

POLITICS HOLDS BACK TRADE

OPINION OF 10,000 REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN.

They Have Been Searching for Causes and Believe They Have Found Them Will Try to Remove Hindering Political Barriers from the Highways of Business.

There is not much cheer in a report issued today by the National Association of Manufacturers based on a canvass of sixty-seven general industries. The report says that business this year has been worse than last year and that the prospect for 1912 is discouraging unless political agitation can be checked.

The report was prepared by Henry Harrison Lewis. There are 3,700 members of the association, but the investigation was not confined to members. Twenty thousand letters were sent to the business men of the country and 10,000 replies were received. On the information contained in these replies the report is based.

The questions related to business done since December, 1910, the present condition of the particular industry and the prospects of 1912, with a request for suggestions as to what was responsible for business depression and the remedy. The writers were informed that whatever information they imparted would be treated as confidential unless they had no objection to it being made public. The remedies suggested were classified as follows:

Cessation of political agitation, cessation of tariff agitation, amend or improve the Sherman act, Federal incorporation and regulation of trusts, more national and individual confidence, an improved system of banking and currency, governmental regulation of the labor trust with all other legal combinations in restraint of trade and increased export trade and rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

"It is decidedly of note," the report says, "that fully 90 per cent. of the opinions expressed demand a cessation of political agitation. The belief that our industrial ills are the result of political agitation is profound and widespread, and there is no question that our business men are determined to remove the disturbing element."

The questions asked in the circular sent to the representatives of industries was one dealing with the present and the past for 1912. The report says: "This question was divided into four classifications—poor, fair, good and excellent. Of the sixty-seven distinct industries few show hopefulness of the future and the majority discouragement. The report adds:

"This in itself is rather depressing, but the impression is qualified by the personal statements of the contributors which say in good part that future conditions depend on the success of our political and systematic effort to check the reign of political agitation. In other words, depression as to future prosperity is a state of mind and not a physical condition.

The foregoing comprehensive review of the present and the past of our industries is a good part of the report. The report says, by the following inventory of the nation's basic wealth:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes: Estimated wealth of United States, Federal Reserve, National Bank, Money, Bank deposits, etc.

Taking up the general situation the report says:

That politics played for personal motives is the direct and menacing cause of the present unsatisfactory business conditions is practically the unanimous opinion of the ten thousand manufacturers, financiers, railroad officials and commercial organizations. This opinion, hinted at first in 1909, more strongly suggested in 1910, and now boldly and aggressively asserted, is remarkable in its unanimity of source.

The manufacturers representing every industry, financiers of national reputation, important railway officials and commercial organizations in large industrial centers are practically one in their firm conviction that as a nation and our business activities as a whole are suffering because politics has run mad in this country.

The peculiar and impressive feature of this conviction, which in its widespread representation is practically national, is its unanimity. There has been no concerted effort to focus the truth in conducting this canvass. I simply asked for "brief suggestions which may tend to improve trade conditions."

The replies are beyond dispute in their meaning. They place the responsibility and the blame for business unrest upon the demagogic politicians, and these ten thousand business men are firm in their demand that political agitation cease. No one can read the opinions without feeling the deadly earnestness of the writers. None can weigh the analysis without an impression that business interests are fully convinced that politics as played by the irresponsible demagogue is seriously jeopardizing the country's prosperity.

The interesting thing is that this movement is absolutely non-political. Party lines are ignored, these business men are neither Republican nor Democratic. They are nothing for William Howard Taft or Woodrow Wilson, all they want is peace and the prosperity brought by peace. They want absolute rest and an opportunity to do business in a legitimate manner without political interference or any one of the ills of so-called progressivism.

There is no doubting their temper. Some have Taft and fervently consign him to the limbo of political hussies; others lay the source of their troubles to Roosevelt and all down upon his head the anathema of outraged commercial activity, some boldly advocate the election of a President only once in eight years, and still others pathetically suggest that the Capitol at Washington be locked for an indefinite period. With all this however, is a tinge of optimism and an attempt to make the best of the situation—a typical American sense of humor which lightens tragedy with philosophical fatalism.

Most men care nothing for the niceties of politics nor for the stimulus by way and subterranean channels of party ambition. The triumph of personal leadership or the election of this candidate or that is of absolutely no moment in comparison with the opportunity to do business in a legitimate business way.

