WILSON'S ADVICE ON STRIKE IN COLORADO

Instructions Given by President to Commission Are Made Public.

AID PLEDGED BY GOVERNOR

The President's commission, of which former Mayor Seth Low is chairman, appointed by President Wilson on November 29 to deal with the Colorado coal strike, made public yesterday a letter of instructions and suggestions given to the commission by the President and also correspondence between the commission and Gov. George A. Carlson of Colorado.

President Wilson says in his letter that the plan of temporary accommodation which he proposed, and which, though accepted by the miners, was rejected by the operators, did not involve recognition by the operators of the miners' organization. A similar plan was adopted by the Anthracite Strike Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, and in that case it proved successful.

Mr. Wilson calls the attention of the present commission to the findings of the earlier body, and asks whether these principles which have resulted in twelve years of peace in the Pennsylvania anthracite industry may not also find acceptance in Colorado.

Text of Wilson's Letter.

The President's letter, dated December 21, 1914, is as follows:

"MY DEAR SIRS: May I not again express to you my appreciation of your willingness to serve the country in the matter of the labor difficulties in the coal fields of Colorado? I believe that your striking exhibition of public spirit in this matter will in itself play an important part in inducing a course of action in the future in that State which will go very far toward producing an industrial peace.

"I understand that the miners' organization has not only called off the strike, but has agreed to look after such of its members as do not obtain early employment where they are. I am glad to learn they have taken such action.

"The plan of temporary accommodation which I have proposed to the mine operators and the striking miners did not involve a recognition by the operators of the miners' organization. It is the more interesting, in view of that fact, that the plan was assented to by the representatives of the striking miners. The situation has recalled to my mind the findings of the Anthracite Strike Commission.

"In that case also the union was not dealt with as such, and while many of the findings of that commission, of course, refer to local conditions connected only with the controversy it involved, certain of the findings of the commission seem to me to embody principles which might apply in one field as well as in another. For example, Finding IV. provides for a board of conciliation on which both the operators and the miners are to be represented; Finding V. secures to the miners the right, at their own expense, to check the weights upon which they are paid, and Finding IX. provides 'that no person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.'

Suggestion for Peace.

"I would very much appreciate a report from the commission on the question whether these principles, which have served to secure peace by agreement in Pennsylvania for twelve years in the anthracite coal industry, are not now suitable and applicable to the conditions in Colorado, whether it would not be possible to obtain their acceptance there. If it is not in the opinion of the commission possible it would throw a great deal of light on the situation if the commission would state the reasons why they do not find it possible.

"I do not mean, of course, to confine the inquiries of the commission to these points. I would suggest that they also report as fully as the circumstances permit on any other question that may seem pertinent to this particular situation.

"In my judgment, the plan of temporary accommodation which I proposed contains all the elements of a just solution of the difficulties which have arisen in the Colorado coal fields, but I do not think the commission need feel themselves bound to hold to the exact lines of those proposals if better and more satisfactory working agreements can be obtained. My conception of the duty of the commission is that it should act as a friend of all parties in an effort to bring about a mutually acceptable agreement.

"I have called attention to the anthracite coal settlement only for the purpose of suggesting that it affords a very useful and convincing precedent so far as the conditions in Pennsylvania at that time and the conditions in Colorado at the present time are similar or parallel.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Forwarded to Governor.

On the following day, December 22, the members of the commission—Mr. Low, Charles W. Mills and Patrick Gilday—transmitted the President's letter to Gov. Elect Carlson. In their letter of transmittal they said:

"The undersigned have been appointed by the President of the United States a commission to help to bring about, if possible, better relations between the coal operators and the coal miners of Colorado. We have no duty toward the past either of investigation or of criticism; but it is our hope to be useful to the coal industry of Colorado in its future aspects.

"We have the honor to hand you, herewith, a copy of the instructions we have received from the President and to ask for your cooperation as we may need it. In doing so it seems to us becoming to say to you at the outset that we recognize that lawlessness is no remedy and that permanent better conditions depend upon the maintenance of public order.

"The industry of mining is a peaceful industry and it can be carried on to the public advantage only in a commonwealth where respect for the law is willingly yielded, or, if need be, is enforced; and respect for the law must be yielded by or enforced upon both operators and miners.

"Believing that the State of Colorado is determined to provide this fundamental condition without vindictiveness and with evenhanded justice, we are not without hope, in view of the nation's experience with this problem in Pennsylvania, that much may be done to improve the future relations of the coal operators and the coal miners in Colorado.

