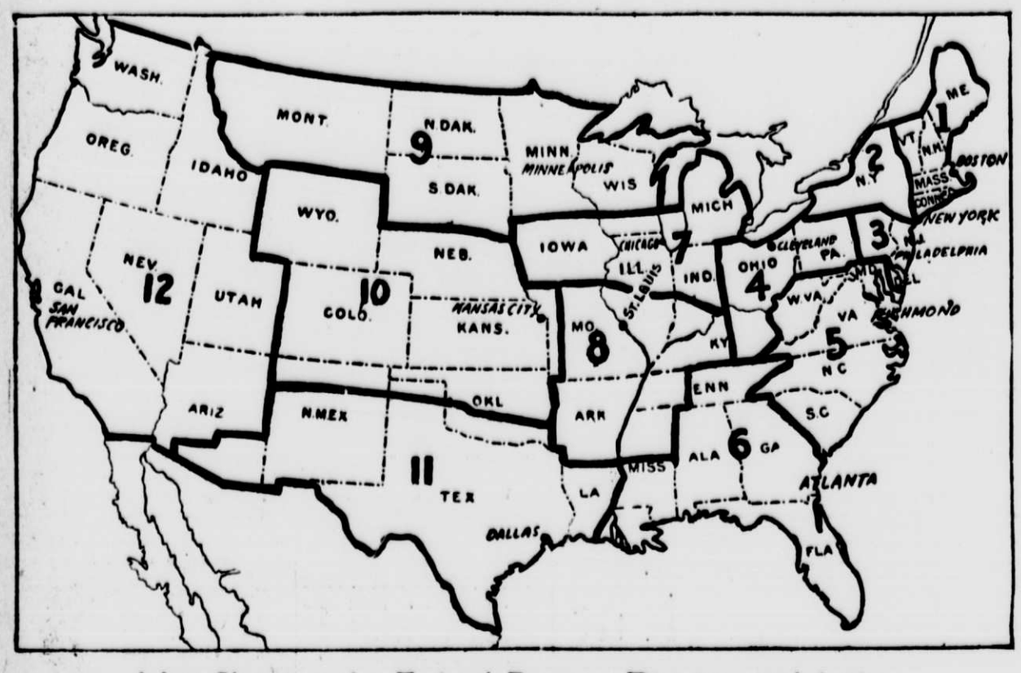
NEW U. S. BANK SYSTEM ANNOUNCED



Map Showing the Federal Reserve Districts and Cities

Continued from First Page.

of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Philadelphia on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $12,980,412, and if there be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $12,993,013.

Cleveland District.

"District No. 4—The State of Ohio, all that part of Pennsylvania lying west of District No. 3; the counties of Marshall, Ohio; Brooke and Hancock in the State of West Virginia and all that part of the State of Kentucky located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary, with the city of Cleveland as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

"This district contains 724 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Cleveland, on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $11,528,835, and if there be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $11,621,535.

Richmond District.

"District No. 5—The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and all of West Virginia except the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock, with the Federal reserve bank located in the city of Richmond, Va.

"This district contains 475 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Richmond, on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $6,303,863, and if to this be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $6,543,281.

Atlanta District.

"District No. 6—The States of Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry; all that part of Mississippi located south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba; and all of the southeastern part of Louisiana located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption and Terrebonne, with the city of Atlanta, Ga., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

"This district contains 372 national banks which accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Atlanta on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $4,641,415; and if there be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $4,702,780.

Chicago District.

"District No. 7—The State of Iowa, all that part of Wisconsin which is located south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz.: That part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois located north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark; and all that part of Indiana north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio, with the Federal reserve bank located in the city of Chicago.

"This district contains 984 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Chicago on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $12,664,100, and if there be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $13,151,925.

St. Louis District.

"District No. 8—The State of Arkansas, all that part of Missouri located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry; all that part of Illinois not included in District No. 7; all that part of Indiana not included in District No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in District No. 4; all that part of Tennessee not included in District No. 6, and all that part of Mississippi not included in District No. 6, with the city of St. Louis, Mo., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

"This district contains 434 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of St. Louis on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $4,845,079, and if there be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $5,219,325.