It is pointed out that fundamentally the nation is sound, the crops fair, speculation has slowed down materially, there are no international disturbances, no serious outbreak of labor, no legitimate disturbing element calculated to affect commerce, yet business is uneasy and restless and the commercial pulse apprehensive. This condition is due, according to the unanimous belief of business men in every industry, to the efforts on the part of demagogic self-seekers to secure political power at any cost. There is firm conviction in the minds not only of industrial leaders as well as that of legitimate commerce as well as that the struggle between the great political powers for control has depressed

THE PRUDENT INVESTOR

does not risk his principal in speculative enterprises but seeks an investment which is unquestionably safe.

No investment is more profitable, in the long run, than our Guaranteed Mortgage.

You can put out, at any time, any amount from \$200 up with the protection of our guarantee.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Capital & Surplus - \$8,500,000 176 B. W. N. Y., 175 Remond St., B. Klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

business to a point where panic almost menaces the country.

Every channel of trade, especially those industries directly concerned with the material development of the nation, shows that progressivism has had, conservatism is strongly accentuated and retrenchment in industrial activity makes an important feature in personal and corporate conduct. The strongest impression gained from the information supplied by the association's correspondents is that "business on the whole is unsatisfactory and ununiform. Conditions of trade in all its ramifications," the report says, "sales, collections, present status and prospects for the future, are unsatisfactory. There is this much comfort in the report:

Behind this, however, is another impression obtained from the opinions and suggestions contributed by the various industrial concerns. In commenting on the last decade, it reads a number of these expressed themselves as hopeful of the future because, in their opinion, the reason for the present trade depression has been found and a remedy surely will follow in due course of time.

Many eyes do not blame in good part the present situation is not without its industrial advantage that in fact the country needs a drastic lesson as a curative for the irrational, speculative spirit of the last decade. Others think that the business men are themselves to blame in good part and have practically invited the ills which have come upon them. And still others welcome the opportunity to give a blow to the demagogic political octopus which is paralyzing the nation's industries.

The report, which carries a table to bear out its conclusions, contains a general analysis of the business of the country with comments thereon. Industries directly connected with luxuries and possibly indirectly connected with the most depressed. The report says:

Practically every industry closely allied with building or railway construction is depressed. These include: Structural iron and steel, lumber, paints and varnishes, cement and clay, plate and window glass, the hardware of the working machinery and iron working machinery.

Textiles are also depressed, but not to the same extent. Finished clothing is unchanged from last year, while haberdashery shows only a slight decrease in volume of trade. This is of course due to the fact that clothing is necessary and suffers only in times of the utmost depression.

It will be seen that cotton and prints are slightly increased, while woollens remain unchanged. The blame is being placed on tariff agitation, a carpets and rug-making business rather than actual necessities, are with luxuries and still below normal.

Industries directly connected with the manufacture of necessities such as cereals and sugar and its by-products, are practically normal, a perfectly obvious condition. Food animals and their by-products are rather below other food industries, due to the fact that the price of food is depressed. Industrial depression more or less is confined to meat, and, second, that the packing industry just at present is inclined to pessimism because of certain well known legal complications.

The leather trades, except boots and shoes, show improvement, but not to any considerable degree. Lower boots and shoes are sold, but only because prevalent impressions of dull times create greater demand. The leather trades, in fact, reflect a decrease in consumption, due to a cessation of activities in all manufacturing.

An interesting and illuminating development is found in the agricultural implement industry. This is particularly important because the whole of agriculture in this country is considered to represent prosperity in the farming trade, certainly a fundamental industry. The tables show uneasiness and some pessimism in sales, collections, present condition and future prospects. This condition has its qualifying features.

The industry shows depression because farmers are notoriously conservative in the purchase of mechanical aids, and are among the last of the classes to economize, and secondly the manufacturers, especially the so-called trusts, are like the packers and the lumbermen rather inclined to pessimism in these days of the Sherman law's application. I would say, therefore, that depression in the agricultural implement industry must be viewed with due regard to actual facts.

