GOV. WILSON TO KANSAS FOLKS

DEFINES "PROGRESSIVE" AND CLASSES HIMSELF AS ONE.

New Jersey's Executive Distinguishes Between a Radical and a Reactionary and Is Hailed as a Possible President—Rainmaker Presides at the Feast.

If there is anything the matter with Kansas that fault was overlooked by Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and the other speakers who last night at the Waldorf addressed about one hundred and fifty Kansans, their wives and daughters, at the sixth annual dinner of the Kansas Society of New York. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of Kansas statehood.

Gov. Wilson told the diners how fortunate New York city is to have new blood such as might come in from Kansas infused into the Manhattan tissues. Also he defined some terms for his listeners.

A radical, according to Gov. Wilson, is one who is said to go too far. A conservative is one who doesn't go far enough. A reactionary is one who doesn't go at all. The Governor called attention to the fact that some people object to all of these terms and all the people object to some of them. Therefore, he said, a new term, a progressive, has been coined. Gov. Wilson hinted that he might be classed in the ranks of this new army.

The speaker, who throughout his address argued for publicity in business because of the debt to society which in the Governor's opinion every big enterprise owes took time during his speech to tell the Kansans his idea of what the word business means.

"I should define business," said Gov. Wilson, "as an economic service of society for private profit, and a business is illegitimate unless society is served."

Thomas Dinsmore, LL. D., president of the society, was the toastmaster. Emporia, Kan., at one and the same time numbered among her population not only William Allen White, but Dr. Dinsmore. It was the doctor who in a particularly dry spell out Kansas way used to climb to the roof of the Kansas State Normal School, of which the doctor was the head, and try to produce rain by mixing various chemical compounds and exploding them. The principal product of Dr. Dinsmore's experiments was to supply Bill White with columns of stuff for his paper.

At the guest table with Dr. Dinsmore were in addition to Gov. Wilson, Hamilton W. Mabie, who spoke "A Word for New York"; the Hon. Thomas H. D. Burridge of London, a former Member of Parliament, who spoke on "England and America", L. H. Pounds, Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn, who responded to the toast, "Kansas Qualities," and Weather Sharp James H. Scarr, who came from Kansas and therefore felt equipped to talk on "Kansas Weather."

At the tables there were scattered about 150 Kansans, including ex-United States Senator Chester I. Long, whom Senator Bristow defeated when Kansas insurged; Elmer Underwood, Samuel McRoberts, W. H. Clough, H. B. Stimson, Thomas Ewing, Jr., and Homer A. Dunn. The diners were gallant and so brought with them to the tables their wives and daughters.

Gov. Wilson was the first speaker of the evening. He was received with a Kansas tornado of applause which blew the diners to their feet that the Governor might the better see their waving napkins. When the toastmaster worked from the crossing of the Delaware by Washington in order that the General might capture enemies and then on up to the recent captures made by the Governor, a victory which might soon be the cause of his "crossing the Potomac and capturing the White House," Kansas let loose again.

The Governor seemed to have a liking for Kansas. He was glad that New York has captured so many Kansans [A voice, "I commute to New Jersey"], but thought that so fine a body of banqueters looked as they "might have remained in their own State."

"There's always something that quickens the blood," said Gov. Wilson, "in the word Kansas. The name suggests fighters. I've wondered as I sat here watching you to-night why you ever left your own State. [Laughter.] And I may tell you that you will never be good New Yorkers unless you remain good Kansans."

The speaker said that there were political, social and in some cases fanatical reasons for settling Kansas fifty years and more ago during the slavery days.

"Rhode Island," the Governor continued, "was settled and is made up of people who found it unbearable to live anywhere else in New England. [Laughter.] They couldn't bear to be contradicted. I noticed when speaking one night at Providence, for instance, that something was going on all over the room. [Laughter.] At one table two men would be saying 'Nothing in what he says,' and at another two more would be agreeing, 'That's it, he's right.' [Laughter.]

