

LET US TRY 1,000 FOOT PIERS

STEAMSHIP LINES AND CITY WILL MAKE TEMPORARY EXTENSION

Would Build Temporary Extensions to Deck the New White Star Lines and If They Make Favorable Test Then They May Be Made Permanent.

Representatives of the State, the city, the Chamber of Commerce and steamship lines arranged yesterday to go before the Secretary of War next Monday afternoon and ask that the Government permit a temporary extension of two of the Chelsea piers in order to accommodate the new White Star steamers Olympic and Titanic. The Harbor Line Board having reported unfavorably on the application of the International Mercantile Marine for permission to lengthen the docks, Gov. Dix, Mayor Gaynor, the Chamber of Commerce and steamship officials will ask the Government to try the experiment.

The proposition to be put up to Secretary Dickinson is this: Authorize the city to lengthen two of the Chelsea piers so that the stems of the Olympic and Titanic will not project into the harbor more than fifty feet and if there is any detriment to traffic, revoke the order immediately. The relief to be asked for will be temporary only, although the commission which is going to appear before the Secretary holds that the improvement will demonstrate the importance of permanently lengthening the piers.

In other words, the attitude of the city officials and merchants who fear that New York's commerce will be curtailed because of the finding of the Harbor Line Board is that the whole problem can be solved satisfactorily to everybody concerned if the Government, through Secretary Dickinson, will delay a final ruling and permit the city to make a temporary improvement.

As soon as the personnel of Gov. Dix's pier board became known yesterday F. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine, announced that the Secretary of War had consented to talk over the situation on Monday afternoon. Mayor Gaynor, who has been active in the movement for pier extension, wrote to the Secretary asking him to delay final action until the Governors of New York and New Jersey had appointed commissions, and the Secretary, in a letter to the Mayor, fixed the time for conference. The correspondence between the Mayor and the Secretary of War follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, March 2, 1911.

Hon. Joseph M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

The Governor of the State of New York and the Governor of the State of New Jersey are about to appoint commissions to consider the matter of the length of the piers in some parts of the Hudson River in connection with your Department and I respectfully ask you not to decide the matter until after they have considered the matter and consulted with you.

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., March 2, 1911.

The Hon. W. J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York City.

Yesterday Vice-President Sherman called and asked me to give hearing before my departure for Panama, stating it was necessary that matter be decided one way or another before my return, which will be April 7. Accordingly I fixed Monday afternoon, 30, for hearing. If the Governors do not desire hearing then and prompt decision please advise when commissions to be appointed would be ready to confer.

J. M. DICKINSON.

CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, March 2, 1911.

The Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Your despatch received. The object of the two Governors appointing a commission is that such commission may examine into the whole subject in connection with your Department, thereby adding you to a final conclusion. Nothing could be done so early as next Monday. I do not understand that there is any reason why the matter should be decided soon. I am in New York by some delay.

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The men who will argue before Secretary Dickinson for a temporary extension are State Engineer John A. Bensch, Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, Commodore Robert A. C. Smith, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's special committee on pierhead lines, and Vice-President Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine.

Mr. Tomkins said yesterday that he was distinctly in favor of the temporary extension of the two Chelsea piers, not only because it would serve to show that there was no objection to the lengthening of the piers, but because temporary relief would fit in with his own large scheme for the improvement of dock and terminal facilities. He said that he would take time, he said, and there could be no possible objection from the standpoint of the city to a temporary lengthening of the piers.

Mr. Franklin said that no testimony had been produced before the Harbor Line Board to show that pier extension would be detrimental to river traffic, and that much evidence had been brought out to show that it would be of tremendous advantage to the port.

"The Governor of New York," said Mr. Franklin, "is arranging now to appoint a commission to examine into the whole subject, and I am sure that the two bodies will join in an investigation as to the best way to define pier heads and develop traffic."

What we want from the Secretary of War is his consent to permit a temporary extension of two piers on the explicit understanding that the extension shall be removed at any time that the Government finds traffic is unimpaired.

If this was a small port you would find everywhere in arms for the improvement, but New York is a big city that many people look of important things. They fail to realize perhaps that we are in real danger of losing a great volume of commerce. Here the Government spends \$5,000,000 on the Ambrose Channel. The city spends \$24,000,000 on new piers. We directly invite steamship companies to send to our port the biggest and finest boats they can turn out. But we stop there. When the steamship companies respond to the invitation we do nothing for them. There are piers that won't accommodate by sixty-five feet two of the big new boats. There is no logic in this position, and we hope to see Secretary Dickinson to our viewpoint.

