TAFT'S PROSPECTS IN OHIO AND INDIANA

Dispassionate Observers Say He Will Get Delegations From Both States.

OHIO'S TO BE NEARLY SOLID

Foraker and His Friends Much More Friendly to Taft Than Recently.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. Among President Taft's visitors at the White House today were several dispassionate observers of the situation in Ohio and Indiana. They first took up Ohio with the President and said that outside of the northern counties the State was loyal to the support of the President and his policies. They admitted that in Cleveland and Toledo and one or two other northern counties there existed a strong anti-Taft sentiment. They believed that Senator Burton and others were aware of this sentiment. They did not believe that it had been provoked by the attitude of James R. Garfield, but rather was due to a personal liking for the ex-President.

Nothing was glossed over concerning the remaining counties in the State. There had been a great deal of dissatisfaction, particularly in Hamilton county, and this dissatisfaction had been recorded in the polls on last election day. The President's veto of the wool bill last winter had provoked critical comment in the growing counties of the State. On the whole there was a genuine respect and admiration for the President and his general policies, and the President's visitors were of the belief that he could count on almost a solid delegation from the State in the next national convention.

It was asserted as if by authority that Senator Foraker and Foraker's friends were very much more friendly to the President and his administration than recently and that their old hostility to Taft had remitted and was even being lessened and more pronounced yet in Indiana. Concerning Indiana the President's guests said that without the slightest shadow of a doubt he would have a solid delegation from that State to the national convention. It was added that the Republican State organization had thoroughly rooted the Beveridge control and that it was now in the hands of Republicans who believed in the President and insisted on his renomination. It was furthermore declared that this improved condition of affairs in the Hoosier State was due largely if not almost entirely to Senator Harry S. New, Republican national committeeman for the State and the Republican contingent with which New had surrounded himself.

The President's visitors after leaving the White House said that Taft would remain a candidate if he had only one delegate in the convention at his back. They were satisfied that from this time on the President's friends were to begin operations in the various States where discontent and dissatisfaction have been most prominent.

There are all sorts of reports hereabout to the effect that Postmaster-General Hitchcock, whose preliminary work in the spring of 1908 in Southern and other States in Taft's behalf, has been somewhat nettled over the recent attitude of the Republican national committee in practically setting him aside in his efforts to secure Harry New's election as chairman of the sub-committee of arrangements for the national convention. It was asserted on the best of authority today that if Mr. Hitchcock was annoyed in that act he has practically recovered his equanimity.

The Hitchcock-New differences arose out of an episode in the national committee's meeting in Chicago in 1908, when the committee was hearing the contests from the various States. Now was chairman of the committee and Hitchcock was one of the committee's officials. New objected to Hitchcock appearing before the committee with the proxies of several national committeemen at his command and voting on those proxies in the contest. Hitchcock paid no heed to New's criticisms and objections, and finally one day he removed him from his place on the national committee. Subsequently when Hitchcock was made chairman of the national committee he refused New a place on the executive committee, and thus for four years Indiana has been without a representative on the executive committee which is the powerful committee of the national body. For many years Indiana had a place on that committee. In the campaign of 1908 the Republicans of Indiana without doubt resented Hitchcock's work for Taft only carried the State by 1,100 while Thomas R. Marshall, a Democrat, was elected Governor. There were times during the campaign of 1908 when the most astute Republican believed that the President would lose the State.

NEW MEXICO A STATE.

President Taft Signs the Proclamation Admitting It to the Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Taft today signed the proclamation admitting New Mexico to the Union. The ceremony took place in the President's office. Several members of the Cabinet, including Secretaries MacVeagh, Fisher and Meyer and Postmaster-General Hitchcock, and a delegation of prominent New Mexicans, among them Congressmen-elect Curry and Ferguson and former Delegate Andrews witnessed the signing of the proclamation. The President affixed his signature to it in duplicate. The original will be preserved in the State Department and the duplicate will be turned over to the New Mexico Historical Association. The pen with which the proclamations were signed will also be turned over to the new State.