"It's dramatic to speak in Providence, R. I.," continued Gov. Wilson. "Kansas must be much the same though, to-night I feared while looking over you comfortable diners—at least I couldn't help wondering—that perhaps you might be gradually succumbing to the seductive feeling of New York. [Laughter.]

"Kansas has a reputation of being a radical State. Labels now are important; we fight over labels. A radical is one of whom people say 'He goes too far.' A conservative, on the other hand, is one who 'doesn't go far enough.' Then there is the reactionary, one who doesn't go at all. All these terms are more or less objectionable, wherefore we have coined the term progressive.

"I should say that a progressive is one who insists upon recognizing new facts as they present themselves, one who adjusts legislation to these new facts, a legislator who legislates for 1910, not for 1900. A progressive policy must be one of big plans, one that has living tissue. The progressive is not satisfied merely with patching things that have gone wrong. And so the progressive must not hold hostility toward new facts, nor should he base his actions on concession, because concession at best is but a compromise, a patched up peace.

"The progressive must make a new adjustment resting on universal frankness. There is nothing so hostile to progress as the reticence of men at the head of big business enterprises. Business today is run on so big a scale that now there is nothing about it which is private.

"You begin an enterprise, say, and invite the United States [Some one, "And England."] and England, yes, to buy shares of the stock. Now in a room a small group of directors call this business private. But what is happening to the stocks all the time? Sometimes these people of the country who were invited to buy the stock don't know who some of the new officers are.

"All this is necessarily public business, and therefore publicity is one solution. I am arguing for a change in the point of view of those who conduct business. I should define business as an economic service of society for private profit and the business is illegitimate unless society is served."

"That is my argument in conducting public commissions which regulate public utilities. Americans always are ready to pay their fare; they are ready even to pay more than they are paying now if they are shown that they should pay more. Just now they want to pay less simply because they don't know.

"What I call progressiveness, therefore, is a revitalization of the tissues of society, which now are so interlaced that it is almost impossible to untangle them. About twenty-five years ago things were easily explained because things then were simple. They're not simple to-day.

"What you Kansans are going to stand for in these changes is what Kansas always stood for—you at least will be unafraid to open your hearts to the truth and then fight for the right. It will not do to get excited; just be tolerant. In this new country let us settle things as Kansas always settled them, by sending forth tolerant fighters to fight for the right. We should all say with Harry Hotspur, 'Fie upon this settled life! Let's go to Kansas!'" [Prolonged applause.]

Then three toasts were drunk—to the President of the United States and the King of England, to Kansas and to "our next President." When the toastmaster started proposing the third one Gov. Wilson shook his head as if fearing the worst. But the toastmaster went on, "May he be one of us here to-night." [Applause.]

Hamilton W. Mabie talked about New York, which he seemed to think needed defending. Each city appeared to have its own conception of New York, he said. Boston thinks we have no culture and no beauty. Southern folks fear that all the courtesies of life are lost in a universal rush. In Philadelphia it is believed that the only question New Yorkers ask of each other is how much somebody else is worth. Chicago holds that every man in this town lives only to rush down stairs in the morning to find out from the newspaper what Chicago has been doing overnight.

"When they say we have no art," Dr. Mabie said, "they forget the Farragut and Sherman statues, the Indian Hunter in Central Park, the library of Mr. Morgan, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and dozens of other things."

To Dr. Mabie Wall Street is not a place of gamblers and thieves. It's not a local street anyway, he said; it is national thoroughfare. The dominant note of New York, the speaker thought, is cooperation and tolerance and unity of the races.

"Venice was a business city," he added, "but it managed to be the most enchanting town in the world. I believe there is no antagonism between commerce and art."

Thomas Henry Devereaux Berridge, from 1906 to 1910 Member of Parliament from Warwick and Leamington, set the corn tassels waving with the first words of his speech. He had come to the dinner, he said, to hear Gov. Wilson.

"And if I had closed my eyes when ye was talking," continued Mr. Berridge, "I should have thought we were being addressed by a leader of the Liberal party in England. The Government of England to-day is a progressive Government exactly on the lines defined by Gov. Wilson."

