

that some discharged employees is seeking vengeance against the Administration.

M. Benédite says he cannot believe that the picture has been stolen.

"What their dare sell the picture and what collector dare purchase it?" he asks. "No, it is a revengeful joke of some one."

Artists are of the opinion that "La Gioconda" was stolen by some maniac fascinated by the subtle expression of the wonderful face. Prof. Lepine hopes that the picture will turn up.

The picture was painted on a thick wood panel, which had been veneered, and it was quite heavy. This would make it extremely difficult to remove, but it is said that the picture was allowed to enter the Louvre on Monday with large cameras that it would not have been difficult to secret it in one of these.

In July, 1910, it was reported on the authority of the *Cri de Paris* that the "Mona Lisa" had been stolen from its frame to be sold to an American millionaire and a copy substituted. American art dealers were not incredulous and spoke of similar thefts from the Louvre in the past.

The "Mona Lisa" was the richest treasure of the Louvre. Among all the paintings in Europe dealers placed it second only in value to the Sistine Madonna. At one time it was rumored that an offer of \$1,000,000, made for it by the British Government, had been refused by France.

Fears for the safety of such a picture were always rife, and in 1867, when a young woman fanatic had slashed a picture by Ingres in the Louvre, the authorities put the "Mona Lisa" behind glass. There were instant protests from art lovers the world over and the glass was removed.

The greater number of the comparatively few finished paintings left by Leonardo da Vinci have been lost. Of his masterpieces, "The Last Supper," on a wall of the refectory in the Monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie, and "The Virgin and Child with St. Anne," remains but a few crumbling patches of color.

This left the "Mona Lisa" the finest surviving example of one of the great masters of the High Renaissance, and it is perhaps more famous than any other portrait in the world.

The subject of the portrait was Madama Lisa del Giocondo, wife of the Florentine Francesco del Giocondo. Leonardo is said to have worked on it during four years, from 1502 to 1506, and to have pronounced it uncompleted when he stopped. In order to bring upon the face of the sitter that strange smile for which he was striving he had recourse to music.

By playing certain music in the lady's presence could evoke the desired expression. He was compelled to work from the briefest sittings in order that the effect of the music might not wear off with repetition.

Dr. Arthur Mahler describes the painting thus: "That which strikes us is the mobility in the apparently immovable figure. Mona Lisa is seated in a chair, on the left arm of which she leans and lightly rests an arm. Her long narrow eyes seem on the point of languorously closing, the corners of the mouth are a little raised and there is a mysterious and indescribable smile upon the lips. Leonardo was the first artist able in painting to render the texture and appearance of the skin. A stone balustrade separates the figure from the landscape and serves to incline it toward the spectator, at the same time leaving it connected with the background. Mary and deep are the distances which we see in those blue mountains, and it is a landscape of fantastic dreamland far beyond our reach, for the little bridge is to indicate distance, and seems to lead to other worlds."

It was her smile for which Mona Lisa was famous, the smile which has held the poets and artists for years and which they have described in a thousand ways. A celebrated passage of Walter Pater's "Lionel Lincoln" gave his interpretation, a rhapsody in perfect prose. Critics equal to Pater for discernment but not for literary sense, have acknowledged their failure to find in the portrait the mystery of which he wrote so magnificently.

George Vasari, describing the Mona Lisa forty years after it was painted, speaks of the vivid red of the lips and the carnation hue upon the cheeks. These have vanished and a gray groundwork showing through the thin surface pigments has given a curious pallor to the flesh of the face and the wonderfully painted hands. When the picture was restored the colors were not renewed, though Fater considered the restoration entirely satisfactory. No eyes have been visible and this had been thought by some critics to be a defect in the picture. The most probable explanation is the known practice of plucking out the eyebrow hairs for the sake of beauty.

Other names given to the picture are "La Gioconda," and "La Joconde," derived from the surname of the subject.

The "Mona Lisa" was numbered 1601 in the Louvre, and hung among the early Italian masters at the right of the entrance in the salle carrée.

SETTLE STRIKES AFTER RIOTS

LOOTING IN WALES AND WEST ENGLAND; MANY HURT.

