BRUERE TO RESCUE TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Submits Plan to Mitchel Calling for Increased Payments to Fund.

CITY'S SHARE $2,099,930

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, vice-chairman and secretary of the Commission on Pensions appointed by Mayor Gaynor in June, 1913, submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday a reorganized plan designed to lift the pension system for public school teachers out of its present difficulties and to place it on a sound financial basis.

"The commission's recommendations," says the report, "will involve a marked increase in the city's outlay for the teachers' retirement fund. If the plan in full is accepted the outlay will increase from $557,164.41 to $2,099,930, or 7¼ per cent. It will also increase the total teachers' contribution from $285,257.52 to $1,529,700, or 5¼ per cent.

"The city's past annual contribution of $557,164.41, while all that is required by law, has been totally inadequate to meet the liabilities annually accruing against the fund. The proposed increased payment by the city with the added contributions of the teachers would meet all the obligations of the fund fully and squarely and make impossible a future crisis.

"Though apparently costly, the new plan suggested will not impose upon taxpayers as great a burden for the pensions of teachers, expressed in terms of percentage of payrolls, as is now borne for the Police Department. It is everywhere recognized that a sound, substantial teachers' retirement plan is indispensable to the efficiency of the public school system.

Interest at Withdrawal.

"The equal division of cost of the entire pension plan to be borne by the city and the teachers themselves is suggested by the Pension Commission with the adequate safeguard of the interest of the teachers that in case they withdraw from the service prior to retirement their contributions shall be returned to them with 4 per cent. compound interest.

"In brief the recommendations for the future financing of fund requirements in the tentatively suggested reorganization plan are as follows:

"(1) That the teachers' contributions be accumulated at interest of 4 per cent. and used only as the obligations for which they were paid mature. These contributions would amount during the first year to $1,529,700, or about 5¼ per cent. of the payroll, and gradually decrease to a constant 3 per cent. of the payroll in the course of the next forty-seven years, at the end of which period all present teachers who are to pay the higher rates will have left the service.

"(2) The following alternatives are suggested for financing the city's part of the pension cost:

"A—The thoroughly sound method of permanent normal city contributions of 3 per cent. of the annual payroll ($906,716) during the first year for the accumulation at interest of the city's half of the pension charge accruing because of services of teachers after reorganization and of sixty equal annual deficiency contributions of $1,233,229 for the amortization of the deficiency developed in the past which is not covered by the increased scale of contributions recommended for teachers now in service. The total annual city contributions under this alternative would amount during the first year to $2,099,920, or about 7¼ per cent. of the payroll, gradually decreasing as a percentage until at the end of the sixty year period they would amount to a constant 3 per cent. of the payroll.

Compromise Method Suggested.

"B—The compromise method of meeting the city's part of the cost as that cost matures. The city's contributions under this method would amount during the first year to about $1,200,000, or approximately 4 per cent. of the total payroll. They would not be accumulated at interest, but be required to meet in full maturing pension claims of pensioners now on the rolls and of that part of the maturing claims of pensioners to be retired in the future, which was not provided for by the accumulation of their own contributions at 4 per cent. interest.

"The city's contributions under the second alternative, therefore, would gradually be increased from the initial contribution of 4 per cent. to a higher percentage of the payroll."

A comparison of the provisions now in force and those proposed shows that, while the minimum pension under the present law is $600 a year after thirty years service, under the proposed plan it will be 30 per cent. of the average salary of the last ten years. While the present maximum for teachers and principals is $1,500 and for supervising officials $2,000, there will be no maximum under the proposed plan. The basis of the pension scale would be the average salary of the last ten years instead of the salary at the date of retirement, as under the present arrangement.

Retirement Age Set at 65.

No provision is now made for superannuation retirement, while under the proposed plan this retirement would be fixed at the age of 65 unless the physicians of the city pension board certify to the ability of the teacher to continue. Under the proposed method a retirement for disability might be made after ten years service. At present such retirement may come only after twenty years of teaching experience and a minimum of fifteen years local service.