Later Mr. Berridge said:

"In our country there is no Contistitution. In your country you are perhaps suffering from too much Constitution."

He thought the British way of having Parliament the supreme power, responsible only to the people, was better than ours.

Of Mr. Roosevelt's Guildhall speech Mr. Berridge said: "Mr. Roosevelt spoke to us in London well considered, well chosen words which I think will help the British Government solve its problems, words which perhaps our leaders could not say. The speech seems to have been critised more in America than it was by us."

Mr. Berridge said he hailed the prospect of the Canadian reciprocity treaty "with the utmost satisfaction." Free trade was the only fiscal policy suitable to either the United States or England, he thought.

A VOICE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Prendergast Says He Will Come Back—Delaware Dinner Talk.

Tax Commissioner Charles T. White presided at the Delaware Society dinner at the Manhattan last night. Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards had told the diners that his department was responsible for the lowest death rate the city had ever had. This set Mr. White to thinking about the highest assessment his department had ever had and he turned to the Comptroller on his right.

"Don't you think my deputy commissioners should get more than $1,800 a year after what they have accomplished?" he asked Mr. Prendergast.

"They should, but they won't," Mr. Prendergast flung back. "The Comptroller gets but $15,000 a year, while the heads of banking institutions get anywhere from $30,000 to $100,000. A little salary equalization would be effective there."

Further on Mr. Prendergast's generosity toward himself was extended toward some commissioners, after which he said:

"There is a voice crying in the wilderness," and he pointed in the direction of Oyster Bay. "And that voice in the wilderness is being heard. And the speaker will come back. He will come back a truer and as effectively as he squelched Judge Baldwin of Connecticut."

After hearing this threat, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who has come back, and who was seated among friends at a table just off the guests table, got up and departed.

As a resident of Callicoon he has been a member of the society for the last eight years.

Some of the guests were: Judges John P. Grant and Abraham L. Kellogg, Assemblyman Clayton L. Wheeler, James G. Cannon, R. A. Thomas, Samuel D. Cockendall, Dr. John P. Munn, A. S. Nicholls, and Sheriff William F. Austin of Delaware county.

ANCIENT GRAFT IN QUEENS.

According to Testimony Concerning an Old Survey.

Alleged graft that is not mentioned in the charges against which President Lawrence Gresser of Queens is making his defence was brought out at the hearing before Commissioner Ordway yesterday when Engineer Robert R. Crowell, in charge of the topographical bureau of that borough, told of the trouble his department was put to in regard to the map of the First ward of old Long Island City, which they were eventually compelled to resurvey in order to get true results.

It has been charged that the First ward of old Long Island City was surveyed with what is known to surveyors as a "short chain." One engineer, it was said, held the key to the survey and any property owner who wanted to get the true lines of his property had to engage some one from this particular engineer's office.

In his testimony yesterday Engineer Crowell said that in taking up the map of this ward as turned over to the city at the time of consolidation and attempting to go over the surveys they found some of the monuments 3 of a foot out of place. These variations fluctuated so that it was finally found necessary to resurvey the entire old First ward in order to get a true map and reset new monuments.

DAVIS'S WILL PROBATED.

Widow and Eldest Son to Administer His $1,000,000 Estate.

The will of Robert Davis, the Democratic leader of Hudson county, who died on January 9, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate John P. Egan in Jersey City. It is dated February 2, 1899, and it provides for the equal distribution of Davis's estate among his sons William J., Robert, George and Joseph. William J. Davis is named in the testament as the executor. Davis died on September 24, 1909. The Democratic leader married for the second time, several years after making his will, and Mrs. Davis died leaving a son, Hugh. A week before he died Davis married Miss Annie Toppin, and the third wife is now entitled to her dower right of one-third of the estate.

A petition for letters of administration with the will annexed was filed, and Mrs. Davis, the widow, and Robert Davis, the eldest son, were appointed administrators. They filed a bond for $100,000, the sureties being John F. Foyle, former Sheriff Carl Rempler, Register John J. McMahon and Thomas C. Kinkead.