Minneapolis District.

"District No. 9—The States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, all that part of Wisconsin not included in District No. 7, and all that part of Michigan not included in District No. 7, with the city of Minneapolis as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

"This district contains 687 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Minneapolis on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $4,702,864.

Kansas City District.

"District No. 10—The States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, all that part of Missouri not included in District No. 8; all that part of Oklahoma north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Ellis, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee and Sequoyah; and all that part of New Mexico north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union, with the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

"This district contains 935 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Kansas City on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $5,583,955; and if there be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $5,594,516.

Dallas District.

"District No. 11—The State of Texas, all that part of New Mexico not included in District No. 10; all that part of Oklahoma not included in District No. 10, all that part of Louisiana not included in District No. 6 and the following counties in the State of Arizona: Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz, with the city of Dallas, Tex., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

"This district contains 726 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Dallas on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $5,520,187, and if there be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $5,634,091.

San Francisco District.

"District No. 12—The States of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah and all that part of Arizona not included in District No. 11, with the city of San Francisco, Cal., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

"This district contains 614 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of San Francisco on the basis of 6 per cent. of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district will amount to $7,825,405, and if there be added 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $8,115,521.

The committee adds:

"The committee was impressed with the growth and development of the States of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, but on the basis of 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of national banks and State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership, that section could not provide the $4,000,000 minimum capital stock required by the law.

"With the continued growth of that region it is reasonable to expect that in a few years the capital and surplus of its member banks will be sufficient to justify the creation of an additional Federal reserve district, at which time application may be made to the Congress for a grant of the necessary authority."

Factors in Selections.

These are the factors which governed the committee in making its selections:

"First—The ability of the member banks within the district to provide the minimum capital of $4,000,000 required for the Federal reserve bank on the basis of 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of member banks within the district.

"Second—The mercantile, industrial and financial connections existing in each district and the relations between the various portions of the district and the city selected for the location of the Federal reserve bank.

"Third—The probable ability of the Federal reserve bank in each district, after organization and after the provisions of the Federal reserve act shall have gone into effect, to meet the legitimate demands of business, whether normal or abnormal, in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the Federal reserve act.

"Fourth—The fair and equitable division of the available capital for the Federal reserve banks among the districts created.

"Fifth—The general geographical situation of the district; transportation lines and the facilities for speedy communication between the Federal reserve bank and all portions of the district.

"Sixth—The population, area and prevalent business activities of the district, whether agricultural, manufacturing, mining or commercial, its record of growth and development in the past and its prospects for the future.

Tried to Follow State Lines.

"In determining the several districts the committee has endeavored to follow State lines as closely as practicable and wherever it has been found necessary to deviate the division has been along lines which are believed to be most convenient and advantageous for the district affected."

The committee before making its selections held hearings in eighteen cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from the great lakes to the Gulf.

More than 200 cities through their clearing associations, chambers of commerce and other representatives were heard. The preference of each bank as to the location of the Federal reserve bank with which it desired to be connected was ascertained by a card ballot addressed to the 7,475 national banks.

The committee has nothing to do with the establishing of the branch banks.

Each Federal reserve bank is empowered to establish such branch banks within its Federal reserve district as it deems advisable.

BANKERS CHARY OF COMMENT.

See Weak Spots in Selection of Richmond and Atlanta.

New York bankers made little comment last night on the division of the country into twelve reserve bank districts. That the number was twelve instead of eight, the minimum, caused practically no surprise, as it had been predicted for some time in despatches from Washington.

Local bankers went on record almost uniformly as favoring as few banks as possible when they testified before the organization committee of the system at the hearings in New York. The attitude of the bankers is, however, to support the decision of the Administration and give it a thorough trial.

Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank, said last night: "I prefer only one bank, and under the new system I consider that the fewer there are the better. But the division as made sounds all right, and if the men in charge think there should be the full number of banks under the law it remains to be tried.