Under the proposed plan no "service" retirement, regardless of age and incapacity, is provided for. Such retirement comes now after thirty years of teaching experience, with a minimum of fifteen years local service.

At present the scale of superannuation pensions is one-half the salary at the date of retirement. Under the proposed plan the scale will be 1¼ per cent. of the average of the last ten years salary for each year of service. The scale of disability pensions is now one-sixtieth of final salary for each year of service, including years served in schools outside the city.

Under the new method the scale will be 1 per cent. of the average of the last ten years salary for each year of service. Under the present plan a teacher's contributions to the fund are returned without interest at dismissal. Under that proposed contributions would be returned at resignation, dismissal or death, with compound interest at 4 per cent.

INELIGIBLES ON SCHOOL BOARD.

Queens Corporation Counsel Decides Three Men Serve Illegally.

In an opinion received yesterday by Maurice E. Connolly, Borough President of Queens, the Corporation Counsel in answer to a question submitted decides that no person holding office under the city or State, paid or honorary, can hold a position on a local school board. Complaint was made to President Connolly that three members of School Board No. 44, which includes Jamaica, Ridgewood and the Rockaway sections, were holding two offices.

It is said that the decision of the Corporation Counsel affects John H. Leich of 28 Forest Parkway, Woodhaven, chairman of Local School Board No. 44, who is also serving as a member of the Library Board of Queens; Coroner Daniel M. Ebert of 560 Onderdonck avenue, Ridgewood, and William J. Morris, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, of Bayview avenue, Far Rockaway.

President Connolly now has two positions on the local school board to fill and one on the library board.

LINCOLN'S DEATH DESCRIBED BY ACTRESS WHO SAW IT

Mrs. Robert Struthers, as she was photographed when John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln, and as she looks to-day.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 5.—The only surviving woman member of the company that played "Our American Cousin" in Ford's Theatre on the night Abraham Lincoln was assassinated lives in Montclair. She is Mrs. Robert Struthers, who played *Mary Meredith* in the comedy drama. Mrs. Struthers, whose maiden name was Jeannie Gourlay, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Richard E. Humbert, in St. Luke's place. Curiously enough Laura Keene, who was the star in "Our American Cousin," was buried in the cemetery of the Immaculate Conception parish in Montclair. Some years later her body was removed to a cemetery on Long Island. The only other surviving members of the company are Harry Hawk, W. J. Ferguson, who is now playing in "Treasure Island" in New York, and E. A. Emerson. Although nearly fifty years have elapsed since she last saw Mr. Ferguson Mrs. Struthers recognized him one evening recently when she saw him in a motion picture drama at a Montclair theatre. Mr. Emerson is now in business in Washington, not far from the site of the old Ford Theatre.

On the night that Lincoln was killed Mrs. Struthers was one of five members of her family in the theatre, and she narrowly escaped injury at the hands of John Wilkes Booth as he fled from the playhouse. The other members of Mrs. Struthers's family who were present when Booth shot President Lincoln were her father, Thomas C. Gourlay, and sister, Miss Margaret Gourlay, also members of the Keene company, and her two brothers, Thomas C. Gourlay, Jr., and Robert Gourlay, who were in the audience. It was one of Mrs. Struthers's brothers who gave the War Department official news of the assassination.

Mistake in the Programme.

She has a theatre programme dated April 14, 1865, and it is one of the originals and not a copy printed from a photographic plate. The facsimiles have been printed by the thousands and are frequently seen. Mrs. Struthers called attention to the fact that on the programme her role was given as *Mary Trenchard*, whereas it really was *Mary Meredith*.

In "Our American Cousin" Mrs. Struthers had an important scene with *Asa Trenchard*, and she said yesterday that she has always believed that Booth, being cognizant of the deep concentration of the audience at this point in the play, selected it as the propitious time to make his way to the box occupied by the Presidential party.