NOTICE

The Sale of the Stocks

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON

and ALFRED H. SMITH & CO.

Begins To-day with Number 1311 (Fancy Diamond Rings)

The Sale Begins at 10:30 A. M. at the Store of CHESTER BILLINGS & SON, 50 Ave and 4th St., opposite the Waldorf.

and would be a practical demonstration of the argument the steamship men have made all along, that longer piers would not hamper river traffic.

REPUBLICANS WOULD STAND SOCIAL PYRAMID ON APE.

WHY WILSON'S A DEMOCRAT?

At Least, as He Sees It, and He'll Always Put the Poor Majority First in His Scheme of Things—Intimate Speech at Dinner of New Jersey Senate.

Why Gov. Woodrow Wilson is a Democrat and the underlying difference between the two great parties appeared last night at the annual dinner of the New Jersey State Senate to the Executive when Senator Robert Hand of Cape May county asked the Governor to shed light on that mooted question. In posing that question Senator Hand said he had been trying to get the answer since he was 16 years old, and he seemed to think that the Governor's speech, with many references to the nature of party lines, had revealed at last a consistent oracle.

When Senator Hand had asked to have Republicans and Democrats distinguished and had squelched Senator Sulzer's facetiousness by explaining that a man with brains might be able to answer his question, the Governor said he was Democrat and not a Republican because, as he understood it, the Republican first principle was the Hamiltonian attitude that trusteeship in government had better be administered by those who had the largest stake in the community. He said this was instanced in the protective policy, where it was held that the country was solidest which had greatest prosperity in a comparatively limited class.

"But the Governor didn't think the stewardship of any one class was broad enough to be a safe proposition. By the Republican idea, as the men of the small, moneyed class grew wealthier and wealthier the prosperity of the people at large must follow, increasing alike."

"The Harbor Line Board of the War Department of the Federal Government has reported adversely to the application of the White Star Line to lengthen its piers about 100 feet so as to accommodate its new vessels, holding that such extension would be detrimental to the navigation of the North River."

"Obviously, however, ample accommodation must be made for these great vessels and for the still greater vessels which may be built in the future. To refuse to make any provision for them would be humiliating to the State of New York. To turn them away to seek other ports would be suicidal."

"The situation demands prompt and intelligent action by all the authorities concerned, the Federal Government and the governments of the State and city of New York. The interests of New Jersey, the port of New York must be wisely, extensively and thoroughly developed to provide for the requirements of international commerce, and to that end it is the duty of the Government of each of its several ports of Manhattan and New Jersey, of Brooklyn and Staten Island, should be carefully considered and satisfactory plans adopted which shall take into account the necessity of a comprehensive, orderly development of the port as a whole."

"That which might be accomplished the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has recommended that a State commission should be created. Other great ports have appointed such commissions with results most beneficial to their interests, and it is important that such a commission should in this emergency be appointed for New York in order to secure unified, wise and comprehensive action."

"After consultation with the Mayor of the city of New York I have decided to appoint a commission on this subject on New York harbor pierhead lines."

"This commission will study the whole problem of the adaptation of port facilities to the progressive development of marine construction. It should be the aim of the commission to secure the cooperation of the Secretary of War by requesting that the Board of Harbor and Pierhead Lines be authorized to study the questions. It is believed that, if the Harbor Line Board of the War Department and the advisory commissions to represent the several ports of New York and New Jersey reach a satisfactory solution and agree upon a plan the Secretary of War will be more likely to grant the desired extension."

"If, however, no agreement can be reached the New York State commission will report to the Governor and make suggestions as to the best course of action. It may seem best, to the end of Congressional or other legislative action may be had. The New York State commission will serve without compensation."

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME COURT PUTS LIMIT UPON LABOR UNIONS.

BOSTON, March 3.—Strengthening the forces of a labor union to put it in a better condition to make its claims in controversies that may afterward arise with employers is not enough to justify an attack upon the business of an employer by inducing his employees to strike.