"You will, we are sure, agree with us in thinking that, in the last statement, it is the public welfare that is at stake. In the United States, when this is so, a dispassionate study of the problem by all concerned is sure to result in progress in the right direction."

Carlson's Reply.

Gov. Carlson replied to the commission on January 14, enclosing a copy of that portion of his message which dealt with industrial relations.

"I am pleased to inform you," the Governor wrote, "that in all probability the suggestions contained therein will be made into law before the adjournment of the Legislature now in session.

"I am convinced that an industrial commission and a system of workmen's compensation will accomplish much toward improving relations between employer and employee in Colorado, and I feel safe in pledging you the cooperation of the commission when formed. You may rest assured of my own cooperation along any lines mutually agreeable."

The commission also gave out yesterday a copy of a letter which it sent out January 19 to each of 132 coal operators in Colorado enclosing a copy of the President's letter of instructions and offering the good offices of the commission "in any way in which we can be of service." The commission reiterates that it has no duty "to investigate anything, nor to go into the past in any way," and continues:

"The three points to which the President calls our attention as established by the Anthracite Strike Commission seem so fundamentally sound and so applicable that their acceptance in Colorado might be expected to bring about industrial relationships that woul! endure."

Refers to Rockefeller Letter.

The commission says it is led by the letter from Mr Rockefeller, dated August 11 and read by Mr. Welborn before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in which a plan was outlined to afford access on the part of the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to the officers of the company with respect to grievances, to hope that the operators "may not be averse now to the creation and adoption of some such plan," and suggests that the commission may be of service in helping to prepare the details and to obtain the acceptance of the plan by both the operators and the miners.

"While it may easily be you: preference to formulate such a plan in the first instance," the commission adds "we beg to point out that any plan under existing conditions is likely to be received more cordially and be acted upon more successfully if it reaches its final form in cooperation with the President's commission and that it would be likely to be better received by the public."

LOWER RATES EXPECTED TO INCREASE DISCOUNTS

Reserve Banks Show Gains in Resources and Gold on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—An increase of $5,550,000 in the combined cash resources of the reserve banks, with only a slight variation in the volume of loans and discounts, is noted in the summary of the weekly statement of condition of the banks made public by the Federal Reserve Board to-day. Here is the summary:

"As compared with last week the statement shows a gain of over $5,500,000 in the combined cash resources of the banks and of over $3,000,000 in the gold reserves alone. Loans and discounts increased about $600,000. Almost 84 per cent. of the paper held by the reserve banks matures within sixty days and over 50 per cent. within thirty days.

"An increase of one and three-tenths millions of the amount invested in public securities is shown. United States 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. bonds are held by two banks and short time municipal securities by six institutions. The amount of national bank notes held shows a decrease since last week of $562,000. Net deposits increased about $7,000,000, New York, Chicago and St. Louis reporting the largest gains.

"It is expected that as a result of the lower discount rates authorized for the Atlanta, Chicago and San Francisco reserve banks, discount operations, particularly in the Southern district, will assume somewhat larger proportions.

"The Aldrich-Vreeland act as amended expires by limitation on June 30 next, by which date all currency issued under the provisions of that act must be retired. There is still about $50,000,000 of this additional currency outstanding in the southern districts, and the board deemed it wise to approve the lower discount rates so as to enable the banks of that section by availing themselves of the rediscount privileges to retire their additional currency without inconvenience to themselves and without disturbing credit conditions.

"There is now an abundance of money in many of the Federal reserve districts, and it seems an inopportune time for most of the Federal Reserve Banks to try to force their funds into use through discount operations in their own districts. Under the Federal reserve system it is possible by means of rediscount operations between Federal Reserve Banks for reserve money to flow from districts where it cannot be employed into those where it can be used to advantage."

Detailed statements of the condition of the banks in New York, Philadelphia and Boston follow:

RESOURCES.

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Gold coin and certificates	$14,763,000	$90,946,000	$16,568,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	2,135,000	5,248,000	4,737,000
Totals	$16,898,000	$96,194,000	$21,105,000
Bills discounted and loans	157,000	1,471,000	281,000
Investments	556,000	5,261,000	1,023,000
Due from other F. R. banks, net	.....	20,059,000	.....
All other resources	1,074,000	3,223,000	2,596,000
Total resources	$18,685,000	$126,218,000	$25,107,000
LIABILITIES.			
Reserve deposits	$16,266,000	$122,824,000	$20,598,000
Due to other F. R. banks, net	791,000	.....	2,420,000
Capital paid in	1,628,000	3,394,000	2,089,000
Total liabilities	$18,685,000	$126,218,000	$25,107,000

PATERSON SUNDAY'S NEXT JOB.