It is believed the estate is worth at least $1,000,000.

DELVING INTO OLD MEXICO

PRUSSIA, HARVARD AND COLUMBIA TO WORK TOGETHER.

School of Archæology to Investigate Mexican Ruins—Dr. Saler to Be the First Director—Local Authorities to Have the First Choice of the Discoveries.

Columbia and Harvard universities have united with the Governments of Mexico and Prussia in the establishment of the International School of American Archæology and Ethnology in the city of Mexico, with the object of training young men to become thorough investigators of the archæology, anthropology and history of Mexico.

Each of the founding patrons will contribute annually $6,000 for the support of the school, which will occupy rooms in the city of Mexico, and in addition to the annual subsidies the patrons will appoint directors, each director being appointed for one year and paid by the university or Government whose turn it is to select the director. The Prussian Government has been selected to appoint the director for 1911 and has chosen Prof. Edward Saler, director of the section of anthropology and archæology in the Royal Museum at Berlin. Dr. Saler has been interested for many years in Mexican investigations and is considered an authority on the anthropology of the country. Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia University is now in Mexico and will assist Dr. Saler in addition to his work as professor of anthropology in the National University of Mexico.

Arrangements have also been made by which the governments and universities founding the school may appoint fellows who will make investigations in Mexico, and while carrying on their work shall receive a sufficient income from their fellowships to pay all expenses. Two of the founders, Columbia University and Prussia have already made appointments to the fellowships at their disposal. Columbia has granted its fellowship to Miss Ramives Casteneda, while Prussia's has been given to Dr. Werner Von Karchelmann.

All of the explorations and studies conducted by the school are to be subject to the laws of the country in which they are carried on, and all objects found during the course of the investigations will become the property of the national museums of the countries in which they are found. Whenever duplicates or objects practically similar to others are unearthed, the founding patrons will receive them; after the first found or the most perfect specimen has been deposited in the national museum of the country in which the discovery was made. At first the explorations will be carried on within the limits of Mexico, and the government of that country has authorized the school to begin its work in the coming year.

After the field in Mexico has been thoroughly covered the work of the school may be extended to other Central and South American countries. Prof. Marshall H. Saville of Columbia University has just returned from an extended expedition in Ecuador and has reported that the opportunities for investigations of value in that country are good. On his journey, which began last June, Prof. Saville collected between 5,000 and 10,000 specimens of pottery and other relics of the ancient civilization which formerly existed in South America. Many of the relics were purchased from gold seekers who had dug them up in old tombs, a gold rush having been started by the discovery of a few gold ornaments in a tomb shortly before Prof. Saville landed in Ecuador. More than 3,000 tombs were pillaged while the gold fever was at its height.

Prof. Saville discovered traces of three distinct civilization, during his investigation, the first of which seemed to be about six centuries old and was of a high type. The specimens brought to this country will probably be placed in the American Museum of Natural History, although the matter has not yet been definitely decided.

MORE ALBANY APPOINTMENTS.

Speaker Frisbie Makes No Discrimination Against the Insurgents.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Speaker Daniel D. Frisbie of the Assembly to-day announced the Assembly appointments in addition to those made public by the clerk of the Assembly yesterday. No discrimination is made in regard to patronage for committees of which insurgents are chairmen. Mr. Martin of Saratoga, for instance, having had the man he picked for the clerkship of the Committee on Affairs of Villages, of which Mr. Martin is chairman, appointed. He is John H. White of Saratoga. Carl J. Harkins, who is appointed clerk of the Committee on Agriculture, of which Mr. Cosad, another insurgent, is chairman, is Mr. Cosad's selection.

The more important appointments are:

Assistant Doorkeepers at $5 a Day—Napoleon Mosher, Washington; Charles Dooley, New York; John Nicodemi, Schenectady; C. Earl Desmond, Rockland; Philip Roth, New York; John Savers, Kings; George Higgins, Kings; B. Meyborg, New York; Jeremiah Sheehan, New York; Egan Kennie Warren, Frank C. Madden, Monroe.