R. M. Gallaway, president of the Merchants National Bank, said: "I don't care anything about it."

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce, said:

"I feel that a smaller number than twelve is preferable. I believe, however, that the organization committee of the new system with the full data before them has done the best under the circumstances. I consider that the division as made is reasonable."

Bankers who discussed the selections but who refused to be quoted pointed out that Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas were the weak spots in the division. It was shown that by dividing the Southeast into two bank regions Richmond and Atlanta, the resources of the South would be spread out very thin.

The passing over of New Orleans as a reserve centre in favor of Dallas was commented upon unfavorably. It was pointed out that Louisiana has been hard hit by the Administration in the sugar tariff reduction and that the omission of the State's big city from the Federal reserve bank list would affect its large cotton interests disadvantageously.

AIM TO TAKE AWAY AUTO OF SECRETARY WILSON

Watchdogs Object to His Getting Machine Through Contingent Fund.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor in the Wilson Cabinet, was a "walking delegate" for the miners' union before he entered official life. Upon his appointment to the Cabinet he expressed a desire to have an automobile for his personal use. In fact, Secretary Wilson wanted two cars.

He asked Congress to make an appropriation for a touring car and an electric runabout. That was a year ago. Congress refused to authorize the purchase of the machines.

Thereupon Secretary Wilson conferred with the legal authorities in the Department of Labor. They held that Mr. Wilson could satisfy the yearnings of his soul for an automobile through the medium of the department "contingent fund." Forthwith Secretary Wilson bought a car that is beautiful to behold and efficient as to speed. Mr. Wilson was then content.

But Mr. Wilson's dream of possession of an automobile for the rest of the Administration has been rudely shattered. The Democratic watchdogs of the Treasury disapprove of the automobile habits acquired by officials of the Wilson Administration. They have decided to put a stop to it.

A provision as follows in the legislative bill, just reported to the House, will do the trick if it becomes a law:

"That appropriations made in this or any other act shall not be available for purchase, maintenance or repair of motor propelled vehicles unless specific authority by law for such purchase, maintenance or repair, or unless authority therefor be specifically stated in any appropriation used for such purposes."

The Wilson car, which is one of the sights of Washington, will have to be sold or impounded if this provision becomes a law. Under it Secretary Wilson could not have the machine repaired with Government money, nor could he buy a gallon of gasolene to run the car unless he went down into his own pockets for the price.

SILK MERCHANT GETS DIVORCE.

Tobias Johnstone's Wife Got a Decree in Reno and Remarried.

Supreme Court Justice Kapper in Brooklyn granted a divorce yesterday to Tobias B. Johnstone, a silk merchant of 554 Eastern Parkway, from Harriet S. Johnstone.

The couple were married in 1905 and have one child. Mrs. Johnstone left her husband in 1910 and within a year got a divorce in Reno on the ground of cruelty and six months later married Joseph E. Gelder of Washington, D. C. In the action brought by Johnstone he named his ex-wife's present husband as corespondent.

TOLLS REPEAL LOSES OLIVER AND FALL

But Administration Claims Four New Senate Votes and Feels Sure of Victory.

RUMOR OF SOP BY WILSON

Man Named for U. S. Attorney in Nevada to End Fight Between Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The most interesting developments in the Senate today in regard to the Panama Canal tolls question was the tendency among some of the regular Republicans, who voted against exempting coastwise vessels from tolls when the Panama Canal act was passed, to line up in opposition to the Administration programme for repeal.

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania is one of these. He gave out a statement tonight in which he announced his intention to vote against the repeal bill.

This followed a statement this morning by Senator Penrose, announcing that he also would reverse himself and vote against the bill.

Senator Fall of New Mexico also made a statement in which he explained that he might vote against the repeal bill, although he had said in a recent speech that he proposed to support the President. He admitted that his judgment was against the wisdom of the proposed repeal.