Big Tabernacle and Choir of 1,000 Voices Soon Ready.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23.—His plans for a tabernacle 174x225 feet, seating 8,000 persons, having been approved by Building Inspector John Quigley, John H. Speice, a Pennsylvania mountaineer and builder, will start work Monday on the building, which will be Billy Sunday's headquarters for a period of six weeks. The revival in Philadelphia will close March 7, and after a week's rest Sunday will tackle "the big job which awaits me in Paterson."

Between 400 and 500 homes are opened every week for community cottage prayer meetings here, while Passaic holds about fifty meetings weekly to "get ready" for Sunday's coming.

DR. PRATT'S "LIFTING" PROCEDURE A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

Takes Years Off The Face At Once

Does not show at any time.

Restores shape to the chin.

Lessens the Flabby Skin about the chin and neck. Shapens the chin. Restores youthful, pleasing contour.

Everybody is having it done!

Call or write for full information.

DR. PRATT FACE FEATURES BLEMISHES COMPLEXION

40 West 34th St., New York.

WATER TREATMENT AT BEDFORD IS ADMITTED

But Wood Denies to State Investigators It Made One Girl Dumb.

BEDFORD, N. Y., Jan. 23.—James Wood of the board of managers of the Bedford Reformatory told a committee of the State Board of Charities to-day that Florence Hart, who asserted that she had lost her speech after attendants poured cold water on her in 1908, when she was an inmate, did not become dumb until three days after her punishment. He admitted that this method of punishment was then used.

Only one-third of the girls paroled later led respectable lives, Mr. Wood said, and with the remainder it depended upon environment and surroundings. Despite the mental and moral benefits many receive they have little idea of morality and probably go back to their old ways.

The reformatory is overcrowded, he said, and there are now thirty-six beds in the gymnasium, two girls in each bed.

Robert H. Hibbard, counsel to the committee, asked Mr. Wood to explain his statement that outsiders had examined the reformatory more thoroughly than the Board of Charities. In answer Mr. Wood named committees from various States and one from Germany that had visited Bedford. He said a committee of thirty Magistrates had inspected the institution, after which commitments increased so that the Magistrates had to be asked not to commit confirmed criminals or mental defectives.

The members of the investigating committee were Dr. William I. Stewart, Thomas M. Mulry, Dr. Stephen Smith and Dr. Richard Nevin, beside Robert H. Hibbard. The hearing was held in Mr. Wood's office, and dinner was served in the cooking school. The committee does not expect to make another visit to Bedford.

PROSPERITY COMING, INSURANCE MEN HEAR

Metropolitan Life Agents Roused by Taft, Tanner and Haley Fiske.

From high authority in the Republican party the men of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, great and small, heard last night at their dinner at the Hotel Astor just what were the good things of life insurance corporations for a community. It was State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner who told them first that life insurance systems are the greatest barrier against socialism. And then ex-President Taft backed up Mr. Tanner and even went further in saying that the guarantee of life, liberty and property as threatened by socialism must be sacredly preserved if popular government is to remain a success.

The eight hundred superintendents, Metropolitan agents and officers and guests yelled themselves hoarse over these slaps on the back in their favor, and were even more pleased at a political reference which Mr. Tanner made.

"In my experience," he said, "I have come to believe in three things. I believe in the Christian religion; I believe in the Constitution of the United States, and I believe in William Howard Taft."

As a sort of preface to Mr. Taft's remarks about life insurance and political economy in general Mr. Tanner further said that the more he saw of politics the more he came to believe in private ownership. The ex-President took up that idea.

"The thought that comes to mind now," said Mr. Taft, "is the proof that this organization affords that the wealth of the country is not concentrated in a few hands. Your eight million and a half policyholders are all capitalists, but they are not malefactors of wealth nor multi-millionaires. It is a lesson to demagogues. It is a lesson to those who are misled by demagogues on the theory that wealth is all in the hands of the few and that the rest of us are oppressed.

"Life Insurance is one of the best arguments against the dreams of socialism, which would abolish all reward for savings, would introduce a dead level in which all the rewards are to be distributed by a committee, in which there is no institution of private property and no principle that what a man earns he shall keep and what he saves he shall enjoy."