A significant indication of conditions is shown in the paper box and bag industry. This, however, and steel has long been considered the reliable barometer of trade. "As steel goes so goes prosperity" is an ancient axiom. Reflection, however, will lend credence to the fact that in these days of packages and cases, when practically all small consumer products are delivered in packages to the consumer, the manufacturer of paper boxes and bags must rise or fall with the increase or decrease of general trade. It is significant, therefore, to note that this industry is not quite so prosperous as last year.

Conditions in the industries manufacturing mail and spirituous liquors and what might be considered the allied industry of bottles and glassware reflect the depression noticed in other industries. It is not necessary to be understood that much of the pessimism comes from the persistent warfare of the prohibitionists.

The report contains opinions from business men. Alva B. Johnson, president of the National Competitive Works, which employs 18,000 men, writes:

The greatest encouragement which could be given to business conditions would be the cessation by the Government of its tax upon corporate interests to give business an opportunity to recover from the attacks upon it by Government and hostile legislation to which it has so long been subjected.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, through its president, G. E. Hodson, said:

There must be a cessation of attacks and the encouragement on the rights of corporate interests, thereby making possible an early restoration of confidence and a return to more normal conditions, which, if not admitted, is so necessary to the successful conduct of business.

Henry R. Towne, president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company and president of the National Manufacturers Association, suggests a speedy settlement of the Sherman anti-trust act so that it will apply to trade associations as well as large corporations.

Charles A. Schieren, Jr., treasurer of the Charles A. Schieren Company of Brooklyn, writes:

The Sherman act question should be settled once for all. Congress should revise the tariff list or leave it alone for a term of years. Conditions demand the enactment of a law providing a modern currency and banking system somewhat similar to that of England and Germany, and we should provide for an American merchant marine.

"The formation of a well defined policy in respect to tariff matters," said the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, "as well as the Government's attitude toward large corporations, will in our opinion

do much to promote business interests."

"Let there be less legislation against the railroads," says the Dayton Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio, "and allow them to have rates subject to efficient management, to pay a reasonable return upon the capital required for all necessary improvements."

The report puts the right up to the politicians to mend their ways and concludes:

It is obvious that our business interests have taken time from their respective pursuits intelligently to analyze present conditions and have reached the firm conviction that under no circumstances are they receiving a "square deal." They place the responsibility for present unsatisfactory conditions, rightly or wrongly, upon the politicians, and they believe they are right.

They hold political activity responsible for the apparent indiscriminate and ill-headed prosecution of the tariff, for the attacks on the tariff, for the harmful uncertainty of legal enforcements, for the apparent penalizing of railways and for the radical vagaries of national and state legislation.

Legitimate business interests are unreasonable in its desire for peace and a cessation of agitation. It believes in and is willing to assist to the full extent of its powers in the enforcement of laws, but deprecates violent and anarchistic agitation in the enforcement of laws. The country prospered from both the unnecessary fears and the actual menace of monopoly by bringing industrial organizations, including both capital and labor, under some satisfactory form of governmental regulation and control.

And in the meantime it is well for the politicians of all parties to understand that we now have in this country a powerful force represented by an aggrieved business which has determined to exercise its power at the polls. This force, held together by the bond of common interests and entirely independent of party lines, is watching both men and measures. And it will vote, practically to a man, for the candidates who will curb agitation and restore business prosperity.

OLD HOMESTEAD HOTEL BURNS

Two Cottages Also Destroyed—Prosecutor Says Fire Was Incendiary.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—The Old Homestead Hotel at Bay Head and two cottages near it were destroyed by fire early this morning. The Public Prosecutor's office is making an investigation and has indicated that the fire was of incendiary origin. John Jones, a caretaker employed in the hotel, which was closed for the winter, was arrested and held by order of Assistant Prosecutor W. Howard Jeffrey of Toms River as a material witness. Mr. Jeffrey said he expected further arrests would be made within a few hours.

The cottages destroyed were owned by Carl Priest, druggist of Princeton, and Mrs. W. F. Jones of New York. Neither was occupied at the time. Mrs. Jones is said to be in Canada. The cottage of William G. McAdoo, the president of the Hudson tunnel, was 100 yards away from the hotel, but because of the direction of the wind, was not damaged.