Lloyd George Seizes Laborites in the Commons for Stirring Up Workers to Violence—Bitter Shot for Keir Hardie—The Government Commission.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 22.—What apparently is a settlement of the troubles between the Northeastern Railway Company and its employees has been reached to-night after a conference between the company's officials and the strikers' delegates at York. The latter accepted the company's offer to reinstate the men on the condition that the loyal men should not be molested and deferred consideration of the company's stipulation respecting the adoption of the recommendations to be made by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of conciliation boards and other matters. The leaders will advise the men to resume work.

There have been disturbances at many places on the line of the Northeastern railway. Men at work were attacked at Darlington, Bishop-Auckland and West Hartlepool. Fifteen hundred more troops have been sent to Darlington. The rioting has been renewed in south Wales. Many shops in Ebbwvale and Bryn Mawr, including jewellers, have been wrecked and looted. The police made several charges upon the mobs, but were not able to control them. Soldiers were called upon and the rioting put down for a time, but it is feared that the repression is merely temporary.

There is rioting also at Tredegar and other places. A general spirit of disorder and looting appears to possess the populace of the mining villages, and there has been great damage to property. Thirty persons are in hospitals as a result of the fights between mobs and police at Ebbw Vale, Rhymney and Tredegar in Monmouthshire. The clashes took place at an early hour this morning, when the rioters looted the stores of Jews and defied the police. The mob fought the policemen gleefully, but the sight of the military forces everywhere had a sobering effect.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants sent telegrams in the morning to the striking men of the North Eastern Railway, saying that assurances have been received from the railroad company that the men would be put back in their old positions. The men on this road remained out, as there was some dispute over the exact nature of their reinstatement by the railroad. The men will hold a meeting at Newcastle this afternoon to consider their position and the assurances of the railroad company.

At Swansea the railroad men have gone on strike again. They allege that only 60 out of the 300 men on the Midland Railway who struck have been reinstated in their old positions. The strike was declared at 6 o'clock this morning. The dock trade is at a standstill this afternoon. In the House of Lords the War Secretary, announced the names of the royal commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the conciliation boards and other matters connected with the big railroad strike. The members of the commission are: The Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, formerly Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and Under Secretary for Ireland from 1892 to 1902; chairman; Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis, secretary of the Coal Owners Association; Arthur Henderson, Labor M. P. for Durham; Sir Gabriel Beale, solicitor of the Midland company and chief labor correspondent of the Board of Trade; and John Burns, formerly labor secretary of the Board of Trade.

Prime Minister Asquith rose in the House of Commons this afternoon and moved that an adjournment be taken to October 21. In making this motion he said that when the disturbance in the industrial sky appeared a week ago yesterday he felt it would not be consistent with his duty if the House adjourned. Happily, he said, the clouds had lifted and hostilities had ceased. The contending parties had agreed to an immediate investigation of the case by an impartial tribunal.

Premier Asquith said the banks of the railway workers had all who had contributed toward bringing about peace in the present trouble. The present, he said, was a moment when the fewer words said in regard to the past the better.

Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor leader, who followed Mr. Asquith, said the events of the past week had shown that a man must receive an adequate wage before he could fulfill his duties as a citizen. The settlement, he declared, was one which could be accepted by both sides. It was a guarantee of peace, but it must be carried out honestly and fairly by both sides. The men would, he believed, have no reason to express regret at the arrangement which had been accepted for them on Saturday night.

The office which had played the most diabolical part in the whole unrest, said Mr. MacDonald, was the Home Office. The action of the Home Secretary (Mr. Churchill) had been one of fussy interference.

Sydney Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade, said his department was not making an effort to settle the short sea traders' dispute. In reference to the Northeastern deadlock Mr. Buxton said a deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was now on the way to York and would confer with the representatives of the company this afternoon. The Railway Commission, Mr. Buxton announced, would meet immediately. It will sit continuously until its report is ready for consideration by the House. The Cabinet would then consider it with a view to possible legislation in the near future.