Post office messenger at $3 a day, T. J. O'Hara, Jr., Greene; janitor of Assembly Chamber at $5 a day, George W. Campbell, New York; assistant janitors at $5 a day, John B. Douglas, New York; Townsend Parker, New York; Samuel George, New York; messengers to commissions at $3 a day, J. O. McMahon, Washington; John J. Trainor, New York; general clerks at $5 a day, Lewis T. Bird, Erie; James Sweeney, Erie; David Germanhatsen, Kings; Thomas F. Campbell, New York; Thomas F. McGrath, Kings; Arthur Schultz, Suffolk; Maurice F. Townsend, Nassau; E. G. Coleman, Yates.

General Messengers at $3 a Day—Michael Tully Manley, Oneida; J. O. Foley, Washington; Frank A. Sennot, Ulster; J. J. O'Connor, Tompkins; W. E. Powell, New York.

Clerk to Committee on Ways and Means at $10 a day, J. J. Goldstein, New York; clerk to Committee on Affairs of Cities, at $10 a day, T. J. Walsh, New York; clerk to Committee on Judiciary at $7 a day, Benjamin B. Freund, New York; clerk to Committee on Codes at $7 a day, Frederick Northrup, Dutchess; clerk to Committee on Railroads at $7 a day, William J. Duffy, New York.

Other Clerks to Committees on General Laws at $5 a Day: Peter Tiernan, Richmond; John McKenney, New York; Frank Carr, Kings; John E. Cullen, Kings; John White, Saratoga; James A. Mackey, New York; John Dorst, Jr., Erie; Timothy Shea and Alfred B. Manley, Oneida; Charles F. Scharter and Mired Taylor, Greene; George Fagin, New York; Carl J. Harkins, Seneca; Eugene P. White, Lewis; Isaac Heisman, New York; R. G. Wilkins, Steuben; James Feenan, Kings; I. Benster, New York; Harry T. Smith, Erie; Edward Cashlin, Ulster; George I. Hughes, St. Lawrence; Joseph A. Jordan, Niagara, and George Bryant, Kings.

Stenographers at $5 a Day: John Morris, New York, Committee Affairs of Cities; Harry V. Russell, New York, Committee on Railroads; Alexander Donner, New York, Committee on Insurance; E. Robert Gibson, to journal clerk; Henry Sebber, Erie, to minority leader; Mrs. J. E. N. Mereness.

Kills Himself After First Married Quarrel.

Victor Free, a painter living at 108 Cherry street, who scolded by his wife last night went into his bedroom and shot himself in the temple with a small revolver. Free was married last Monday, and the quarrel last night was his first difference with his wife.

Blumstein
WEST 125TH ST.

Monday Bargains in Latest Spring Wash Goods

Six days in every week the Blumstein Store offers you unsurpassed opportunities to save.

But to-morrow, MONDAY, the offerings will be even more interesting than usual—Latest Spring Wash Goods in this Monday Bargain Event AT VERY SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

Crepe de Chine

Fancy Crepe de Chine, fine, sheer, elegant fabric, but little different from all-silk, except in price; as suitable for evening gowns as for street dresses; twelve distinctive Spring shades, 27 inches wide, regular price 49c.; special on Monday only at... **35c Yd.**

Scotch Zephyrs

Celebrated Scotch Zephyr Ginghams unhampered choice of beautiful new plaids and stripes, unexcelled washing and wearing qualities 32 inches wide, marked 29c. and 35c.; specially reduced on Monday, at **23c Yd.**

French Batiste

French Printed Batiste, immense assortment of colorings and designs, some with border; also Irish Dimities in neat patterns; 29 inches wide; our regular 12½c. and 15c. values; special at **10¾c Yd.**

Seco Silk

27-in. Seco Silk, plain and dotted, delightfully soft and clinging, possesses all the virtues of silk without the costliness of silk; IS one-half silk; fast colors, launders perfectly, all Spring shades for street and evening wear, specially reduced from 29c.; at... **19c Yd.**