The signing of the proclamation is the last official act necessary to complete the admission of New Mexico into the Union. Congressmen-elect Curry and Ferguson will present their credentials in the House of Representatives on Monday and will take their seats. The long fight for statehood has been completed. It has extended over a quarter of a century. There will now be forty-seven stars in the flag.

AGAINST OPEN CAUCUS.

Democratic Congressmen Opposed, but Will Publish a Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Democrats in the House were in caucus this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock. They filled a number of committee vacancies, listened to a lot of speeches and by a big majority rejected the proposition for open party caucuses in the future. They did, however, adopt a resolution providing that hereafter a caucus journal shall be published after each meeting and that there shall be entered upon it, at the expressed desire of one-fifth of those present, the yeas and nays on any question.

Another resolution forbids admission to the caucus to any persons except Democratic members of the House, a caucus journal clerk and other necessary employees. J. J. O'Byrne of Jersey City, private secretary to Representative Hughes of New Jersey, was appointed caucus journal clerk.

Norman E. Mack at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Norman E. Mack of New York, chairman of the Democratic national committee, called at the White House this morning to pay his respects to President Taft.

SAYS T. R. WAS BLUFFED.

La Follette Sure He Would Not Have Been Fooled in 1907.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 6.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin finished his tour of Illinois in this city to-day with a speech at the Grand Opera House which was at first so coldly received as to indicate that the progressive movement so far had not many followers in Uncle Joe Cannon's home town.

He aroused more interest later when he charged that the 1907 panic was a manufactured one, saying a Wall Street group put a big bluff over on Roosevelt and that he (La Follette) would have "called" it. This was the first time the Senator had mentioned Roosevelt since entering Illinois.

Senator La Follette arrived here today over the Wabash Railroad from East St. Louis. The reception committee which was to have met him was toasting its toes in a local hotel and the band which was to have escorted the party from the station to the hotel was in a neighboring saloon getting a drink. The result was that La Follette, Senator Jones, Senator Magill and the remainder of the party had to walk through a blizzard to the hotel where they were presented to the reception committee composed of local citizens.

When the speaking opened at the theatre Senator La Follette began a set speech having to do with Alaska and conservation. After speaking a few moments on this La Follette saw that it did not take with the audience and he switched to speeches which he had numbered 3, 4 and 5. No. 5, which had to do with Wall Street and present banking methods, seemed to meet with the approval of the audience and he continued it. He paid his respects to Wall Street, and told why Wall Street and the money interests had caused the last panic. When Senator La Follette referred to J. Pierpont Morgan and the visit to President Roosevelt at which a panic was predicted unless United States Steel took over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company a man in the audience interrupted the speech by asking:

"And Teddy?"

Pausing and walking forward to the footlights of the stage the Senator delivered this question and answer:

"Do you know what I would have done had some one come to me with that proposition? I would have called their bluff."

GAYNOR TO ENGINEERS.

The Mayor a Speaker at Their Ninth Annual Dinner.

Mayor Gaynor, President Lawson Purdy of the Department of Taxes and Assessments and Dr. Finley of the College of the City of New York last night spoke to about 250 municipal engineers and their guests at the ninth annual dinner of the engineers at the Hotel Savoy. Mayor Gaynor praised the work being done on the Catskill aqueduct and he had with him a volume which told of the ancient engineering feats from which at intervals he read extracts.

Henry W. Vogel, president of the organization, presided. Mayor Gaynor sat at Mr. Vogel's right. At the guest table also were George S. Rice, Irving D. Bush, Lawson Purdy, Borough President Cyrus Miller of The Bronx, Edgar Elliott of Indianapolis and Lieut. Harris of the Navy.

Among the diners also were Paul Azbill of Indianapolis, Col. William S. Black, the army engineer, J. Waldo Smith, Commissioner John E. Eustis of the Public Service Commission, John G. Horgan, M. H. Ryan, Robert Ridgway, Prof. Charles P. Berkey, Commissioner Thompson, Chief Engineer De Verona, George Burrows, Merritt H. Smith, James F. Sanborn, Frank Parsons, Martin J. Ungrich and Walter E. Spear.

Mayor Gaynor stood, was theoretically "His Excellency Father Knickerbocker," but the Mayor just talked entertainingly about ancient engineering, although he said early that he never appeals "to the wisdom of the ancients," which brought forth many happy cackles from the assembled engineers.

