacity of 2,560. One thousand will be accommodated in the stalls and boxes, 750 in the circle and 800 in the gallery. The auditorium will be 85 feet wide, while the stalls and grand circle will have a depth of 100 feet, with an additional 40 feet to the back of the gallery.

The width of the stage will be 90 feet and the depth 60 feet. The dressing rooms for the artists are to be the last word in comfort. Each will be fitted with hot and cold water and a bathroom. The scenery storeroom and the property and wardrobe rooms will be among the largest of any theatre.

The new playhouse will not be erected on the site originally chosen. In deference to the wishes of the London County Council Mr. Hammerstein crossed to the other side of the Kingsway, where he has obtained a much larger piece of ground. The original site measured only 200 feet by 75 feet, whereas the new site, between Portugal and Batavia streets, measures 265 by 100 feet.

Mr. Hammerstein has taken the site on a ninety-nine year lease at an annual ground rent of \$24,375.

The Car of Russia had a lively day at Frankfurt recently when he stopped there with his host, the Grand Duke of Hesse.

The two royalties luncheon at a hotel and then started to motor to some shops. They had to motor a few yards when some street arching detected the identity of the car and their shouts attracted a crowd, which besieged a jewelry shop in the Kaiserstrasse, where the car sought refuge from the curiosity seekers. Finding it impossible to leave by the front door, the Grand Duke signalled the chauffeur to drive round by the rear door. The car and his party thus succeeded in escaping by the back entrance before the crowd could execute the flanking movement, and they drove away at top speed to another quarter of the town.

Later in order to make the people believe that he had already left Frankfurt the car remained an hour in a china shop, but news of his presence had become common property and a crowd of many hundreds took possession of the street facing the shop. Half a dozen secret service men attempted to clear a way through which the car could reach his car, but the curiosity of the people was insatiable and they refused to move. Finally the Grand Duke, whose patience was thoroughly exhausted, shouted angrily:

"Enough of this. It is time to put an end to this nuisance."

Then the car and his companions, surrounded by detectives, pushed their way by main force into the car and sped away with all possible haste. It is not likely the car will ever care to do any shopping in Frankfurt again.

If the age at which a young man marries is an indication of prosperity then the London bachelors a more prosperous than his brethren of Paris, Berlin and Vienna. The majority of London bachelors marry between the ages of 20 and 25, those in the other capitals five years later.

With the young women it is the same. Nearly half of the year's brides were spinsters up to 21 and most of the others were between 21 and 25. A London woman's matrimonial prospects decline notably after the age of 25. After 35 they dwindle to practically zero. Still last year there were twenty-nine who married at the age of 50.

These figures are contained in a volume just issued, the official London statistics for 1909-10.

Widows seem to be in demand. According to the statistics their best time is between 30 and 35, and they are usually about five years older than their new husbands.

Is it the thin end of the wedge? Oxford college women are at last to be recognized by the university authorities and made subject to university discipline. Thus the real glamer of English varsity life, the great ambition of the university girl, is to become available to women.

Hitherto the attitude which exclusive Oxford and Cambridge have taken with regard to the girl graduate has been one of lofty indifference. Last week it was announced at the Women's Worker Conference at Lincoln by a representative of St. Hugh's Hall, one of the women's

colleges of Oxford, that the body of resident M. A.'s had approved of the constitution of a permanent committee for the supervision of women and no woman student residing in Oxford will be admitted to university examinations unless her name has been entered on a register. Registered women students will obtain definite recognition from the university during their course of study, and not merely when they are candidates for examination. The committee will consist of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, nine graduate members of the university and nine women, and it will control the general development of women's education in Oxford and associate women with men for that purpose.

The appointment of this committee will mark the most important advance in women's university education in the United Kingdom since the opening of Trinity College, Dublin, to women.

The fortifications of the estuary of the River Scheldt on the Dutch-Belgian frontier might play an important part in a war between the great European Powers. Some therefore see the hand of the German Emperor in the project recently made public in Holland of strong fortifications to be erected at Flushing, where the Scheldt empties itself into the North Sea. The expenditures foreseen by the Dutch Government for river fortifications amounts to \$10,000,000, a sum which the Dutch Government would hardly be willing to spend except under pressure.