This is a part of a decision of the Supreme Court handed down to-day in which it affirms the decision of the Superior Court in the case of Lucius B. Folsom and others against the officers of Boston Photo-engravers Union No. 30. The decision says:

"The master was undoubtedly right in finding that the purpose of the defendants, and the real object of the strike, was not so much to obtain certain slight advantages referred to in the proposed agreement as to compel the employers, by inflicting this injury upon them, to submit to an attempt to obtain for the union a complete monopoly of the labor market in this kind of business by forcing all laborers who wished to work to join the union and by forcing all employers to agree not to employ laborers except through such terms as they make with the combination that should control all labor in this business. This has been held to go beyond the limit of justifiable competition."

AMERICAN GOLD COINS SOLD.

Good Prices at the Disposal of the William H. Woodin Collection.

At the auction sale of rare coins of the William H. Woodin collection yesterday new record prices were made for many American gold coins. H. Chapman paid \$10 for a quarter eagle dated 1792, while Thomas L. Elder paid \$250 for the United States half cents dated 1836, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1845 and 1847. An almost complete set of gold dollars commencing with 1839 sold for a total of \$1,215 with those individual records: 1854, proof, \$65; 1860 D, \$11; 1861 of the Dahlonega, Ga., mint, \$170; 1863, \$16; 1864, \$30; 1865, \$17; 1867, proof, \$22; 1875 of the Philadelphia mint, \$14; proof, \$5; 1876, 1879 of the San Francisco mint, \$100. Two hundred quarter eagles netted over \$2,500 with individual records as follows: 1806, over \$105; \$96; 1821, \$62; 1824, \$129; a great rarity, \$152; 1827, \$80; 1834, the old type with the motto "E Pluribus Unum," \$300; 1827, \$80; 1829, \$60; 1831, \$47; 1845, unique proof specimen, \$91; 1848, proof, almost unique, \$65; 1849, marked "A," made from gold of the California placer mines, \$54; 1857, proof, \$41; 1863, \$147; 1864, proof, \$41; 1865, \$27. The set of half cents netted \$970. The total of less than 400 lots was \$5,000.

INSURGENTS HERE TO DINE

ALBANY RECALTRANTS ARE LAUDED AS PATRIOTS.

Legislative Members Guests of Club C at the Hotel Astor. Paul Fuller Tells Them They Are Party Conservatives—He Also Calls Them Surgeons.

Twenty of the insurging Democrats of the State Legislature journeyed down from Albany yesterday at the invitation of Club C, a political reform organization, which gathered them under its wing at the Hotel Astor last night and told them that they were patriots of pure mind and said other pleasant things about them. The insurgents looked pleased, and the club members applauded.

State Senator Roosevelt sat on the right hand of Paul Fuller, who acted as toastmaster, and along the guest table were ranged Senator Duhamel and Assemblymen C. W. Cosad, L. W. Day, N. L. Drummond, J. K. Evans, H. J. Friedman, S. W. Fry, L. Goldstein, H. I. Haber, A. J. Kennedy, W. M. Martin, C. A. Miller, J. C. Miller, R. N. Saunders, W. A. Short, E. H. Terry, C. L. Wheeler and B. Trombley.

Borough President McAneny arrived in time for the speeches. Telegrams expressing regret at not being around to shake hands with the insurgents were received from State Forest Game and Fish Commissioner Thomas M. Osborne, Francis Lynde Stetson, W. D. Hornblower, Martin Glynn and George L. Rives. Many names were mentioned during the evening, and almost every one got a cheer except Gov. Dix, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Fuller described the dinner in his speech of welcome as "the tribute tendered to you as faithful Democrats loyal to the best traditions of your party for persistent and unyielding effort to liberate it from the trammels of factional and unrepresentative domination."

"If you are insurgents," he said, "we may well ask, insurgents against what? If against innovation and usurpation of power by the few, we are all together. In conclusion he said:

"No, you are not insurgents. You are merely surgeons engaged in that minor surgical operation which has been successfully performed in our sister State of New Jersey. There the war has been removed that deformed the face of the Democracy, and the deformity had grown so familiar that in her restored beauty she is not readily recognized by those who held her in bondage."

Mr. Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society was introduced as one who could tell of the ethics of insurgency. He assured the legislators that their position could be defended ethically and said he had come to New York in order to see those men who stood out for honorable action and respected the popular voice.

Dr. Adler then went on to show when a majority is not a majority. He said that the men who stood out for honorable action and respected the popular voice, and that when the means was used to defeat the end it must be set aside. He talked about "actual majorities" and declared that a majority gagged and allowed to answer only by the consent of one man was not a majority at all.