Lawson Purdy responded to the toast "Appreciation and Condemnation," and Dr. Finley's talk was on "The Future of Great Cities in the Light of History."

CUMMINS OWES $5,000,000.

Tells What Security Carnegie Has on His $2,100,000 Loan.

William J. Cummins, formerly a director of the Carnegie Trust Company, who was recently convicted of grand larceny in misappropriating $140,000 of a trust fund, filed yesterday his schedules in bankruptcy. They show total liabilities of $5,060,812, of which $3,702,102 are secured. The assets consist of real estate, $135,500 in Davidson county, Tenn., a house on South Market street, Nashville, $1,500, two lots in Louise avenue, Nashville, $9,000, mortgage, $4,000; three carriages at Pelham, which he offered to turn over to the receiver, and 1,400 shares of stock of the Wholesale Merchants Warehouse Company, subject to a loan to the company by the Carnegie Trust Company of $60,000, value unknown. The principal secured creditor is Andrew Carnegie, $2,100,000. He is secured by 9,000 shares common and 9,000 preferred stock of the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company, 6,890 shares of the Madison Trust Company, 8,000 shares of the Platt Iron Works Company and 10,000 shares of the Merchants and Manufacturers Securities Company. Among the unsecured creditors are the American National Bank of Nashville, $40,000; the estate of C. C. Dickinson, $91,408; Carnegie Trust Company, $44,383; Empire Trust Company, $125,000; Fourteenth Street Bank, $25,000; E. C. Goshorn, Cincinnati, $75,000; Guardian Trust Company, $75,000; Madison Trust Company, $30,000; Banking Loan and Trust Company, Montgomery, Ala., $25,000; Manning, Maxwell & Moore, $75,000; National Reserve Bank, $100,000; Twelfth Ward Bank, $59,600, and Windsor Trust Company, $75,000.

FEDERAL BISCUIT BOOKS.

Independent Combine Undertook More Than Its Money Ran To.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Federal Biscuit Company of 100 Hudson street, with branches in nine other cities, and Judge Hough appointed Cornelius W. Wickersham receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $250,000, with authority to carry on the business for thirty days. The branches are in Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia, New London, Bridgeport, Lawrence, Mass.; Providence, Detroit, South Bend, Ind., and Montgomery, Ala. The company has a large amount of real estate, machinery, raw materials, &c., worth $250,000. There are 600 creditors scattered all over the United States. The company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on July 20, 1910, with capital stock of $30,000,000, of which $12,000,000 was preferred and $18,000,000 common, to consolidate various independent manufacturers who were not connected with the National Biscuit Company. Acquiring plants in various cities required a good deal of money and left the company, it is said, without sufficient working capital. Efforts have been made to raise $500,000 additional capital. The company had no capital rating at Bradstreet's. A statement recently issued showed liabilities $155,862, of which $53,700 was real estate mortgages, and assets $597,876. Among the assets were equipment, $258,000; land, $51,000; buildings, $112,000, and accounts, $77,000. Since the inventory was made it was stated that the liabilities had been reduced by $55,000. Phelan Beale is attorney for the company.

USES PHYSICAL FORCE IN BEEF CASE BLOW

Government Attorney Seizes Paper Packers' Lawyer Thrusts at Witness.

CHECKS COUP BY DEFENCE

Prosecution Builds Foundation to Show Pool Existed in Three Year Limit.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6. An objection offered in the United States court is seldom accompanied by physical effort, but to-day when an attorney for one of the indicted packers on trial here tendered Jerome Pratt, Government witness, a paper to identify, Special District Attorney Wilkerson made a quick objection and incidentally reached for the paper. Thereby, it is believed, he made short work of what might have been a coup by the defence.

When court opened this morning Mr. Pratt resumed the stand. Friday he developed into the best witness so far produced by the Government. He identified figures on old documents and attributed them to one or more of the indicted packers. This line of questioning went on to-day when he resumed the stand.

Other exhibits in the form of letters, telegrams, notes and statements were offered the witness for identification. These he identified. Suddenly one of the counsel for the defence tendered Pratt a paper upon which was written three or four sets of figures similar to those appearing on papers offered by the Government.