Haley Fiske, banker and vice-president of the Metropolitan, told the diners that the country was facing the greatest boom in its history. He quoted statistics showing that the bumper crop would put money into circulation and that ships and railroads must be found with the money to move the crops, since the ships of foreign nations were tied up by the war. Mr. Fiske said that the fact that we no longer fear the dumping of foreign stock on our market showed that we had paid our debts abroad by the balance of trade.

The other speakers were Bishop R. H. Weller of Fon du Lac, Wis.; the Rev. Alexander McNab of Toronto, Frank Hasbrouck, State Superintendent of Insurance; James J. Hovey, William Temple Emmet and President John R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan, who presided.

G. A. R. TO GIVE SEAMEN FLAG.

Lafayette Post Will Make Presentation Next Tuesday.

Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., will present a handsome silk flag to the Seamen's Christian Association, at 399 West street, next Tuesday evening. Dr. Frank M. Tiernan, commander of the post, will make the presentation address and President H. Prescott Beach of the association will receive the emblem.

George Gordon Battle will deliver an address of welcome. The orchestra of the steamship Baltic will give a number of selections and there will be singing by volunteer artists.

BREAD LINE SCENES BRING MOTHER GOOSE UP TO DATE

"Hark! Hark! The Dogs Do Bark; the Jobless Are Here in the Town," Says Tom Merry, Moved by His Day's Work.

Tom Merry came into First street to open up THE SUN'S free bread depot yesterday with something on his mind. His face was aflush, and it wasn't caused by the raindrops that pelted down upon his big countenance from the Bowery sky. It was evident to Dick Bright, his companion in the distribution of bread, that Tom Merry had reached a critical period in his life.

"I've done it," said Tom Merry, yielding to the temptation of publicity which had been agitating him. "I've done it."

"Done what?" asked Dick.

"Done some poetry," said Tom.

"Don't believe it," said Dick.

"S'truth," said Dick. "You remember them there Mother Goose rhymes? Well, I got to thinking that they could be set to our bread line here. So I did it. Listen! Here it is: 'Rain, rain! go away! Come around some other day, for the bread line's here to stay!'"

At this Dick Bright was plunged into immediate meditation, letting the words sink into his mind in much the same way the rain was sinking into the wretched clothes of the 2,000 men and women waiting in line for the bread station to open.

"I've got another one," said Tom before Dick had recovered from the effects of the first.

"What? Two in one day?" asked Dick, aghast.

"Yes. Listen:

"'Hark! hark! the dogs do bark—
The jobless are here in the town;
Some in rags and some in tags,
But none in a decent gown.
I give them white bread,
Dick gives them brown,
And some give them good advice
And send them out of town.'"

"Stop right there," commanded Dick Bright. "You were hired to help me give out bread here and not to be a poet. Moreover, there's a line to-day three abreast and it goes way around into Second avenue. So open the doors and don't keep them waiting in the rain. What's more, you ain't had the education for a poet, and a little bit of that's necessary, though some don't seem to think so nowadays."

With this ultimatum ringing in his ears and usurping the ringing which his own rhyming had set up, Tom Merry was forced to comply. He and Dick forthwith devoted themselves to giving a loaf of bread to every one who filed into the little store. There were 2,200 loaves of bread on hand—the biggest supply ever ordered for a single day—and the Saturday rush of the poor and hungry of the East Side and other parts of the city soon devoured it all.

Then Tom Merry's stubby pencil entered a total of $56 in his notebook as the day's contributions. They were: $25, B. D. C.; $15, Mrs. G. H. Warren, 924 Fifth avenue; $5, Walter B. Mullin; $5, A Sympathizer; $3, H. W.; $2, S. O. Mason, and $1, F. O.

Checks for the bread fund should be made payable to THE SUN. Checks and money shold be sent to the main office in THE SUN building.

Lost Cruiser's Lifeboat Here.

A large lifeboat that belonged to the German cruiser Cap Trafalgar, which was sunk by the British cruiser Carmania in October, was brought into port yesterday by the steamship Hostilius from South American ports. The lifeboat, which is No. 11, with a capacity for seventy-four persons, was picked up in November 200 miles east of Rio de Janeiro.

Maillard
Luncheon and Tea Room
On the Fifth Floor

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

Mail and Telephone Orders receive prompt and careful attention. Telephone 6700 Bryant

An Advance Spring Display of Women's and Misses' Blouses

On Monday will present the latest fashion developments for the coming season, at very moderate prices.