Dr. Adler then said that New York had at last arisen from her torpor. He had been waiting for it and wondering if the time would never come when the citizens would arise and say of certain political conditions "This can't go on, we give notice." He was of the opinion that such action had often been withheld because the people feared that the motives of the reformers were not of the highest sort.

Coming down to the Senatorship fight, Dr. Adler said that it seemed too bad that just as the country was entering upon an era of new things and the Democratic party was looked to send its best men to the front that the party should show its submission to a false majority rule by putting forward "one whose history and record are such as to identify him with the old age and era, the age that is behind us."

That the people wanted, he concluded, was a man whose character would be an assurance that he would be one of the leaders in the big questions to be decided in the Senate of the United States.

The Rev. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church told the insurgents that he had left his pulpit to come and cheer them on. He said he was nearly a Democrat, but admitted that he had been chosen as a Republican because of the ante-election promises of President Taft and the impression made by Gov. Hughes. Dr. Peters said he had been soon disillusioned and had quickly "unhitched" himself.

Dr. Peters said he didn't vote for Gov. Dix "because of a great suspicion concerning certain influences which seemed to be dominating the party here in New York." Another thing he didn't like was the caucus choice of a man who stood for nothing but special privilege, but he had taken heart when he heard of the insurgents.

Assemblyman Cosad got up to say that he was the oldest man present and what he told some of his constituents who sent him a letter telling him to stop indulging. Then Mr. Cosad recited "The Old Pioneer's Last Sigh" in which there was frequent mention of "fragrant flowers and new mown hay" and nothing about insurance at all. It ended with something about a "peaceful life and a peaceful

Washburn-Crosby Co. Gold Medal Flour. Includes logo and text: 'Why Not Now?' 'COPYRIGHT, 1910, WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.'

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PURE FOOD IN HOTELS.

Stewards Urged to See That Wholesome Materials Only Are Used.

Alfred W. McCann, director of the laboratory connected with Francis H. Leggett & Co.'s business, and Paul Pierce, secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products, told the New York branch of the International Stewards Association at 143 West Forty-fourth street last night about a few of the things which the hotels of New York and of other towns are putting on their tables for folks to eat.

Mr. McCann told the stewards that the hotels are not doing their duty toward the persons who eat at their tables and that the first hotels to declare themselves against serving adulterated and chemically preserved and colored and flavored foods will reap the benefits in the way of increased trade that are due the pioneer.

"Every steward who has looked into the matter knows," Mr. McCann said, "that the artificial and unnecessary elements continually used in the preparation of hotel foodstuffs impair their flavor to a large degree and he knows that the behavior of these artificial elements when taken into the human stomach as food is so questionable that the man who persists in their use in the face of the proof that they are not necessary is guilty of a gross disregard of his duty toward the public whose food he takes it upon himself to provide.

"If benzoate of soda is a harmless element, then we must begin to-morrow to put it into the human stomach as food as a preservative. But if it were tried and the public knew of it there would be a great clamor—and rightly. Certain of the preserved fruits you use contain cyanide, formaldehyde, chloroform. The maraschino cherry in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred has been subjected to a bath of sulphurous acid, then dyed with red and yellow dyes, and finally preserved in benzoate of soda."

"Sulphurous acid is still used in the preservation of apricots, apples, peaches and pears. All the molasses you are likely to buy contains sulphur dioxide. The rice most of you use is polished, and its food value partly destroyed."

Mr. Pierce, who took up the matter of short weights and measures, said that the manager of one medium sized New York hotel had estimated his daily loss through short weights and measures at \$42, or over \$15,000 a year. He read a section from the Sanitary Code of the city prohibiting the selling of food containing any artificial preservative not evident or not known to the consumer, and said that in his opinion hotels or any one else selling or serving such food in New York is liable under this section.

YALE MEN TO EXPLORE PERU.

Prof. Hiram Bingham to Head Expedition That Will Leave New York June 6.

NEW HAVEN, March 3.—Prof. Hiram Bingham, lecturer on Latin American history and curator of collections in South American history, will head a Yale scientific exploring expedition that will leave the coming summer for Peru.

The party will include a topographer, a geologist besides Dr. Bingham and an assistant not to mention the native guides who will act as pilots. The party will explore a large part of Peru at present unknown to scientists. A practically unknown mountain and lake the discovery of further Inca ruins and the tracing of the history of these people are the main objects of this research party.