Home Secretary Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. MacDonald, said he had made use of his obvious well known legal power. He submitted that the emergency of a national railroad strike on twenty-four hours notice fully justified his action. If the strike in industrial parts of the country had been effective for a week there would have been a total cessation of industry; for a fortnight it must have meant absolute starvation.

This was a new peril. It would not have been prevented by pickets, but it had been prevented by the Government. No Minister, Mr. Churchill said, could hesitate to direct the whole force of the community toward maintaining the vital service of food supply. It was not a question of siding with capital against labor, declared Mr. Churchill. The Government took sides only with the public to prevent bloody riots and the total stoppage of the railroads. It was necessary to use the military forces of the crown in the quick.

Mr. Churchill admitted that four or five persons had been killed by the military, but he said what was not seen was how



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RESUME BEATTIE CASE TO-DAY

EVIDENCE PROBABLY WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW.

State Has Sixty Witnesses to Be Examined—Beattie Not Expected to Take Stand—Rumor Attacks Paul Beattie's Alibi—Beulah Binford Out for Coin.

many lives had been saved by the employment of the military. Keir Hardie, Labor member from the Merthyr Tydfil district, accused Secretary Churchill of a violation of the law when he substituted military for civil government without the consent of Parliament. The men who had been shot down, he said, had been murdered by the Government in the interest of capitalism. The House, he insisted, had no right to take a vacation until peace was certain.

Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warmly defended the Government, which he said had acted very promptly and very impartially and had brought pressure upon the companies to meet the men. Keir Hardie, interrupting, said heatedly: "If the Government had let be a strike at first there would not have been a strike."

Keir Hardie's remarks in reply to Lloyd George were one of the wildest examples of the former gentleman's hysterics and for his pains he got a severe trouncing from Mr. George, who is himself an adept at rhetorical violence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not use the actual word "liar," but applied to Mr. Hardie several verbal paraphrases of the "shorter and uglier" epithet.

Lloyd George pointed out the fact that while the great conflagration had been quenched the fires were still smouldering here and there and might at any moment spring into flames. He (Mr. George) asked if anything could be more disastrous than for the men, exasperated by the language of their leaders, to throw away the fruits of what their best advisers regarded as a triumph. In this respect the misstatements of Ramsay MacDonald were equally dangerous with those of Keir Hardie.

Mr. George indignantly quoted the speech made by Keir Hardie on Monday, in which he told the workmen that Premier Asquith had said that he was determined to keep the railways open if he had to shoot every striker. The speaker challenged Hardie to substantiate this statement. Hardie interposed weakly amid the scornful laughter of the House that he had been told that that was the impression left in the minds of the men's delegates by Mr. Asquith's words.

Mr. George retorted that if anything the "explanation" was possibly worse than the original misstatement. It was his, Lloyd George's, opinion that nothing could be more contemptible than the manufacturing of such gross assertions. There was no parliamentary word at the command of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to describe the conduct of Hardie. Hardie interjected wringing responses, but could not clear himself.

The House of Commons adjourned until August 24. The position of the men who make the trips on the short sea trip trading vessels is again causing trouble at the London docks. The transport federation, with a view to not dislocating the work in the port, has offered to submit to arbitration the terms of the award rendered by Sir Albert Kaye-Rollit. The offer of the transport federation, however, has been refused. Sir Albert Rollit was appointed to settle the trouble with the transport workers, but his award in some cases did not satisfy the men.

The federation, following the refusal, has invited the short sea trip men to decline to work on vessels the owners of which refuse to grant the men 16 cents an hour for work in the daytime and 25 cents an hour overtime. The chairman of the Short Sea Trades Association said this afternoon that the masters have given every concession to the men which the trade competition of foreign ports and foreign traders will permit.

The above was shown to Mr. Gosling, the representative of the men, who said that if the masters maintain their present attitude and refuse to arbitrate the dispute or concede the demands of the strikers it may lead to every one of the port employees being called out to enforce the demands. The coal handlers are now agitating for working in gangs of five instead of four, as is now the custom.