"When I came on for the scene," said Mrs. Struthers, "I saw Booth in the theatre. He was so pale I thought he was ill. He had just entered from the street, and stood with his hat in hand. *Asa Trenchard* and I brought our seats down to the front of the stage, and *Asa*, as the part required, asked permission to light a cigar. When he struck the match he took a paper from his pocket and ignited it. The burned paper, it develops, was the will which bequeathed to him the property he regarded as rightfully belonging to *Mary*. The pretty sentiment of the scene always held the audience in silence. At the close of the dialogue I looked out over the footlights and saw that Booth had disappeared. It was during my scene with *Asa* that he proceeded quietly to the vicinity of Mr. Lincoln's box.

"After the curtain fell on the act I was speaking to William Withers, Jr., the leader of the orchestra, who had left his desk to discuss with the stage manager a song that was to have been sung that night in honor of Mr. Lincoln's presence.

Mob Threatens Company.

"We were together only a minute when I saw Booth come toward us waving a great knife. He dashed between us toward the stage door, thrusting me aside with one hand and slashing at Mr. Withers with the knife. The onslaught was so sudden we thought the man had gone mad. We had heard the report of the shot and the subsequent tumult in the audience. The next moment one of my brothers came running in from the front crying that Booth had shot Mr. Lincoln. There was great confusion. My father escorted Miss Keene through a side entrance to Mr. Lincoln's box, and Miss Keene took the stricken President in her arms. Those in the box did not know where Mr. Lincoln had been wounded, but when his head rested on Miss Keene's bosom the blood from the bullet hole in his head left a mark that was quickly noticed. My father and another man carried Mr. Lincoln across the street to the house in which he died.

"For a while the lives of the members of the company were in grave peril. A great, frenzied crowd gathered in the street, and because of the rumors that some members of the company were conspirators with Booth some of the more excited ones proposed that they burn the theatre and cremate the alleged offenders. This peril was acute until the military got the situation in hand and cleared the streets. My father took us home and Mr. Withers came with us. When we got home we found that Booth's knife had slashed Mr. Withers's coat in two places.

"The authorities seized our costumes and the theatre was closed. A few weeks after the shooting of President Lincoln the entire company was ordered to assemble and go through 'Our American Cousin' exactly as they had done on the night the President was slain. As the costumes were not available the play was given in street clothes. The only audience was a group of men from the secret service, who sought, through the action of the play, to determine if any of the members of the company could have contributed to the execution of Booth's plan. The inquisitors, however, were unable to implicate anybody but Ned Spangler, a scene shifter, in the assassination plot."

Mrs. Struthers never played in Washington after the night Mr. Lincoln was slain. "The Octoroon" was to have been given as a benefit for her shortly after, according to the announcement on the programme, but the death of the President prevented. Mrs. Struthers afterward played with Edwin Booth.

MOVIE BOY NOT LOST SON OF MRS. GLASS

Mother Admits Jimmy Ebbits's Resemblance, but Sees Difference.

Jimmy Ebbits, 6 years old, who appeared just once in the movies, met Jimmy Glass's mother yesterday. Jimmy is the boy whose filmed features caused so many people in various parts of the country to write to Mrs. Charles L. Glass of 13 Lineau place, Jersey City, that they believed the little actor was her son, James Douglas Glass, who mysteriously disappeared from Greeley, Pa., on May 12 last.

The meeting took place at the Hotel Continental. It was arranged by H. H. Van Loan, an officer of the Universal Film Company, with which Jimmy made his debut on the screens. There were also present Detective Jimmy Rooney of Jersey City and a Burns detective, who have been scouring the country for the missing Jimmy, and Jimmy Ebbits's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ebbits.

When Jimmy Ebbits presented himself to Mrs. Glass he had a "Buster Brown" haircut, just like Jimmy Glass, and he wore the same kind of clothes that the Glass boy had on when he disappeared. Mrs. Glass, who was standing, was so taken back by the wonderful resemblance between the boys that she sank into a chair. She realized instantly, however, that her long, sad search was not at an end. She was satisfied that the boy was much taller than her Jimmy, aged 5, could possibly be if he is still alive.