Public opinion in Belgium is somewhat preoccupied with this plan as one of its consequences would be to isolate Antwerp in the event of war. The Belgians have always reckoned that Antwerp, the Belgian commercial metropolis, could always be within the friendly reach of the British fleet should a European war break out and should German troops invade Belgium, but with a double range of fortifications on the Scheldt Antwerp would be at the mercy of any Continental invader.

The project of fortifying this river estuary has therefore produced a disagreeable impression. A Dutch-Belgian rapprochement was planned three or four years ago, but under the circumstances Belgians are not so keen about entering upon an entente by which they would conceivably be the losers.

The people of Jerusalem are fast becoming modernized. They realize that a greater influx of tourists, on whom the inhabitants principally depend for a living, can only be expected if things are made comfortable for them by the provision of proper accommodation, the lighting and paving of the streets, the freeing of the city from dust and the improvement of the travel facilities.

David Yellin, who was born and bred in Palestine and is now a member of the municipality of Jerusalem, tells the Jewish Chronicle of London that the new regime is proving very beneficial to the Holy City. Sanitation works are proceeding and tenders have been invited from Euro-

Continued on Fourteenth Page.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

A Sale of New Furniture Quite Without Precedent Unmatched Reductions in Most Wanted Kinds.

WHEN THIS STORE ANNOUNCES a sale unusual in any branch of the business it represents in this community the people realize that something quite unmatched in the way of value giving is to be presented at the time stated. Years of experience with the advertising and the actual offerings of this store have taught the people of this community that we do not advertise in a large way unless something LARGE is offered. WE WISH YOU TO COMPARE THE PRICES, the goods, the quality, the assortment, the immense variety, the WANTED character of every piece placed at an unusual underpricing with the goods offered anywhere else and we are perfectly satisfied that every one who comes to this store to-morrow and sees these goods and sees these prices will say that once again ABRAHAM AND STRAUS HAVE LED THE CITY in giving just what is wanted at prices no one else has met in true economy. It covers furniture for all over the home.

PLEASE NOTE also, that while many examples of pricing are given, because we believe in giving prices in our advertisements, that space will not permit going into details in full—you must attend the sale to appreciate its greatness.

- \$2.50 Brass Costumers at \$1.50.**
Neat design with hooks. Polish or satin finish.
- \$4.25 Tea Trays at \$2.75.**
Mahogany frame, glass bottom and brass handles.
- \$12.00 Brass Beds at \$5.50.**
Polish or satin finish. 2 inch posts. All widths. Only two to a customer. None to dealers. Store orders only.
- \$20.00 Reception Chairs at \$15.00.**
Metal gilt frames with damask covered seats.
- \$5.00 Chiffoniers at \$3.75.**
Golden oak, with five drawers and wood gallery top.
- \$3.50 Dining Chairs at \$2.50.**
Golden oak. Box leather slip seat. French legs.
- \$11.25 Box Couches at \$8.75.**
Deep box, covered with denim, and self opener attachment.
- \$24.00 Brass Cribs at \$19.50.**
Continuous posts, high sides. Fancy design. Polish or satin finish.
- \$7.50 Serving Tables at \$3.75.**
Mahogany finish, two drawers and large shelf.
- \$1.75 Dining Chairs at \$1.15.**
Golden oak, high backs and box cane seats, French legs.