At Liverpool the strike situation remains without any change and the Government will not relax its efforts to preserve order. This was made manifest this morning when Winston Churchill sent a telegram to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool in which he declared that the military and police precautions will not be lessened while there remains any necessity for the preservation of order.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—The ship owners this afternoon decided not to resume work yet. Fifteen hundred street carmen who resume work after the companies threaten to go out if the strikers are reinstated. MANCHESTER, Aug. 22.—G. R. Askwith, a member of a committee composed of employers will reinstate the strikers. The agreement is to be signed to-morrow.

RESUME BEATTIE CASE TO-DAY

EVIDENCE PROBABLY WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW.

State Has Sixty Witnesses to Be Examined—Beattie Not Expected to Take Stand—Rumor Attacks Paul Beattie's Alibi—Beulah Binford Out for Coin.

When she was arrested for the murder of her husband, she was found in a room at the Hotel de Ville. She was seen by a number of witnesses, including a police officer, who testified that she was alone in the room at the time of the murder. She was also seen by a number of witnesses, including a police officer, who testified that she was alone in the room at the time of the murder.

The Commonwealth's attorneys have at least sixty witnesses, many of them of minor importance, to take their turn on the witness stand. Just how many the defence will call Beattie's lawyers have not revealed. Nor will they say whether the prisoner will take the stand in his own behalf. Richmond lawyers prophesy that his lawyers will not cross-examine him.

It was rumored to-day that one of the surprises which the lawyers of the defence have been preparing is to uncover a witness who will swear that he saw Paul Beattie, the count of the Southern, and the one who confessed to having bought the shotgun with which the murder was done, standing near the Belt Line railroad tracks on the night of the murder not far from the spot where detectives afterward discovered the discarded gun.

This witness is said to be R. E. Ellington. He was arrested by the Southern, who runs a shifting engine at night between the Southern yards in South Richmond and the stone quarries up the river. That this witness saw and recognized Paul Beattie at a spot on the railroad far from where he has said he was in his alibi will be strong testimony for the defence if it materializes.

Ellington himself refused this afternoon to confirm the rumor. He would not say whether or not he had been subpoenaed by the defence. "The girl in the case," takes the stand, she may prove an embarrassment to the Commonwealth's attorneys. She is supremely mercenary. If there is no money in any undertaking, Beattie will have none of it. Today she offered to allow a correspondent to write a "confession" and sign her name to it if she were paid.

She will offer from a New York vaudeville manager to convert her publicity into cash on Broadway, and she will also offer to say frankly that she does not love Henry Beattie. She did not know when she was 14 and he had money to spend on her and an automobile, but she learned that other men had money, so Beattie was not so good a lover as she had been told. She also says that she is afraid of Beattie and that if he is acquitted she would not dare to be alone with him.

STRIKE CUT SAILING LISTS.

Only 100 Passengers in the First Cabin of the Mauretania. The Cunard Mauretania, swiftest of liners, will sail to-day for Fishguard and Liverpool with only 100 first cabin passengers, the smallest number she ever has taken to the eastward. Under normal conditions she should have at this season about 250 first cabin voyagers, but the conditions are not normal because of the big strike of British workmen. Four out of the port of ocean travellers that they might be held up at Fishguard or Liverpool because of the widespread labor disturbance and the possibility of a trip of railroad traffic in England has held them back.

It had been possible to land passengers at Cherbourg or any other Continental port unaffected by the strike the list of the Mauretania might be bigger. The fact that the Germania had been forced to omit Liverpool from her route on her last trip eastward and go to Plymouth also helped to inspire intending passengers with a fear that they might have similar trouble. Liners touching at Cherbourg have taken some of the passenger traffic, the Cunard office here says, that might have stayed at the Cunard Line direct ships were on the English Channel route.

The Mauretania is the only transatlantic mail ship sailing to-day. She arrived on Friday morning and will carry only eighteen persons have been booked on her. Among her passengers are William Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Condon, Rukani, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Paylow, and Mikal Mordkin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Crew, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert How, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Powell, Julian W. Ridd, Mr. B. Wells-Durand, the Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Wolryche Whitmore and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Eyde.