In a letter received by Prof. Bingham from President Leguia of Peru he is assured that possible Government assistance. When Mr. Bingham was there two years ago doing some exploration work President Leguia became very much interested in the discoveries, especially the exploration of an Inca fortress.

The expedition plans to start from New York on June 6. The route to Peru will be via Panama. The base of operations will be at Arequipa in southern Peru, where for some years Harvard University has maintained an astronomical observatory.

\$250,000 Addition to Hotel Woodstock.

Plans were filed yesterday with Building Superintendent Miller in the form of alteration for the erection of an addition to the Hotel Woodstock, on the north side of Forty-third street, 32 1/2 feet west of Sixth avenue. This addition will conform with the architectural design of the present structure in every detail.

Robbers Blow Bank Vault.

WINDFALL, Ind., March 3.—Burglars entered the Peoples Bank early this morning, blew off the outer doors of the safe and got \$250 in silver and \$450 worth of postage stamps, left by Postmaster E. W. Sholly for safe keeping. They were unable to get into the inner vault, which contained about \$1,500 in currency.

HID IN SALOON DOME.

Stowaway on the St. Paul Revealed When Lights Were Turned On. The officers of the American Line steamship St. Paul, which docked yesterday, had to tell about an embarrassed stowaway that he had shipped at Southampton when the boat left there on February 22.

"We have nothing to say against the Count personally; it is the Magyar policy to Magyarize everything and crush out all of the other racial tongues and influences in Hungary which we oppose."

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In To-morrow's

Sunday Sun

Uncle Jason tells of a bear that broke the game law.

The real story of Hamein town and the Pied Piper is told by the Rats themselves, to show they brought the children all back again.

At the Post Office's Bank

It's easy to get money orders, but hard sometimes to get money unless you're known to Uncle Sam, and that's where the rub comes.

Skyscraper Wedding Cake

At the Gould-Decies wedding one was three stories high, and there have been others almost as gorgeous, made by society's wedding cake maker.

Stranded Women Helped

It tells of the work done here in helping those lost in a great city, the plain country folk who get bewildered at the big railroad terminals and are steered right.

Weaving at Home Again

Some girls are doing it as grandmother did, using old handlooms, to supply the demand for rugs and thus make a living for themselves.

Censoring Motion Pictures

Tells of the work public spirited men and women are doing to keep the cheap amusement theatres clean and of the problems encountered in passing on some of the pictures.

The Woman's Page

conveys information that styles still cling to the silhouette and that toques of draped straw in a variety of shades are about to reign.

Training for Harem Skirts

Reduction will be necessary to wear them, and Paris and London are busy with physical culture getting ready.

The Hunting Page

will make a man look longingly at his rod and gun and pine for the days that are coming about woods and streams.

Godmother of America

That's what they call a little French town where a humble printer first gave this continent its name and where they are about to have a celebration of the fact.

Triple Strain of Flying

If you have aspirations in the sky sailing line there are points of this pastime, as described by an aviator, which you ought to know about as showing what the manbird has to put up with.

Great Son of Hyder Ali

A story of a horse bought for \$400 and sold for \$30,000 to James R. Keene, a bull when he ought to have been a bear in this instance, possibly. An interesting story of racetrack days.

Women's Week of Tennis

Tells of some of the cracks who are to play here at the great indoor meet in the coming week.

Vogue of White Furniture

Shows how styles have changed in house furnishings, until now we have white enamelled dining room sets and drawing rooms done in French grays.

Spring Frocks at \$5 Each

The Medinettes, the girls who work in the great dress-making establishments, are going to hold their own show and demonstrate what they can do in creating frocks with this as the limit.

\$6,000 Parlay on Blind Luck

It was based on the figures of a Canadian bill, but it was good. How trumps figure in auction bridge and the story of Jim Peppleton, a draw poker specialist, will also be among the features.

THE

Sunday Sun

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE ON SALE OVER 10,000 YARDS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRETONNES FOR DRAPERIES, SLIP COVERS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, ETC. 31-INCH CRETONNES, USUAL PRICES 35c. to 85c. PER YD. AT 18c., 25c. & 35c. 50-INCH CRETONNES, USUAL PRICES \$2.00 TO 3.00 PER YARD AT 85c. & \$1.25. Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.