500 Small and Medium Sized Oriental Rugs That Are Splendid Values.

- 100 Small Square Guendages at \$7.50 to \$9.50, worth \$10.00 to \$15.00.**
A splendid deep-pile, silky rug, average size 3 x 3 ft.
- 50 Genuine Kazaks, at \$21.50 and \$25.00, worth \$30.00 to \$40.00.**
Bold, brilliant, thick-pile, lustrous rugs that are unusually splendid pieces. Sizes average 3 1/2 x 4 and 3 1/2 x 6 ft.
- 100 Beloochists at \$9.50 to \$15.00, worth \$15.00 to \$25.00.**
Dark, rich, silky rugs that you can't resist to buy. Average sizes 2 1/2 x 4 and 3 x 5 ft.
- 125 Kurds at \$15.00 to \$25.00, worth \$20.00 to \$35.00.**
A splendid lot of serviceable rugs, remarkably little priced. Average sizes 3 x 6 to 4 x 9 ft.
- 100 Fine Selected Mousouls and Cabistans at \$29.50 to \$39.50, worth \$40.00 to \$75.00.**
A magnificent group of finely woven, exquisite rugs—many genuine Antiques among them. Average size 3 1/2 x 6 1/2 ft.
- A lot of 50 India Carpets, regularly sold at \$1.50 and \$2.00 per sq. ft., offered at \$1.00 per sq. ft. Sizes 8 x 10 to 10 x 15 ft.**

Women's \$22 to \$27.50 Tailored Suits, \$17.50

ABOUT 100 SUITS at this price in a variety of styles, some strictly tailored; others neatly trimmed, made of rough chevrons, Lymanville chevion and mixtures, in all the new shades, including black, and all sizes from 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

- Women's Dressy Tailored Suits, \$22.50.**
In a new and choice variety of materials and styles; some man tailored; others trimmed with panne velvet.
- Women's Handsome Tailor-Made Suits, \$29.75.**
In all the latest fabrics, including hopsacking, Scotch mixtures, rough and basket weave chevions, zibelines and broadcloths, in all the new colors and black.

Women's \$45.00 to \$70.00 Sample Suits, \$34.75.

Only 35 Suits in this lot. Very dressy and a number of light shades. Only 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

10,000 Pairs of Women's German Kid Gloves, 59c. Pr.

THE BEST GLOVE FOR THE MONEY sold anywhere. They are most popular and we are glad to be in a position to offer this splendid quantity, in black, white and colors.

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Silk Waists at \$2.98.

THREE HUNDRED SAMPLES—and the surplus stock of a maker. Waists of striped taffetas, messalines, a few chiffons, etc.; made after the very latest ideas. Three or four of a style only. No mail or telephone orders, and none C. O. D.

- Special Chiffon Waists at \$3.98.**
Over combination net and lace foundation, with pretty yoke of cream lace. New one-piece sleeves, edges, yoke and sleeves of contrasting shade messaline; colors are navy, gray and green.
- Smart Messaline Waists, \$2.98.**
In navy and black, copied from a five dollar model. The general effect is the one piece model, finished at neck with imitation Irish insertion.
- Smart New Model Waists at \$4.98.**
Of black and white stripe messaline, strictly tailored effect, with round yoke of silk, finished with wide mesh effect of messaline, drawn through loops at front of waist, long tailored sleeves with cuffs of plain silk.

Women's \$55.00 Caracul Coats, \$42.50.

- 52 inches long, Leipsic dyed, long shawl collar and cuffs; changeable silk lining. \$75.00 Caracul Coat, \$59.75.**
52 inches long. Flat curl, fine luster, Leipsic dye; semi-fitted back, long shawl collar.
- \$175.00 Sable Squirrel Coats, \$137.50.**
52 inches long. Plain or striped borders; shawl collar; semi-fitted back; fancy linings.
- \$200.00 Hudson Seal Coats, \$159.50.**
52 inches long. French dyed skins, long shawl collar, semi-fitted back.
- \$60.00 Russian Pony Coats, \$44.75.**
Trimmed with heads, tails and paws.
- Blended Hudson Bay Scarf, \$79.50.**
Blended Hudson Bay Muff, \$34.75.
Ermine Scarf, tie shape, \$34.75.
Ermine Pillow Muff, \$67.50.
- Natural mink Shawl, dark Eastern skins, heads, tails and paws \$79.50.**
\$11.00 to \$12.00 extra large size imported French Velour Table Covers, \$6.50 each.
\$11.00 to \$12.00 Imported Velour Couch Covers, \$6.49 each.
\$2.00 Embroidered Velour Sofa Cushions, \$1.50 each.
Hand Embroidered Crepe Waist Pattern, \$1.00; imported direct from Japan and should be \$2.75.
7c to 8c: Swiss Allovers, 59c. a yard.
7c to 8c: 27 inches Flouncings, 49c. and 59c. a yard.
12c to 50c: Embroideries, 7c. to 25c. a yard.
5c. to \$1.24 Wamutta Mills Hemmed Sheets, 75c. to 95c. each. Store orders only.
- 12 1/2c Hemmed Pillowcases, 10c. each.**
New Store orders only.
New Leather Belts, 47c.
Men's and Women's \$4.98 Umbrellas, \$3.97. No more than two to a customer. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.
\$2.00 Black Spotproof Broadcloth, \$1.50.
75c. to \$1.50 Black Dress Fabrics, 50c. a yard.
\$1.00 Black Chiffon Panama, 50c. a yard.
Flor de Merode Stripes, \$1.00 box of 50.
Babeeking Toilet Soaps, usually sold for 25c. a box, 1 case in a box for 10c. Store orders only. Quantities restricted.
- Peroxide of Hydrogen, large bottle, regularly 25c. at 17c. Store orders only. Quantities restricted.**
Sesidite Powders, 12 in tin box, U. S. P., regularly 10c. at 12c. Store orders only. Quantities restricted.
Sodium Phosphate, large cans, regularly 14c. at 8c. Store orders only. Quantities restricted.
Priscilla Ox Tongues, 10c. a lb. instead of 25c.
Priscilla Brand Cocoa, 14c. per full weight half pound tin. No reduction by the dozen.
Priscilla Brand Fresh Fruit Jams, variety of fruits, in No. 1 glass jars, 16c. each or \$1.81 a dozen.