At the strike in England has delayed the Mauretania's sister, the Lusitania, since last Saturday. She may be able to get away to-day from Liverpool if she is able to take aboard her coal supply. She will sail on Friday morning and will carry only eighteen persons have been booked on her. Among her passengers are William Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Condon, Rukani, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Paylow, and Mikal Mordkin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Crew, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert How, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Powell, Julian W. Ridd, Mr. B. Wells-Durand, the Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Wolryche Whitmore and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Eyde.

The matter he dropped. Secretary Nagel approved the report and recommendation. Capt. Harris was succeeded by Henry M. Saylor.

JOHN W. GATES'S BODY HERE.

Funeral of the Financier Will Be Held at Plaza Hotel Today.

The body of John W. Gates, who died recently in Paris, arrived yesterday by the noon train. The body was received by Wilhelm von Grosse attended by his widow, his son, Charles G. Gates, Miss Florence Hopwood, young Mr. Gates's fiancée, Mrs. E. W. Hopwood and H. S. Black, president of the United States Realty Company.

Herbert L. Jones, formerly in business with the elder Gates, went down the bay and greeted the incoming party at Quarantine. In speaking of his father's young Mr. Gates said: "He was not only my father, he was my pal. He made a game fight against death."

The body was taken to the undertaking shop of W. J. Hart at 505 Madison avenue, where it was guarded all night by two private detectives. In the evening Charles Gates came to see the remains of his father. At 6 o'clock this morning the body will be taken to the main assembly room of the Plaza Hotel, where at 10 o'clock the funeral services will be held. The Rev. Wallace MacMillen of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will conduct the services, assisted by the Rev. J. W. La Grone of Port Arthur, Tex. Interment will be in a receiving vault in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The windows of the Plaza assembly room have been draped with mourning and behind the coffin there is a black frame forty-five feet long reaching to the ceiling upon which floral decorations have been banked and another frame work covered with flowers will surround the coffin. The honorary pallbearers will be John S. Harral, J. S. Gullinane, Alfred Clifford, Arnold Schiess, John A. Drake, Charles M. Schwab, James H. E. W. Ogley, Alvin W. Kreech, B. H. Wood, Charles M. Schwab, Harry S. Black, Grant B. Schley, C. G. Smith, L. H. Lapham, John A. Topping, W. C. Hogg, Walter B. Smart, L. C. Hanna, Frank A. Vanderlip, John L. Landon, G. W. Watson, French James, H. Hutchins, the Hon. J. G. Cannon and J. A. Wolford.

Delegations from Port Arthur and Houston, Tex., have come for the funeral. Of Mr. Gates's relatives from Port Arthur there are present to attend the funeral Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Baker and Henry R. Baker. From St. Charles, Ill., Mr. Gates's home town, there are Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Angell and Dr. F. H. Blackman. An uncle of the dead man, Sherburne W. Gates, is also here from rural Ill., and with him is his son William W. Gates, and Mrs. J. G. Shone, his daughter.

ALLEGED YOUNG FIREBUGS.

Three Boys Accused of Trying to Burn Factors to Cover Up Robbers. Through the arrangement of the Manhattan avenue police court, Williamsburg, yesterday of two seventeen-year-old boys and a thirteen-year-old girl, charged with the police made it known that Fire Marshal Brophy intends making charges of arson against the prisoners and against a fourteen-year-old boy, Charles Bartofsky of 210 Bedford avenue, who was arrested with them. The two boys who were arrested are John Tolkyo of 106 1/2 North Eighth street and Tony Gabriel of 210 Bedford avenue.

The three boys were arrested on the charge of having stolen brass and copper fittings from an unoccupied four story building at the corner of 222 East 1st avenue. The first robbery occurred last May and was followed by fire, which was quickly put out.

The premises were robbed a second time, and again there was a fire. On the afternoon of August 12 the firemen were called out again to a fire in the building. Investigation of the fire revealed that it was started to conceal a burglary.

The police suspected the three boys and found that they had disappeared. They were traced to a building at 222 East 1st avenue, where they were arrested. The same building was robbed again on Monday, but there was no fire. The detectives resumed their search and arrested the three boys early yesterday. After a charge of burglary had been made against them the youngest was sent to the Children's society and the two others were arraigned in the Manhattan avenue court. Magistrate Dodd received word from Fire Marshal Brophy that he was going to prefer an additional charge of arson, so the two prisoners were held in \$2,000 bail each.