Also a specially prepared sale of Blouses will include the following exceptional values:

Lingerie Blouses, of white or colored voile, sheer batiste or organdie, trimmed with laces and embroidery, at $1.95

Washable Silk Habutai Blouses, in all white or colored stripes, with new choker collar or low neck effects, at $2.85

Crepe de Chine Blouses, in sand, flesh, French gray, Belgian blue or all white, . . . at $4.50

Crepe de Chine Blouses, Copies of Imported Models, with entirely new collar effects, . . at $6.75

Very large reductions have also been made in our entire stock of

Imported Hand-made Lingerie Blouses, at $4.95, 7.50, 9.75, 12.50 to 24.50

many hand embroidered and trimmed with real lacess; at fully one-half less than former prices.

Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

At most attractive price concessions

Night Gowns, - - at $2.85 and 3.75
Combinations, - " $3.25 and 4.35
Knickerbockers, - - " $1.90 and 2.85
Envelope Chemises, " $1.95 and 2.90
Underbodices, - - " $1.00 and 1.45

A Final January Offering of

Women's Muslin Underwear

At fully one-third from regular prices.

Nainsook Gowns, at 95c, 1.35 to 2.85
Nainsook Petticoats, at 98c, 1.45 to 3.50
Nainsook Combinations, 1.00, 1.55 to 2.95

New Spring Fashions

The introductory presentations arranged for to-morrow, will be found to accurately forecast the most exclusive styles for the coming season, in

Women's and Misses'

Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Dancing Frocks and Restaurant Dresses, Tailored Suits, Coats, and Wraps, for every occasion: Riding Habits, Separate Skirts, Millinery, Parasols and Footwear

for wear at the Southern Resorts, at uniformly moderate prices.

Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics

In the newest weaves and colorings will be placed on sale to-morrow, at very special prices, including a most advantageous purchase of

3000 Yds. of Novelty Cotton and Silk and Cotton Crepes

Double width, in a wide range of colored and white grounds with fancy striped effects, at the very low price of

38c a yard

Which is Less Than Half the Regular Price.

50 Pieces Irish Ramie Linen Suitings, 36 inches wide, pure flax, in white and oyster,

at 28c a yard

High Cost Decorative Linens

At 50% Off Regular Prices

Will include French and Italian Tea, Luncheon, Banquet and Dinner Cloths and Luncheon Sets, trimmed with Filet, Venise and Cluny laces, Richelieu cut work, blind and eyelet embroidery,

Formerly $225.00 to 875.00, at $112.00 to 437.50

Also 1700 pieces of Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens

Napkin Pouches, 45c, 60c, 75c
Center Pieces, 95c, 2.25, 2.95
Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, at $2.75, 3.75, 4.25
Afternoon Tea Napkins, Doz. $5.25, 5.75, 6.50
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, at $4.95, 5.50, 6.75

Cluny Lace Trimmed Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, at One-Third Off.

Women's Furs and Fur Garments

At Final Price Reductions that Offer Real Economies

Hudson Seal Coats, Formerly up to $250.00, at $89.50, 125.00
Caracul Coats, Formerly up to $110.00, at $39.50, 65.00
Fur-lined Coats, Formerly up to $175.00, at $35.00, 55.00, 78.00

	MUFFS	NECKPIECES
Natural Raccoon,	$8.00	$5.00
Black Fox,	20.00	14.50
Black Lynx,	27.50	18.50
Hudson Seal,	19.50	19.50

A January Clearance Sale of Women's Shoes and Slippers

Full range of sizes, but not in every model.

Women's Shoes, of patent leather, black and tan Russia calfskin; button and lace styles; Evening Slippers, in patent leather, bronze kidskin or black suede, — at $2.95 pair. Values $4.00 and 5.00

Women's Shoes, of patent leather, black or tan calfskin, some have fawn or gray cloth tops; Evening Slippers, with beaded or plain vamps, — at $3.95 pair. Values $5.00, 6.00 and 7.00

Women's Shoes, of patent leather and black Russia calfskin, some with tops of buckskin or imported cloth, in gray and fawn shades; Cuban Louis or Cuban heels. — at $4.95 pair. Values $6.00 to 9.00

600 Pairs Women's Shoes and Evening Slippers, Formerly $3.00 and 4.00 a pair., ... at $1.95

The Annual February Sale of Furniture and Rugs

Will commence Monday, February 1st

And will embrace the entire stock of Dining Room, Living Room, Bedroom and Library Furniture, together with extensive collections of Oriental and American Rugs, Carpets and Runners,

At reductions that range up to

50%

From Regular Prices

Selections may be made, at sale prices, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 28th, 29th and 30th, and held for future delivery.