While this tendency among the Republicans was giving some concern to the Administration leaders in the Senate they insist that they will have enough votes to pass the bill and that they have made allowance for doubtful Senators.

Why Oliver Changed Mind.

Senator Oliver's statement was as follows:

"After considering the subject from every point of view I have decided to vote against the repeal. I voted against exemption in the last Congress because it then seemed to me that it was a violation of our treaty obligations, and I am one of those who believe in sticking to a bargain, no matter at what cost; but the subsequent discussion has convinced me that this point is at least debatable, with the weight of opinion in favor of the contention that no violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is involved.

"Less than two years ago the Congress, by an overwhelming majority, decided in favor of exempting our own coastwise shipping from tolls. That action stands as the settled policy of the American people.

"We are now asked to reverse that policy without a single reason being given for such reversal. I cannot see why I should favor any such action.

"If I had any doubt about my duty in this contingency that duty would be solved by the sentiment in my State, which is so overwhelmingly against repeal as to be practically unanimous."

Senator Fall outlined his attitude in the following statement:

"I will not say positively that I will vote against the President, but I have almost come to the conclusion that the repeal would be less wise than continuing the exemption.

Would Include All of America.

"What I believe to be the best thing of all would be to grant tolls exemptions to coastwise ships, not only of the United States but of every country of both North and South America.

"The principal objection of Great Britain to tolls exemption is not on account of the Canadian Pacific, as is commonly believed, but on account of the Tehuantepec Railway, owned by Cowdray. This railroad, due to the failure of the Mexican Government to put up its share of the money, is now practically under lease by Cowdray for fifty-one years, but at the end of that time it will pass into the hands of the Mexican Government.

"It cost $65,000,000, practically all of which was put up by British capitalists, and free tolls to American coastwise ships, which includes the ships running from New York to Hawaii, would make that entire investment worthless. Piercing the narrow part of Mexico just above the Yucatan Peninsula, it is only 190 miles long and is one of the most perfectly equipped roads in the world.

"Tolls exemption to the coastwise trade of both Americas would please England so far as Canada is concerned and would please Mexico, which will eventually own that railroad. It would please Colombia, which we wronged in the taking of Panama, and which has coasts on both oceans, and would convince the big South American nations that we are friendly.

"It is common knowledge that Brazil, Argentina and Chile have formed a close alliance principally to protect themselves from us. This is a step, I think, which would remove that feeling and make the attitude of the rest of the world of much less consequence."

Repeal Advocates Confident.

Friends of the repeal clause in the Panama Canal act asserted to-day that they had made a gain of four votes. They said with confidence that a roll call at this time would show a majority of nine in favor of repeal.

There is, however, a large list of Senators who have not yet reached a definite decision as to how they will vote.

Secretary Bryan, who was at the Capitol to-day, made an appeal to Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who has been opposed to repeal, to favor the repeal bill. Mr. Ashurst refused to change his mind.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin is opposed to the repeal bill and will speak in opposition to it, but his colleague, Mr. Stephenson, went to the White House today to assure the President that he would vote for the repeal.

It was said to-day that both Nevada Senators had gone on record as opposed to repeal. The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of William Woodburn, Jr., of Reno for United States Attorney of Nevada. He is a former secretary to Senator Newlands and was indorsed by both Nevada Senators. There was a sharp hitch between the Nevada Senators and the Department of Justice over this appointment.

There was some interest manifested at the Capitol to-day as to whether or not it would have any effect on the tolls issue.

"CRITICS TO THE BUGHOUSE."

Bowdle Cites Old Egyptian Case to Guide Wilson on Tolls.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Representative Stanley E. Bowdle of Ohio, a Democrat, went back to the ancient days of Egypt for a precedent to guide President Wilson in dealing with those who charge that the Administration "surrendered" when it asked for the passage of the tolls repeal bill.

"To the royal bughouse with all such critics," shouted Mr. Bowdle.

"In this tolls question there is nothing new," added Mr. Bowdle as he unfolded this ancient precedent.