$1.25 Imported French Voile at 65c

All-Wool French Voiles, 45 inches wide, many Spring shades, cannot be equaled in this city for less than $1.25 a yard; to be closed out on Monday at a remarkable bargain... **65c Yd.**

For the Housekeeper

CUT GLASS Water Tumblers, High-Ball, Seltzer and Whiskey Glasses, regular 35c values; special, each **23c**

COFFEE MILLS—Side-wall Coffee Mills, complete with 1-lb. Glass Canister, grind coarse or fine, 75c. value; special at **45c**

L. M. BLUMSTEIN, 125th STREET, Between 7th and 8th Av.

TRADE IN CORONATION SEATS

LONDON MERCHANTS ALREADY OUT FOR THE MONEY.

A Tailor Has Written to His Customers That He'd Like to Rent His Old Shop—Some Reminiscences of the Speculation When Edward Was Crowned.

London is already beginning to get biten by the coronation bug, as is apparent from a letter a man was showing yesterday at the Waldorf. It was from a tailor he used to patronize in London.

The letter after mentioning that the writer had changed his address to a few doors away, where he would be pleased to receive further orders, went on to say that the tailor still retained his old quarters and would keep possession of them until after the coronation.

"As you know," it continued, "there will be a great demand for seats to view the procession, which will be several miles long, and I take the liberty of writing to ask whether you know of any of your friends who are coming over and who would like to take the place for the day of the procession. It will accommodate twenty-five comfortably on the balcony and in the windows, &c."

Every shopkeeper along the route of the proposed coronation parade in 1902 made preparations to gather a harvest of golden guineas from the thousands of Americans and other foreigners and perhaps natives who flocked to London to attend the coronation of King Edward VII.

Almost every window along the Strand, in Pall Mall, St. James Street, Ludgate Hill and the other thoroughfares along which the procession was to pass—the exceptions being some of the club windows—was fitted up as a miniature grand stand. The Carlton Hotel rented out every window in Pall Mall and the Haymarket from which the route of the parade could be seen. One of the churches at the eastern end of the Strand sold out its stand privileges, and a grandstand was built around it. Another, whose rector had a keen eye to business, according to the story current at the time, let that dominie and some of the vestry have the privilege for a consideration, and they stood to make a lot of money. In all, it was reckoned that some 600,000 seats were built in windows or in specially constructed grandstands, which, with the requirements of the London police as to safety and the high cost of lumber, cost, including rental or lease of property, somewhere in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. A large percentage of these fell into the hands of speculators.

The public was asked to pay prices ranging from two guineas up per seat. A seat that might be considered worth having could not be got for less than five guineas. In a fashionable thoroughfare there were seats at $50 and even $100, though at these last prices even that part of the American public that wanted to rubberneck over there thought that was rather too steep.

To protect themselves against loss some of the thoughtful took out policies against illness on the part of the King, which is one curious form of insurance you can get at Lloyd's, and which is frequently indulged in by tradespeople. There were many who neglected this. Consequently when two days before the coronation was to take place King Edward was announced to be seriously ill, the bottom dropped out of almost everything. Most seats had been sold under a guarantee that money would be returned in the event of a postponement and on June 26 workmen began removing the less pretentious of the window and other stands that had been put up. Those about the churches in the Strand remained up until after the coronation actually took place, in August, when you could get the finest sort of seat, if you were firm, for two guineas, and the stands mentioned were by no means filled.

Died of Rare Disease.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 28.—The disease that caused the death of Carleton S. Carpenter, a young engineer of White Plains, who died in St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan, several weeks ago after suffering for fifteen months, has been determined after an autopsy to have been Hodgkin's disease, which is rare in this country but is prevalent in some oriental countries. Carpenter was ill for about a year. At first it was believed that he was suffering from tuberculosis. Hodgkin's disease is named after an English physician who was located for many years in India.

Boy Asleep at Suicide Father's Side.