Mr. Wilkerson stepped forward, took the paper from the witness and made an objection. Judge Carpenter sustained the objection.

Col. George T. Buckingham, representing the members of Swift & Co. who are under indictment, then offered an objection to the evidence. He claimed that so far one of his clients had not been mentioned in the hearing of the case. He asked that should the jury finally pass upon the case the defendant packers be treated according to their several interests in the case.

Counsel then asked to canvass the admissibility of the evidence thus far produced. Judge Carpenter has reserved final ruling on the admissibility of this evidence. In presenting its case the Government has gone back to the early '90s to show the plans then in vogue with the "old pool."

Thus it is that all evidence so far introduced covers a period in which even if offence is proved the ten indicted packers are immune under the statute of limitations. But the Government has brought documents into the case which are dated within fourteen months of the time when the packers' offences are subject to the indictment returned in September, 1910.

The Government attorneys' attitude so far has been, figuratively speaking, that no ten story building can stand without a foundation. They are now laying the foundation of a case where the upper stories will depend upon the foundation. These upper stories may be called 1907, 1908, 1909 and the greater part of 1910. When Judge Carpenter saw the attorneys were in for a legal battle he excused the jury until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Pratt was a member of the "star chamber" councils of the National Packing Company until 1906. For a year or more thereafter he was in the employ of Armour & Co. If he knows any of the proceedings of the Tuesday sessions of the National Packing Company subsequent to September, 1907, he has yet to present that evidence.

McREYNOLDS QUITS.

Coal and Tobacco Special Prosecutor Deems That His Work Is Over.

James C. McReynolds has resigned as Special Assistant Attorney-General of the United States to return to the private practice of law at 141 Broadway. Mr. McReynolds was specially engaged by the Government to handle two cases, the prosecution of the American Tobacco Company and the undertaking of the anthracite coal cases. The former case was wound up when the United States Circuit Court approved the American Tobacco Company's dissolution plan and the latter case has now gone to the Supreme Court. Mr. McReynolds said yesterday that he had resigned because the work which had been assigned to him was completed. A decision is expected soon in the anthracite coal cases. If that case should be sent back to a lower court by the Supreme Court he might be reengaged by the Government, but that would be a new contract, so to speak. As Special Assistant Attorney-General he is through.

When the lawyers for the American Tobacco Company laid before the Circuit Court their plan for the disintegration and reorganization of their dissolved corporation Mr. McReynolds said some very uncomplimentary things about the ingenuousness of that scheme. "Speedily consigned to the junk heap," it should have been, according to Mr. McReynolds. But Mr. Wickersham thought differently, approved the plan and it went through in spite of Mr. McReynolds.

ABSORPTION OF LAKE SHORE.

Consent of the Minority Stockholders Not a Prerequisite.

At the office of the New York Central Lines it was said yesterday that the statement that it would be necessary for the Central to acquire all of the minority holdings of the Lake Shore stock before a consolidation of the two companies could be effected was incorrect. The laws of the different States through which the lines run provide for the consolidation of the companies with the approval of the holders of a certain proportion of the stock—usually two-thirds. If the basis proposed is a fair one the law authorizes the consolidation to be made with the consent of the necessary proportion of the stock, even though some of the stockholders may dissent. Of course if the terms are not fair and an attempt is made to impose upon the minority the courts are always open to grant to them proper relief.

On a consolidation the holders of all the stock of the consolidating companies are entitled to receive stock of the consolidated company in exchange for the stock of the constituent companies on the basis of their relative values.

Under the plan which the Central has outlined the purchase of the Lake Shore minority stock is not required.

$30,000,000 New Haven R. R. Notes Sold

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has sold through its fiscal agents, J. P. Morgan & Co., $30,000,000 one year 4 per cent. notes dated January 15, bearing semi-annual coupons and sized in denominations of $5,000 and larger. The issue is offered in Boston by Lee, Higginson & Co. and F. S. Moseley & Co. at par and interest. The notes are a legal investment for Massachusetts savings banks. In January, 1911, the New Haven sold $22,000,000 4½ per cent. notes. The road has coming due before March 1, in addition to those 1911 notes, $7,290,000 other obligations, including $6,400,000 5 per cent. notes. The sale of the new issue will take care of maturities for the first quarter of 1912. It will also enable the company to maintain its cash resources.