The fire was first seen at 3 o'clock this morning by Mrs. Alvah Strickland, wife of Mayor Strickland. Mrs. Strickland, unable to sleep, saw the reflection of the flames on her bedroom wall. She called her husband and he telephoned the alarm to the Point Pleasant fire department, which has a steamer. Hop was also called for from Brielle, Manassquan and Spring Lake. There was no water near by and the engines had to pump the water from the bay, 300 feet away.

The hotel was a frame structure containing about thirty rooms and was owned by Thomas Fearon, with his wife in charge. The fire broke out in the room from Bay Head to Lakewood. The loss, so far as the hotel is concerned, is estimated at about \$10,000. The loss of the two cottages is not yet ascertained. The hotel property is said to have been fully insured.

A little after 3 o'clock on Friday morning the crew of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was returning from the fourth floor of the hotel. The train, which had six engines, was stopped, and the crew caused an alarm to be sent in. The Point Pleasant engine and truck went over and the fire was put out. Two other fires were also put out that morning. The fire was from the Point Pleasant station figured in fighting all three fires.

BOUNCED OUT OF THEIR AUTO.

Wife and Two-Year-Old Son of M. F. Tupper—Child Dies on Way to Hospital.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 26.—The wife of Mordred F. Tupper of Ridgedale, N. J., and her two-year-old son, David, were bounced out of the seat of the family motor car and over the back to the roadway in Leonia this afternoon. The child's skull was fractured. A passing automobile owner volunteered to get to the Englewood Hospital with the unconscious boy in record time, but the boy breathed his last near the entrance to the hospital.

Mr. Tupper, who has a jewelry business at 76 West Thirty-fifth street, anhattan, was driving the car at the time of the accident. He said:

"I had been to Englewood on a little business and was returning home when the accident happened. When I just passed the Grand avenue and Fort Lee road crossing when my little daughter, Jeanette, 7 years old, who was occupying the tonneau seat, suddenly fell out. David, I tagged me on the shoulder and screamed, 'Papa, stop the car; mamma and David were thrown out. I glanced around and saw that my wife and baby were missing."

"Then I stopped the car and looking back again saw them lying in the middle of the road, both perfectly still. My baby's head was displayed on the ground and covered my wife's face. The trip to the hospital will ever be a nightmare to me."

The crossing is a bad one for autos, the depression being sudden and flagstones used as a sort of gutter.

"I was not travelling more than twelve miles an hour as I went over this hump and gutter," Mr. Tupper said, "but realized the car had gone on an unusual degree. At the time our baby sat on my wife's knee, but I am puzzled to know how they could have been shot out of the seat and over the back of the car, which is well up."

Mrs. Tupper's head and face were severely cut and her body is badly bruised. She suffered from shock, but the hospital surgeons do not consider her injuries mortal.

PENNA. STATION YEAR OLD.

10,000,000 Passengers Used It in 12 Months—Some Other Figures.

This morning at 12-01 o'clock the first year of operation of the new Pennsylvania Station was completed. In the year approximately 10,000,000 passengers used the station. There was not in the year a single serious accident on the entire New York terminal division, and of the 11,942 trains operated in and out of the station 90.59 per cent. of them made schedule time over the division.

Pennsylvania Station employees whose duties have solely to do with operating trains and accommodating the patrons of the railroad. In the first year of the operation of the East 21st 1,929,320 tickets were sold. Approximately 1,500,000 pieces of baggage were handled and hundreds of thousands of parcels checked. There were 290,197 taxi-cab calls and the bureau of information, at which telephone inquiries alone are received, answered 377,714 calls, more than a thousand a day.

It is a coincidence that the opening of the rapid transit line to Park place, Newark, came on the day before the anniversary of the opening of the station.

MORE DEPENDENT FAMILIES

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING BLAMED.

Charity Organization Society Reports an Increase of 9 to 13 Per Cent. in the Year Just Ended—Unskilled Laborers Especially Have Had Hard Times.

The annual report of the Charity Organization Society, made public to-day, shows a marked increase in the number of dependent families in New York, for which the report blames—at least in part—industrial conditions and the high cost of living. The number of families helped by the society in each month of 1910-11 is greater than for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The year closed with 1,670 families under care, which is 9 per cent. more than at the beginning of the year. Altogether 6,672 families were "under treatment," an increase of 13 per cent. over 1910-11.