William Johnson, 35 years old, a baker, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning in his furnished room at 636 Warren street, Brooklyn, with his three-year-old son asleep in a cot at the side of the bed. Johnson had bled to death after cutting the arteries of his right leg with a razor. His wife left him about two years ago.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms INC.

333-341 FOURTH AV., S. E. cor. 25th st.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.
On Public View Beginning Monday, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M. and Continuing Daily Until Hour of Disposal,
A Sale Appealing to Admirers of
Select Home Furnishings,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
HESTER McGARREN
BY ORDER OF
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York,
Executors.
GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys.
COMPRISING IN PART
High Class Furniture
Solid Silver, Oriental and European Ceramics, Turkish Rugs, Draperies, Linens.
A number of pieces fine Jewelry, including Rings, Necklaces, Brooches, Lorgnettes, &c.
To be sold on Wednesday, February 1, at two o'clock.
And on Thursday and Friday afternoons, February 2 and 3, at two o'clock each day,
The Superb Household Appointments removed from a Mansion on the Hudson, together with a Collection of Colonial, Queen Anne, Sheraton, Heppelwhite, Renaissance and Art Nouveau
FURNITURE
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY,
Rare Porcelains, Old Sheffield Plate, Georgian Brasses, French Prints, Bohemian Glass, &c.

WOMAN OF 35 KIDNAPPED?

Says She Was Taken From Home by Man Claiming to Be a Cop.

Karl Tinchen, a Russian, who has been living in a furnished room at 224 Cook street, Williamsburg, was arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan avenue police court and held without bail by Magistrate O'Reilly on a charge made by Mrs. Matilda Poishuck of 206 East 109th street, Manhattan. Mrs. Poishuck is 35 years old and has two children.

Mrs. Polishuck says that on Thursday a man who represented himself as a policeman went to her home and said she would have to go with him to a police station. He took her to Tinchen's room, where, as alleged by her in court yesterday, he kept her a prisoner by threatening her with a revolver until Tinchen appeared. Then, she said, she was assaulted by both men.

Meanwhile her husband had asked the police to help find his wife. Late on Friday night Detectives Lamkin, Doyle and Dowling of the Stagg street police station found Mrs. Polishuck. They waited around and when Tinchen appeared they arrested him.

When Tinchen was arraigned in court the woman sprang at him, but was restrained by the court officers. She fainted and was carried from the court room.

STRIKERS ATTACK DRIVERS.

Grocery Wagons' Contents Dumped Into Street in Jersey City.

A double truck owned by a grocery company was held upat Grand and Greene streets, Jersey City, yesterday by striking teamsters. The non-union driver was yanked off his seat, the harnesses were cut to pieces and several crates of eggs were dumped into the street. The strikers escaped before the police arrived.

Two hours later strikers attacked a one horse delivery wagon belonging to the same company at McDougall street and Arlington avenue, Jersey City. They scared the wits out of a youth who was driving and tumbled the load of groceries into the street. The police were unable to catch the trouble makers.

Brooklyn Girl Missing.

The police of the Vernon avenue station, Brooklyn, were asked yesterday by Mrs. Sophia Dailey, a widow of 1113 De Kalb avenue, to assist in a search for her seventeen-year-old daughter Grace, who disappeared on Wednesday after having had luncheon at her home. The girl was employed in a department store. In reporting her disappearance Mrs. Dailey told the police she believed that a young doctor was responsible for her daughter's absence. The widow said that Grace was a member of Calvary Episcopal Church.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales
LEX. TO 3d 59th TO 60th Sts.

Women's New Lingerie Waists

Our department devoted to Waists anticipates the advent of Spring with a showing of new and beautiful advance styles.