Pianos that Safeguard the Purchaser

If experts in piano knowledge were the only purchasers, there could be little harm done by the exploiting of bargain store pianos; but think of those who must trust some one and are misled into buying, just because in some highly colored advertisement the piano "sounds as if cheap." They are certain to purchase disappointment, the money supposed to be saved soon forgotten, while the piano is a never ending regret. The sale of such pianos not only abuses confidence, but ruins the love and appreciation for good music. Pianos that are exploited under untried names that hide the real makers are done so for no good purpose, and are always very risky purchases. Who can't recall such pianos, once offered as wonders of artistic construction which are to-day unknown except in some cheap second hand sale.

Sterling Piano

we make and sell must maintain the prestige which half a century has earned. It represents the art for which we have strived, it speaks for our honesty and fair dealing, its service and satisfaction to you is always of vital interest to us, and means the success or failure of our business. There is always a positive satisfaction in purchasing our pianos. No question of their reputation—no doubt of their world wide highest artistic quality.

No Chance for Future Disappointment

And for the price you cannot buy a piano of equal merit. These are facts that thousands have proved to be absolutely true. The Sterling Building, devoted exclusively to our business, was never a more interesting place to visit. Daily arrivals of the Holiday Pianos, works of art in every sense of the word, something to meet the taste and wish of every one, from the magnificent Sterling Art Grand, the matchless Sterling Playerpiano, the Huntingtons and Mendelssohns, all made in our own separate factories, down to the reputable pianos slightly used and sold at prices that have never failed to be bargains in very truth.

Used Pianos, Reduced Prices

We have twenty-five used pianos that we have marked so low in prices that you will find them more than ordinary bargains. Some of them are practically equal to new, others show some effects of use, but all are reputable makes and will give excellent satisfaction. They are in woods to match the furnishings of almost any home.

Pianos Taken in Exchange

If you have a piano to exchange we will make a liberal allowance which is to be deducted from the regular price of your purchase. We never advance prices where we take a piano in exchange; your old piano is counted as so much actual cash. This is a safe and satisfactory way of disposing of your old piano without sacrifice.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Manufacturers Telephone 2092-2093 Main

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms: STERLING BUILDING, 518-520 Fulton Street, Corner of Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

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Extraordinary Sales for Tuesday. Not on Sale Until Tuesday

- \$40.00 Imported double face bordered Jute Velour Portiers, \$21.45 a pair.
- \$11.00 to \$12.00 extra large size imported French Jute Velour Table Covers, \$6.50 each.
- \$11.00 to \$12.00 Imported Velour Couch Covers, \$6.49 each.
- \$2.00 Embroidered Velour Sofa Cushions, \$1.50 each.
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