"In the days of Seti there arose a mighty controversy which shook all Egypt. In a previous reign a certain Egyptian had received the royal favor of carrying exclusively all goods not ass laden between Karnak and Memphis. A company was organized which enjoyed this royal favor and soon drove all the asses off the road.

"In later years Seti built another and shorter road at an expense of 400,000,000 shekels. The cost was to be met by levying tolls on the vehicles of all nations using this road. Then the company protested, saying it had the right to be exempted.

"It charged the king and his subjects with truckling to Babylonia. All this produced a high degree of botheration to Pharaoh, for the people, who before the road was built regarded the company as a trust and in violation of the anti-trust laws for the protection of shepherds, now showed a profound tendency to regard it as a benevolent organization. The air rang with 'bad faith,' 'unconstitutionality,' 'treason' and 'truckling to Assyria.'

"So Pharaoh proposed to exempt this company from tolls. At this point a Hebrew appeared from Goshen, who reminded the king that the company was a monopoly.

"The king thereupon ordered the directors slain, but relented when the Hebrew reminded him that it was but natural that they should seek special privilege. Whereupon the king, though lamenting the fact that these men had conspired against the royal treasury and had caused the kingdom to be discontented, said:

"'If these men be not knaves they be lunatics or fools. Let them all be taken to the royal bughouse that this pest be not propagated and that my subjects be no longer deceived.'

"All this happened 3,500 years ago," observed Mr. Bowdle very seriously.

WILSON THANKS CHAMBER.

Commends Members for Stand on Panama Tolls Question.

The Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from President Wilson commending its stand on the Panama Canal tolls matter. The Chamber went on record as opposing the tolls exemption bill when it was passed and at its monthly meeting in March sent a letter to President Wilson supporting his stand and reiterating its resolution.

The President's letter was as follows:

"MY DEAR MR. PRATT: Pray accept my warm thanks for your kind letter of March 5 and my assurance that I appreciate the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in supporting the position of the Administration on the Panama Canal tolls question."

VOTE TO SUPPORT WILSON.

Advertising Men's League Favors Repeal of Exemption.

President Wilson's stand for the repeal of the tolls exemption clause was indorsed last night by the Advertising Men's League of New York at its monthly dinner and meeting in the Aldine Club, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street. When President Ingersoll asked how many were in favor of the President's stand there was a thunder of "Ayes." Three voices were heard when the opposition was called for.

George Edmund Smith, president of the Royal Typewriter Company, advocated giving advertising men more liberty and freedom of expression. The head of the firm should not dictate the advertising, he said, but leave that end of the business to a specialist.

E. Ralph Estop, art director of the American Bank Note Company, compared business to baseball and said that business had much to learn from baseball.

Other speakers were E. St. Elmo Lewis, a member of the executive board of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and Carl Percy, a former member of the league.

MOTHERS' UNION NEXT, SAYS ANTI-SUFFRAGIST

Mrs. John Martin Urges "Back to the Homes" Movement, Instead of "Votes."

"The suffragists will give us a mothers' union next," Mrs. John Martin warned an audience at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, 30 West Fifty-sixth street, last evening. "They have already formed one in England as an outgrowth of the Fabian Society.

"It won't be long before father will get a bill at the end of every day. Taking care of the baby, $1; waiting on sick mother, $1. Three kisses, 75 cents.'

"Women are demanding pay for nearly everything else they do, and men will soon be the male drones in a hive where the work is done by industrious and independent spinsters. The New York schools are rapidly being reduced to this condition and the Idaho schools are already there.

"The pay envelope when handed to a woman buys not only her labor but the lives of the unborn. Her sex power and her labor power are not detachable. But the race should not be for sale.

"The woman's movement I want to see is away from the offices and factories back to the home."

Wins Gold Medal for Oratory.

Morris Debrosky of De Witt Clinton High School, speaking on "The Land of the Immigrant," won the gold medal in the New York High School oratorical contest conducted by the Barnard Literary Society of Columbia University last night in Earl Hall. Charles D Boles of Richmond Hill High School took second place and Samuel Gieberman of the High School of Commerce was third.