Our present showing of lingerie Waists is original and characterized by the modesty of price which is one of the features of the "Store of Certain Satisfaction." Note these very special prices:

Lingerie Waists, new kimono model; elaborately trimmed with eyelet embroidery and lace insertion.....Special	$3.98
Blouses of Voile, center panel, baby Irish insertion collar, cuffs and shoulder with Irish lace inserting; clusters of tucks front and back.....Special	$3.98
Lingerie Waist, kimono model, trimmed with hand embroidery and Cluny insertion.....Special	$2.98
Lingerie Waist, yoke of hand embroidery and Valenciennes insertion, clusters of tucks front, back and sleeves; lace inserting collar and cuffs.....Special	$1.98
Lingerie Waist, panel of hand embroidery and lace inserting and graduated pin tucks; collar and cuffs tucked and finished with lace insertings.....	$1.49

BLOOMINGDALE'S

865 Pieces of $6 to $10 Sparkling Genuine American Cut Glass at $3.88

None C. O. D. No Mail or Phone Orders. Quantities Limited.

Every piece with full and deep allover cut pattern, brilliantly finished. While we have hundreds of pieces, in some instances quantities are limited so we advise an early selection. No piece in reserve. First come first served. In the assortment there are:

Candelabras, 8-inch Bowls, 9-inch Bowls, 10-inch Bowls, 10-inch Nappies, Sugar and Cream Sets, Punch Bowls, Comports, Covered Butter Dishes, Water Jugs, And many Other Pieces, Decanters, Electroliers, Water Bottles, Ice Cream Trays, Fern Dishes with linings

BLOOMINGDALE'S

Overflow Budget of Monday Sales:—

$1.25 Messaline Silk, yd. 89c.
Imported Irish Dimities, yd. 25c.
Trimmed Night Gowns, $1.25.
Women's $200 Hudson Seal Coats, $100.
$4.50 & $5.50 Silk Umbrellas, $2.50.
69c. Imported Castile Soap, bar, 39c
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, $1.10.
$46 Sideboard, $34.98.
$25.00 Dressers, $15.98.
$5.50 Dining Chairs, $3.59.
$17.00 Dining Tables, $11.98.
$20 Library Chairs, $12.98.
$1.10 All Wool Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 85c.
50c. Grade Oil Cloth, yd., 29c.
Cabinet Paper & Envelopes, 10c.
$1.25 Root's Tivoli Underwear, 69c.
Pearl Fly Buttons, dozen, 1c.
Women's Suits Worth to $30 at $10.
75c. Mohair Sicilian, yd., 49c.
$1.00 All Wool Panama, yd., 75c.
Children's Drawers, 14c.
Tight Fitting Corset Covers, 7c.
12½c. Turkish Bath Towels, 8½c.
12½c. Huck Towels 6¾c.
Mercerized Dinner Napkins, each 6½c.
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RUCTION AT ERASMUS.

Brooklyn High School Boys and Girls at Odds With the Faculty.

A merry warfare has broken out between the students of Erasmus High School in Brooklyn and the faculty which threatens to disrupt the general organization and cancel most of the dances and receptions scheduled for the present school term.

The trouble appeared at a special meeting of the general organization on Friday, called to consider two amendments, one providing that no pupil should be eligible as an officer unless he or she has a record of having at least thirteen hours of study out of the regular thirty provided by the school curriculum, and the other requiring that each class should have at least three representatives on the board of trustees instead of one.

It was against the first amendment that there was a vigorous lineup of the students, because they suspected that it was aimed against Al Gallagher, who is being boomed to succeed Tad Squires as head of the general organization. Gallagher, with the amendment in force would be ineligible for the place, as he had fewer hours to his credit than those prescribed.

Squires made a speech protesting against the new rule, and when he quitted the platform he was followed to the rear of the room by a large number of the boys and girls, who refused go take part in the subsequent proceedings.

The teachers hold that the amendments were carried by the necessary two-thirds vote, but the Gallagher-Squires contingent say that no fair vote was taken amid the confusion, and they propose to continue the hostilities at another meeting of the general organization to-morrow.

The students are also in a flurry over the announcement of Principal Walter B. Gunnison interdicting all school dances in the future unless they are held in the gymnasium. Of recent years all the principal dances and receptions have been held either in the South Gallery or the Midwood Club, and the boys and girls threaten to have these functions all called off unless the principal revokes his order.