On this point, the report says that industrial conditions during the year have been generally less favorable for unskilled laborers, "and particularly for that group engaged in seasonal and casual labor from which the main body of dependent families is derived." The society finds that the change in these conditions has not been great enough, however, to cause serious consequences, "were it not for the steadily maintained high cost of living which came and remains unaccompanied by any corresponding increase in wages."

The testimony received by the society from its district committees indicates that if this condition of affairs continues the term "poor" must embrace a larger group each year. "Many families," the report states, "have been obliged to move to poorer quarters, though the expedient more usually adapted is to take lodgers. In either case the net result is increased overcrowding of rooms, to the detriment of health and morals."

Desertion by the husband, the society finds, "continues to be a prominent and apparently a constant cause of dependent families. The society had under its care 592 deserted families in the year 1910-11, of which 577 had been deserted by the husband and father. The society suggests that the law would be strengthened as a deterrent and reformative influence if it provided some means of compulsory labor for men convicted of desertion with payment of moderate wages to their families.

Although the number of families cared for increased the amount of "material relief" obtained and used by the society was 1 per cent. less than the amount for the preceding year, or \$78,343.89.

The report points out that "material relief" was given in less than half the cases under care. It is the policy of the society to provide, if possible, adequate and liberal material relief "when the real need of the family can be met by such action." The society considers, however, that it is "a higher form of service to induce and help families to become self-supporting when possible without such assistance."

Taking up the city by districts the society finds that overcrowding tends to increase in Greenwich village and the district to the south of it, "many of the old houses being torn down to be replaced by business structures. The committee in charge of the district feels the need of more adequate accommodations for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis and states that a general hospital near the Battery would be a welcome addition to the present facilities. The committee has found many children at work on artificial flowers in the evening after returning from school and urges that the law be taken to abolish this form of child labor.

In the Chelsea district one of the marked features of the present situation is the misery caused by the irregular and insufficient employment of casual laborers, particularly longshoremen. The periods of enforced idleness, the local committee finds, breed intemperance and the physical effects of unemployment are constantly apparent.

The report adds:

"The ill-effects of unemployment have been attracted also by the large number of young men suffering from heart trouble caused in many cases by overexertion.

In its efforts to find work for men out of employment the society was able in the year just passed to get "permanent" work that is, work likely to be continuous and certain to last three months, for 161 men and temporary work for 207. The figures for the preceding year were 87 and 134 respectively. The report ascribes the falling off to the inability to place as many men in the new city as in the old city and to "unfavorable housing and working conditions existing in many of the labor camps."

One of the objects of the society on which the report lays special stress is the work for the prevention of tuberculosis, particularly in the opening of fresh air classes for children likely to contract the disease and temporary work for the society joined and which resulted in increasing the number of city hospital beds available for tubercular patients by 1,500, making a total of approximately 4,700 beds.

The total receipts of the society for the year ended September 30 were \$291,955.85.

ACCUSE A DESERTER.

Battleship Tar In Uniform Is Held for Highway Robbery.

Henry Forbriger wore the sailor's uniform of the United States navy when he was arraigned in Yorkville police court yesterday on a charge of highway robbery. He said he was a member of the crew of the battleship Nebraska at the Police College on the East Twenty-second street station, who made the arrest, said he had been informed by the Brooklyn navy yard authorities that Henry Forbriger had left the Nebraska at the time the warships recently assembled in this port.

The prisoner in court said that his parents live on Pine street, Covington, Ky.

Justave Johnson, a club steward who lives at 129 East Sixty-third street, was assaulted and robbed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning on Twenty-ninth street near Second avenue. He was intoxicated when he was robbed and took \$35 from his pockets. He made an outcry and his assailants ran away. Policeman Kollman arrested a fleeing sailor who said he was Forbriger. There was \$45 in the prisoner's pockets. This money, he said, belonged to him. He declared that he did not take part in the robbery.

He was fined \$1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

Review of the year in literature. The hunt for the odd, the strange, and the queer. What the boys and girls are reading and demanding. The literature of fashion and dress.

A score and more of special articles on literary topics, most interesting to lovers of books and select reading. And then there will be two or three pages of reviews and criticism of the latest publications, with special mention of those published for holiday reading and circulation.