As Long as You Motor You'll Have to Buy Tires

You will always have to make room in your car for these two little mischief makers, "Wear" and "Tear." You will always have to feed tire fabric to them. But there is such a thing as cultivating a situation that allows you to break even on their board bill. When you buy that next tire buy one of our Red Rubber

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

in this one purchase you lay the foundation for an entirely new conception of tire service. When that Empire Tire is gone you will buy another Red Rubber Empire to replace it, and for once you'll realize that you have put one across on "Wear" and "Tear"—they have got the tire, but you have received 100% in return.

Red rubber is the toughest kind of rubber for tires. We are the discoverers of this and the first to employ it. It won't be long before you'll see the other tire makers coming over to red rubber. But first they have got to work out their experiments to get the combination. We are a big jump ahead of the others, and have a product that means tire satisfaction to motorists.

We do not ask you to accept the risk of trying out our assertions for Red Rubber Empire Tires. We sell them with this brief, complete understanding—*you must be satisfied!* that the Red Rubber Empire Tires you buy give *you* complete satisfaction. We stand back of them for a square deal all around. Too, there is that same difference between Empire Red Rubber Tires and ordinary tires that there is between a Knox hat and a three-dollar derby. There's a satisfaction in possessing exclusive class.

Empire *Red Rubber* Tires are on sale at the following places and can be easily secured for you by any supply house or garage.

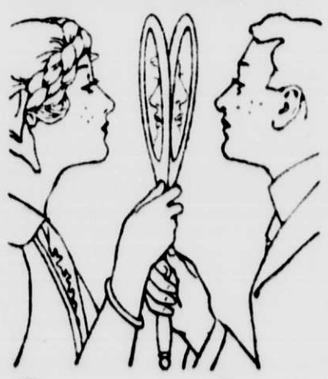
Empire Rubber and Tire Co., 240 West 55th St., New York
Empire Rubber and Tire Co., 148 Chambers St., New York
E. Schoonmaker & Co., 835 7th Ave., New York
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 5015 Broadway, New York
John F. Driscoll, 148 W. 68th St., New York
Harry Veghte, 155 West 51st St., New York
Metcalf & James, 245 W. 57th St., New York
John P. Campbell & Co., 170 W. 72d St., New York
N. Y. Steam Auto Tire Repair Works, 312 West 52nd Street, New York
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway, New York
Farrell Auto Co., 1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

"The man with a red tire knows."

Note the Thickness of Tread

EMPIRE RUBBER AND TIRE CO.
New York Branch
240 W. 55th Street
Factory and Home Office: TRENTON, N. J.
Makers of "Peerless" *Red Rubber* Inner Tubes

Get Rid of Those Pimples



Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Will help you when all else fails. Unsightly complexions are often a bar to social advancement and business success. Start life with a clear skin and good hair.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 16H, Boston.

B. Altman & Co.

The Dressmaking & Tailoring Dep't

is showing the smartest French Model Gowns and Suits, including the Paquin Collection d'Art.

Reproductions or adaptations of these garments will be made at very moderate prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS

Now on View,
at the Merwin Galleries,
16 East 46th Street, New York
Historical American Portraits
By Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Col. John Trumbull, and others, belonging to
George Reuling, M. D.
of Baltimore, Maryland.
also a small collection of choice pictures consigned by a gentleman in the South.
The Famous Full-length Portrait George Washington once owned by General Lafayette, and painted by Charles Willson Peale, and of Andrew Jackson by the same artist. Henry Clay, by John Neagle, and another the same by Rembrandt Peale.
Three different Portraits by Gilbert Stuart, including one of Miss Philips, relative of the Washington family. Battle of Bunker Hill, by Col. John Trumbull. The Launching of the Bunker Hill, by Pierre Rotherme. Portrait of Newton, by Gilbert Stuart Newton, etc.
Sale by Auction
Tuesday Evening, April 7, at 8 P. M.
Mr. Walter S. Scott, Auctioneer.