What Shall I Drink?

The Question Answered

You really couldn't take a more wholesome stimulant than whiskey with a good mineral water. This, the man of experience knows—and he is generally sure of his whiskey. "Watchman" was put up for this man and his kind—put up in **Non-refillable Bottles,** which insures the constant integrity of the brand.

Ye Olde Watchman Whiskey

(In Non-refillable Bottles)

BUSINESS AS A PAWN IN ELECTIONS A CRIME

George W. Perkins Says Republican Party Platform Has Been Ignored.

WANTS NEW COMMISSION

License and Regulation for Companies in Interstate Trade His Suggestion.

The Republican Club held its first Saturday luncheon of the season yesterday with a discussion on "Our Business Problems." Andrew B. Humphrey, an ex-president of the club, presided. George W. Perkins, Republican, and Samuel Untermyer, Democrat, were the principal speakers.

Mr. Perkins said that this administration had not carried out the Republican platform of 1908, and he predicted that in this campaign the party that adopted a constructive platform would get the votes. In the last Presidential campaign, Mr. Perkins said, the Republican party was in favor of amending the Sherman act and the Democrats declared for a policy prohibiting control by a corporation of more than 50 per cent. of the entire business.

In addition, the speaker said, the Attorney-General of the United States was enforcing the Democratic platform. The Government had succeeded in regulating banks and railroads, and it was time that something was done for business. On all sides the people were saying that there was no hope of Congress doing anything to straighten out business problems until after the Presidential election.

"It is distinctly a crime," Mr. Perkins said, "to use as a pawn in the next election a question so vitally affecting the very life of the nation. Must the prosperity of the country, the material welfare of the people be held back at least for twelve months for the profit and advantage of politicians?"

Mr. Perkins said he was strongly in favor of amending the Sherman anti-trust act. He advocated the establishment within the Department of Commerce and Labor of a commission similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission to deal with companies doing interstate trade, giving such a body power to license corporations doing interstate and international business, making such licenses depend upon the ability of the corporation to comply with the laws laid down by Congress and such regulation as prescribed by the Commission, requiring each corporation to get the approval of the commission from its inception and publicity before and after the license was granted, and finally making the violation of the rules and regulations of the commission punishable by the imprisonment of individuals and not necessarily by the revocation of the license of the corporation. To these suggestions Mr. Perkins added that he would substitute a board of control or regulation for a series of long drawn out lawsuits.

In one point of his speech Mr. Untermyer said it was believed that certain Public Service Commissioners were anxious of railroads. There was a laugh and Mr. Untermyer added: "I did not mean in this county." In his prepared speech, part of which he did not adhere to but for which Mr. Untermyer said later he was responsible and he stood by it, was the following:

"Whether rightly or wrongly, the Public Service Commission for the Second district of this State is generally regarded as an annex to the New York Central and New York and New Haven roads. So far as can be learned, the petitions and wishes of those roads have been very liberally met by the commission, but I am not in a position to say that any open breach of duty to the public has been proved against them."

TRUST COMPANY WINS OUT.

The United States and Mexican Not Forbidden to Do Business Here.

Supreme Court Justice Bijur granted yesterday an application by the United States and Mexican Trust Company to dismiss a suit brought by the Attorney-General to restrain the defendant from using an office in the Singer Building on the door of which appears its name and that of the Metropolis Finance Company as its representative and that the defendant be adjudged guilty of using corporate rights or franchises not granted by the State. This allegation if sustained would have permitted the Attorney-General to have a receiver appointed for the defendant.

The suit was based on allegations that the defendant is an Alabama corporation, that it is exercising the corporate privileges of the Metropolis Finance Company and that it has never obtained permission to do business here. The defendant demurred, and in sustaining the demurrer Justice Bijur says he is unable to understand how one corporation can exercise rights under the corporate charter of another company. The court also says there is no statement that the defendant is doing any business here at all with the exception of maintaining a suite of offices.