CARSTAIRS RYE. One hundred and twenty-two years have simply established more firmly this American whiskey. A blend of the choicest old whiskeys. Try it. STEWART DISTILLING CO. Philadelphia New York Baltimore.

If You are Well Stay Well—by Drinking Still Rock Water. The very best and most palatable of all natural, uncharged waters. From the Famous White Rock Springs, Waukesha, Wis., U.S.A. At leading Grocers, Restaurants, Drugstores, etc.

MINISTERS SPEAK FOR PEACE

MANY SERMONS IN SUPPORT OF TAFT AND TREATIES.

Duty of the Church to Come Out in Favor of Arbitration, Says Rev. Manning at Trinity Church. Rev. Brown, N. Y. U., and Dr. Jowett Praise Mr. Taft.

Many of the ministers of the city discussed universal peace in their sermons yesterday in response to an appeal to help President Taft secure arbitration treaties. There is an indomitable movement to back up Mr. Taft.

At old Trinity the Rev. William T. Manning, the rector, said:

"Just as surely as it is right for the clergy and the church to speak out in favor of a particular measure for the suppression of white slavery, or for the lessening of drunkenness and gambling, or for the repression of any other form of sin, so it is right for them to speak out in favor of a particular measure for the substitution, wherever possible, of arbitration for war, provided they believe that the proposed measure will help toward the desired result." He added:

"I shall not attempt here to discuss the details of the treaties. These you can examine and I think ought to examine for yourselves. I will say, however, that in my own opinion they provide with as much certainty as any human arrangement can that a just hearing shall be given to the disputes which it is agreed shall be arbitrated, and that the proper interests of each nation shall be fully protected. The only ground that I can myself conceive for the rejection of these treaties would be the ground that we are unwilling to submit to arbitration any matters except special cases as they arise in which we are sure that the decision will be in our favor. And this means the rejection of the whole principle of arbitration."

But this is not the spirit of the American people. Ours is not the rough and brutal patriotism, so-called, which says "My country, right or wrong." Ours is the patriotism which says "My country, please God, shall never desire anything or stoop to anything lower than the right."

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University was the one chosen to speak on international peace from the pulpit of St. James' Episcopal Church in The Bronx yesterday. He dwelt especially on the responsibility of the university in rising to meet the newer conditions of fraternal brotherhood of the nations. Then concretely he commented upon the steps that had already been taken in the direction of universal peace.

"The arbitration treaties which President Taft has brought to completion are among the most conspicuous centers of the present situation," he said. "There are probably very few of those who have read these documents to whom they are altogether satisfactory. How hard the representatives of the two great English speaking peoples have toiled at this undertaking is made sufficiently clear by one of their treaty words: 'justifiable.' Never, even with such a word in its text, even with its labored modification of the proposal to arbitrate all disputes, the treaty with Great Britain represents the next step on the way to the reign of law among the nations and it is to be hoped that it will be ratified by the Senate at its session of the coming winter."

"It is a unique and golden opportunity which our country has of taking the lead of this new movement of civilization. We may well labor and pray that she may not fail in the part that has been given her to do."

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, preaching yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on the subject of peace, called upon the people in the churches "by prayer and speech and deed" to strengthen and uphold President Taft in his effort to put through the pending arbitration treaties.

The peacemaker had much to do in the world, said Dr. Jowett. "There is a glaring wrong between man and man, and there are crooked and unholy relations between class and class and these must be rectified before peace is found. On the subject of international peace he said:

Look around on the perilous elements with which we have to deal. There is the unhealthy and obtrusive emphasis of armaments. Everywhere they are given pre-eminence. At coronations and all state ceremonies they have first place to the subordination of captains of industry and the leaders of literature and science and art.

Mr. Jowett spoke of Mr. Taft's peace proposals "as a bright light in the troubled day" by which the reign of passion and consequent perils of feverish judgment and precipitate action would be greatly lessened and allayed.

"These proposals register a mighty step forward into the light, and I am firmly convinced that if they are approved, in the ages to come they will constitute no small part of the national glory of this country, and that they will invest with undying honor the memory of the courageous men in whose large statesmanship they were born. Meanwhile the proposals must not be impeded by the silence of the churches or by any lukewarmness in Christian support."