BOTH LOVED ONE MAN.

Wife Fatally Hurt in Vain Effort to Save Affinity From Suicide. BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Miss Vera Hyle, 19 years old, ran in front of a trolley car on the Falls road outside of this city and was instantly killed. Mrs. John Howard Hall, with whose daughter she was in the car as Miss Hyle was struck and was herself seriously injured. Hall was with the two women at the time.

Miss Hyle became acquainted with Hall through a matrimonial advertisement that he inserted in a paper. Hall originally was a regular visitor at her house in spite of the objections, long part of Miss Hyle's parents, who had disapproved that Hall had a wife.

Miss Hyle visited Hall's wife and the two drawn together by their love for the same man, became friends. Finally Miss Hyle wrote to Mrs. Hall saying that she was afraid of Hall and begging the wife to let her know his letter she would give up their love for the man and the helplessness of the situation. It was while all three were discussing the affair that Miss Hyle's sought death.

DEMOCRATS START FOR 1912

FEDERATION ORGANIZED TO CONTROL CONVENTION.

Precinct Clubs Everywhere to Work for a Progressive Candidate to Be Chosen "On His Merits and Record" and Without Trading Jobs for Votes. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Democratic Federation of Precinct Clubs was organized this afternoon at a meeting in the Democratic conference room of the United States Senate. The object is the control of the next Democratic national convention with the view to the nomination of a progressive candidate for the Presidency and the adoption of a progressive platform.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma and Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon incited the movement. Both of them expressed confidence to-day in the success of the plan. The conference was attended by many Democratic Senators and Representatives and will be followed by still another meeting to-morrow night, when a charter for the organization will be drafted.

According to Senator Owen the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will be petitioned to sanction the charter of the national organization, which in turn will recognize the precinct clubs to be organized all over the country.

"The purpose of the Democratic Federation of Precinct Clubs is to see that the people control the next Democratic national convention," explained Senator Owen to-day. "The organization will be committed to the candidacy of no man for the Presidential nomination, but will fight to see that a progressive candidate thoroughly responsive to the demands of the people be chosen to lead to Democracy in the next national campaign on a platform acceptable to the progressive thought of the country. The organization will see to it that there is no trading or trafficking on the floor of the Democratic national convention for the nominations."

"The convention will not be characterized by political deals wherein Cabinet positions and ambassadorships are traded for the promise of votes for aspiring candidates for the Presidential nomination. The Democracy will choose a candidate on his merits and record.

"The precinct clubs all over the country will be encouraged to fight for the control of the local Democratic organization with a view to sending delegates to the national convention who will be actuated solely by what they believe to be for the best interest of the people."

"The organization of this federation has been well considered and its details carefully planned. Many men prominent in the Democratic party have been approached and they have given their indorsement to the plan. The letter calling for to-day's conference was sent out last night, and we have received many responses from Congressmen indicating their sympathy with the movement."

Senator Owen is himself favorable to the Democratic party and has been for the Presidency, and it is believed that the Federation of Precinct Clubs may be friendly to the candidacy of the Jersey Governor. At any rate it is regarded as certain that the organization will oppose Gov. Harmon of Ohio. The following letter was sent out by Senator Owen calling the conference:

"Each progressive Democrat realizes that a great crisis in the fight against the special interests is being reached. The main fight is for the control of the Democratic primaries and conventions next year and the contest is now in full swing. The regular Democratic organization is for use after the nominations are made, but the actively progressive Democrats ought certainly be organized at once, so as to be sure of controlling the regular organization of 1912. We propose such a movement and the details have been carefully worked out.

"An adjournment of Congress is coming on and when it occurs will you not stay over for a day and take part in forming the Democratic Federation of Precinct Clubs? A stated meeting will be held as soon as practicable for each State to be followed by immediate organization in each State.