The United States and Mexican Trust Company is a $1,000,000 corporation of which Arthur E. Stilwell is president and R. C. Clowry, Belvedere Brooks, John F. Wallace, W. D. Gaillard and others are directors.

Live Stock Market.

SATURDAY, January 6.

Receipts of beeves were 687 head, all consigned direct to beef slaughterers or for export alive. No trading on live weight, feeling unchanged. Dressed beef firm at 8½@12½c. per lb. for common to choice native sides. Latest private cables from Europe quoted live cattle strong at London and selling at 12½@15½c. per lb. dressed weight, at Liverpool, 12@12½. Salements from this port to-day were 470 cattle to London.

Receipts of calves were 158 head; none for the market. Feeling nominally steady for all sorts and grades. Dressed calves active and firm; city dressed veals selling at 12½@16½c. per lb.; country dressed at 11@14c.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were 4,558 head, including 3½ cars for the market. Feeling steady. Common to good sheep sold at $2.50@$5.75 per 100 lbs.; no choice offered; culls, $2; fair to choice lambs at $6.85@$7.35; culls, $4. Dressed mutton firm at 6@8c. per lb.; dressed lambs at 10@12½c.; country dressed hothouse lambs higher at $5@$10 per carcass.

Receipts of hogs were 2,665 head, all consigned direct to slaughterers. Feeling nominally steady. Country dressed hogs unchanged at 7@10c. per lb. for heavy to light weights.

DRY GOODS OUTLOOK PROMISING.

Trade Looks Forward to Active Demand Satisfaction Over Last Week.

The wholesale dry goods trade in this city has been greatly encouraged by the developments of the last week. Business for the first week of the new year proved much better than was hoped for and the outlook for spring trade is considered bright. Buyers from several sections of the country have come into this market after goods, and during the coming week many others have signified their intention of coming here to do their early spring buying. Reports from road salesmen who are now visiting nearby large cities are good, and the belief is fast growing that stocks are short and will take considerable replenishing before jobbers and retailers are in shape to take care of a normal spring trade.

With the exception of some mills at Fall River, Mass., many plants have been placed on full time schedules during the last week. The enforcement of the new fifty-four hour week in Massachusetts has resulted in cutting down the running time two hours a week where minors are employed, but this will not serve to reduce the output in mills outside of Fall River. It is figured that as many women and minors are employed in the Fall River mills the new law will serve to curtail the output about 16,000 pieces of cloth until the curtailment is made up by adding to the machinery now in the mills. The total curtailment at the Fall River mills for the week, owing to the New Year holidays, is estimated at about 85,000 pieces, but it is believed that this will be made up during the coming week, as many new orders have gone forward to the mills for early January delivery within the last few days. The curtailment at Fall River has helped to some extent in stiffening up print cloth prices in this market, and the week closed with sellers holding very firmly to their asking prices.

Offers for 38½ inch 64 squares were refused on a basis of 4¼ cents, as the mills refused to accept anything below 4¼ cents. The total volume of sales in the print cloth market has not been large during the week, but they have been of sufficient size to create an upward tendency in prices. Many converters are said to be short of print cloths and cannot remain out of the market very much longer if they intend to take care of a normal spring demand for printed fabrics. Some very fair orders have been booked on the finer grades of cotton wash dress fabrics for early summer wear, and during the balance of this month considerable in the way of buying will have to be done by both jobbers and large retail houses. It is claimed by some handlers of fine cotton dress fabrics that the favor with which silks are looked upon for spring and summer wear will considerably reduce the call for cotton fabrics. In many cases, however, the fine goods mills are in pretty good shape so far as forward orders are concerned.

During the week manufacturers of cotton goods have been unable to find any weak spots in the cotton market, and this with the shorter hours in Massachusetts serves to create a firmer feeling with manufacturers in asking prices for forward delivery. Numerous complaints have been heard from the mills regarding the shortage of long staple cotton. Cotton growers, especially in the South, have been holding back their long staple cotton and marketing their short staple first. As a result the mills claim that they have been forced to pay in the neighborhood of 10 cents a pound for good long staple, and have found trouble in getting sufficient even at this figure. Manufacturers of cotton underwear have been particularly hard hit by this and are facing demands for lower prices on their spring lines. There will be a meeting held some time this month by large manufacturers in this State and Pennsylvania to discuss the price question and arrange if possible some agreement to maintain prices on the finished goods on a level that will leave a moderate profit margin for the mills to work on.