75,000 FOR CHURCH. Gift to Holy Apostles on Its Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

Holy Apostles Episcopal Church, Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, the Rev. Dr. Henry K. Donlinger, rector, celebrated yesterday the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding and announced endowment funds, secured within the last few months and presented as part of this celebration, of \$75,000. Last night Bishop Greer confirmed a class and in his address spoke of St. George's celebration of 100 years on the East Side and Holy Apostles' seventy-five years on the West.

Holy Apostles had its beginning in a Sunday school. Services were transferred from place to place until in the early '40s the present site was given by a vestryman and the beginning of a permanent home made.

MEMORIAL TO DEAD BISHOP. Announced at Celebration of Calvary Episcopal's 75th Birthday.

The construction of a rededication, to be a memorial of the late Bishop Satterlee of Washington, was announced at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, yesterday when services celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the parish were conducted.

The memorial will cost \$4,000 to \$5,000, and \$1,500 more will be necessary to make alterations for it. The outcome will be a great improvement in the way of a less dark channel. Plans for the memorial have already been drawn, and yesterday as part of the anniversary service the money was given to pay for it. The celebration was begun on Saturday and concluded last night with a musical service.

Yesterday morning Bishop Greer of New York, Bishop Harding of Washington, the successor of Bishop Satterlee and ex-assistant at Calvary, Dean Grover of the Cathedral of St. John, Archbishop Nelson of New York, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Tomkins of Philadelphia and the Rev. Dr. James Goodwin of Hartford took part in the service. The two Bishops extended greetings to the parish and the Rev. Dr. Tomkins preached the sermon. In the procession were James J. Goodwin, George Zabriske, wardens, and Henry Parish, Jr., Robert Endicott, Q. Irving Clark, Spencer Aldrich, Charles Le Boutillier, Blair S. Williams, F. W. Rhineland and J. Philip Bankard, vestrymen. Henry Parish was also in the procession, headed by the new rector, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick.

CONNECTICUT GETS REARDON.

Has Him Extradited While He Is Under Bail in Federal Court.

Harry H. Reardon, a salesman of the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company, now under \$3,500 bail on charge of using the United States mails to defraud, was rearrested on Saturday night in front of 51 Wall street by a Headquarters detective on an extradition warrant issued by Gov. Dix. He is wanted in Williamam, Conn., on a charge of embezzlement. Sheriff Sibley of that town took charge of the prisoner and lodged him in the Mulberry street station house. Early yesterday morning Magistrate McQuade turned him over to the Sheriff.

The Brill Twenty Winter Overcoats and Suits at \$20. Far better than any at that price. The fabrics are better, the patterns are better and they've the distinctive appearance and the style, which clever tailoring imparts to clothing. Think of the best \$20 Overcoat or Suit you ever had, then bear in mind that the Brill Twenty is better. For Men and Young Men. Brill Brothers. BROADWAY at 49th ST. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St. 47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th Street, at 3d Ave. UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway. Harlem Store Open Every Evening.

Have a Case of This Beer Sent Home! Skillfully Brewed from the Best Malt and Hops. Imperial Beer Gold Label. Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Weers, New York. Retailer furnished by dealer. is a Fine, Pure, Wholesome Family Drink!

THE SUN is becoming famous for its Literary Supplements. The one of October 21st attracted widespread attention. Now it's going to have another. This one is to be published on the 2nd of December and it will be fragrant with the joy and gladness of Yuletide festivity. An article on Christmas literature, famous Christmas stories and the famous men who wrote them. A dozen interviews with the authors who are the literary lions of the day. A description of a wonderful book on Japanese Art and Artists. The best sellers of fifteen years ago and how they have disappeared. The personal traits and literary habits of the writers of successful books are always exceedingly interesting. This number will contain a plenitude of gossip and news about Authors and their work, how their ideas and plots are evolved, and how the finished product is produced. Review of the year in literature. The hunt for the odd, the strange, and the queer. What the boys and girls are reading and demanding. The literature of fashion and dress. A score and more of special articles on literary topics, most interesting to lovers of books and select reading. And then there will be two or three pages of reviews and criticism of the latest publications, with special mention of those published for holiday reading and circulation.