"We shall be glad to have you with us. We wish immediate organization." "Yours sincerely," "R. L. OWEN, Chairman."

WOMAN'S SUICIDE FROM PIER.

Supposed to Have Been Mrs. Mitchell's, Who Was in Dread of a Charity Home. A woman who had in her waist a letter to Mrs. Emma E. Koelle of 136 Concord street, Brooklyn, jumped off the pier at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, last night. A watchman pulled her out of the water, but she had no power to stand. Mrs. Koelle said that the woman probably was Mrs. L. M. Helder, an acquaintance of hers since girlhood. She was 50 years old. Her husband and her five children had died and her friends intended to put her in a home in Manhattan, and she was too feeble to work. She had told Mrs. Koelle that she would rather die than go to a home.

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DANDRUFF AND DRY, THIN, FALLING HAIR. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Afford a Speedy, Economical and Agreeable Treatment. To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove cruds, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair of women, the following special treatment has been found most effective. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Apply additional parting about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair.

Advertisement of JOHN DAVID

Edited by *Pravda*

SAID a customer of Sours, given to drool, ery, "Your cat has no tail." "How so?" we asked. "Well," he drawled quizzically, "you sell everything a man wears, except hats." So—we've "tailed the cat" and capped our stock with *Roelofs Hats*.

The name *Roelofs* is linked to the very beginnings of hat making in this country. What others carry on as a trade, *Roelofs* carries up to an art. *Roelofs* Hats are style-superlative. *Roelofs* cuts his own furs. *Roelofs* puts into his hats what Stradivarius put into his violins—*ideals*.

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PEACE IN BENNSALEER. Joseph Murphy, Son of the Late Ex-Senator, is County Democratic Leader. Troy, N. Y., Aug. 22.—At a harmonious meeting of all factions of the Democratic party in Bennsaleer county held in this city this afternoon Joseph J. Murphy, a son of the late ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., was unanimously chosen party leader and ex-Mayor Daniel E. Conway was indorsed for State committee man to succeed the late Francis J. Mollary.

The Mansfield 12 West 44th St., in the centre of the city, surrounded by all the leading clubs, is a modern fireproof building with restaurant and hotel service. An apartment of 2 or 3 rooms with bath so situated will make an ideal home for any gentleman bachelor. Apply premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 45 Pine Street.

MARRIED. HARDING-COOPER. On August 22, 1911, by Dr. Stanley B. Roberts, Maude Helene Jewell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cooper of Minneapolis, Minn., to George Chamberlain Harding of New York.

SCHULBERG-BREYING. On August 21, in Philadelphia, Otto F. Schuller of New York to Miss Anna Breying of Düsseldorf.

DIED. CONLEY—Elizabeth (young), aged 65 years. Funeral: The First Presbyterian Church, 201 West 24th Street, FRANK L. CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

CURLEY. On July 30, 1911, at Badagskva, Alaska, John Curley.

Federal services at St. Charles (Baroque) Church, St. Ann, place and Lexington (Brooklyn) on Wednesday morning August 23, at 11 o'clock. The members of the Board (Catholic) Organ Society, Emerald Baroque Society, and St. Patrick's Society are invited to attend the solemn requiem mass at 10 o'clock.

GATES.—Services for the late John W. Gates, who died in Paris, France, August 3, 1911, will be conducted by the Rev. Wallace MacMillen at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be placed in the receiving vault at Woodlawn Cemetery.

GRANDES.—At Caldwell, N. J., on Monday, August 21, 1911, Anna King Grande, widow of George H. Grande, funeral private.

LENT.—On Monday, August 21, at Thanksgiving, N. Y., Mester Burden Lent, wife of J. B. Lent, funeral private.

Bellevue Hospital in the 85th year of her age. Services will be held at her late residence on Wednesday, August 23, at 10 o'clock. Funeral private.

MACDONALD.—On August 21, at her residence, Rosebank Cottage, Chiffon, Staten Island, N. Y., funeral private.

Funeral services at 40 West 14th Street, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be placed in the receiving vault at Woodlawn Cemetery.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23rd St. Chapels, Ambulance Service. Tel. 1324 Chelsea