Silk hosiery promises to be in even larger request than was the case last year. Authorities in this end of the market point out that the silk hosiery craze last summer has now passed the "fad" stage and has come to stay. The consumer of moderate means has acquired a taste for silk hosiery owing to the cheap lines which were placed on the market last year and will demand similar goods this year, only in larger quantities. Many manufacturers of cotton hosiery, especially women's hosiery, have turned their attention to silk lines and are turning out large quantities for the coming summer months. Some of these mills are already heavily sold ahead well through the spring months, while others are working steadily on old contracts which were placed last year. The heavy increase in the output of silk hosiery has increased the demand for raw silk and with silk piece goods in strong favor for spring it is likely that raw material will show an advance in the near future. Staple grades of raw silk are available in this market at the present time at prices ranging from $3.65 to $4.15 a pound for Italian, $3.25 to $3.50 for Japanese and $1.35 to $4 for Chinese.

In the linen end of the market business has been decidedly brisk during the past week. Manufacturers of ready to wear suits and costumes have been sending forward requests for the immediate shipment of goods already on order and in quite a few cases have been requesting sellers to anticipate deliveries arranged for in old contracts. Large quantities of dress linens will be worn this year according to well posted authorities in the trade, while from present indications supplies are not going to be sufficient to meet the demand. White sales are going on this month in all of the large department stores and as a result there is quite a demand for further supplies of housekeeping linens of all sorts. Stocks are low with jobbers and importers both, as the imports last year fell a long way below those of the previous year. Sharp advances are expected in the markets abroad, as flax is advancing and the crop in Russia as well as Ireland is below expectations and not up to the usual quality.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Honorable H. H. Topakyan

Persian Consul General in this country,

Announces an extraordinary offering of

Persian and Oriental

RUGS AND CARPETS

in which he has been instrumental in securing some heavy loans,

with instructions to disperse

AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION

Commencing TO-MORROW (MONDAY) and five following days, at 2:30 P. M.

In the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

Main Entrance, 1, 3 and 5 West 45th St.,

Silo Building, 546 Fifth Avenue (45th St.).

MR. JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

"This is an UNUSUAL COLLECTION of the FINEST PERSIAN WEAVES of unique RUGS and CARPETS which lovers of art will view with delightful admiration."

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

TARRYTOWN—Excellent suburban home; lot 100x200, on Broadway; $16,500; take new Grand Central electric; just completed to Tarrytown, which means something to this beautiful town; prices are bound to double. DUROSS, 155 West 44th st., Manhattan.

SELECT APARTMENTS.

45TH ST., 300 WEST—Chautauqua, five large, light, front apartment; $32.50; four rooms, $30; steam, hot water, elevator. DUROSS, 155 West 44th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TWO rooms, bath, in private house between 5th and 6th avs., near 59th st.; "L" station; breakfast if desired. HOMELIKE, Box 123, Sun office.

HELP WANTED MALE.

THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF

SECRETARIES,

500 FIFTH AV.

Call or write for free illustrated booklet explaining the great possibilities of advancement open to those who take United States School of Secretaries' course of training.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF

SECRETARIES,

500 FIFTH AV.

Call or write for free illustrated booklet explaining the great possibilities of advancement open to those who take United States School of Secretaries' course of training.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

HOUSEWORK—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places; small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency), 313 West 59th. Phone 4786 Columbus.

INSTRUCTION.

THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF

SECRETARIES,

500 FIFTH AV.

Call or write for free illustrated booklet explaining the great possibilities of advancement open to those who take United States School of Secretaries' course of training.

Imports and Exports of Specie.

Imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ended January 6 were $74,042 gold and $148,866 silver, a total of $222,858, as compared with $909,204 in the same week a year ago. Exports of specie amounted to $93,011 gold and $1,413,012 silver, a total of $1,506,026, against an aggregate of $1,490,057 in 1911.