Mrs. Ebbits had told her son all about the other Jimmy, who was stolen from his mother. The boy walked slowly toward Mrs. Glass and climbed into her lap. The heartbroken woman hugged the little fellow to her bosom and the tears of grief and disappointment, which have flowed many times since her boy dropped out of sight, streamed down her cheeks.

Jimmy Ebbits put his arms around her neck and said: "Oh, I am so sorry for you, lady," and Mr. Van Loan and the detectives, who were commenting upon the striking likeness between Mrs. Glass and the boy, turned away and began to look at the pictures on the wall.

Queens Pastor Called to Brooklyn.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Rev. John C. Rauscher, pastor of the Remsen Street Reformed Church, Astoria, is to be called to the Twelfth Street Reformed Church in Brooklyn to succeed the Rev. John Collings Caton, who resigned to go to Paterson, N. J.

EDISON, 69 FRIDAY, HAS A BIRTHDAY DINNER

Inventor Is Guest of 450 Employees From His Various Workshops.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—Thomas A. Edison was the guest of honor at the fifth annual banquet of the Edison Club in the Washington restaurant here tonight. Four hundred and forty employees from the works in West Orange, Silver Lake, Stewartsville, the moving picture plant in The Bronx and the New York phonograph studio were present. Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, Mr. Edison's chief engineer and president of the club, was toastmaster.

Hudson Maxim was seated at the same table with Mr. Edison. Letters of regret were received from the Secretary of the Navy and J. Stuart Blackton of New York.

The dinner is held annually in honor of Mr. Edison's birthday. He will be 69 years old next Friday, but it is a rule of the club to have the feast on the Saturday night preceding his anniversary so that all the employees may attend. Small buttons in blue and gold worded "Edison 69" were given to each of the guests. The speechmaking was informal and there were cabaret entertainers to amuse the diners while they were eating.

The officers of the club besides Mr. Hutchison are Vice-President Charles Edison, Secretary Arthur C. Frost and Treasurer William Courtney. H. T. Leeming was chairman of the dinner committee, J. F. O'Hagan secretary and Mr. Courtney treasurer.

JURY TAKES KAPLAN CASE.

Sing Sing Prisoner Says Charges Are Made in Revenge.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The jury in the case of Nathan Kaplan, known as Kid Dropper, a convict in Sing Sing prison, being tried for immorality, went out this afternoon and had not reported a verdict at midnight.

Kaplan was on the stand for two hours this morning, and denied the charge against him. He said that he was being "framed up" for his refusal to testify against former Warden Osborne. On cross-examination he admitted friendship with various criminals, including Gyp the Blood, executed for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. He denied that he expected to receive a farm from Thomas Mott Osborne for sticking to the former warden. Two prisoners testified in behalf of Kaplan.

MITCHEL-CHURCHILL WARRIORS LINED UP

Both Factions in School Fight Confident of Electing President To-morrow.

WILLCOX CLAIM, 29 VOTES

The long fight between Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, and Mayor Mitchel over the administration of the public schools of the city will culminate to-morrow afternoon, when the board will hold a special meeting to elect a successor to Mr. Churchill. The election will prove conclusively the attitude of the members of the board in the fight waged so bitterly for the last year between the Churchill faction and the heads of the city government. The question of mastery will hinge on the votes of four or five members who have not entered bodily into the fight and whose support of either party is in question.

George J. Gillespie, chairman of the committee on elementary schools and head of the special committee on economy, will lead the Churchill ticket, and Arthur S. Somers, vice-president of the board, will be a candidate to succeed himself. William G. Willcox of Staten Island, a member of the committees on finance and elementary schools, and John Whalen, former floor leader of the Mayor's forces, will be arrayed in opposition.

Willcox Appears in Lead.

From many sides have come assurances of victory for Willcox, and the estimated vote that he will poll is 29, or five over the necessary number to elect him. Three fewer votes than his running mate are accorded to Whalen. Forty-six votes will be cast for each candidate.

When asked yesterday for a definite expression as to the number of votes he counted on for his candidate President Churchill said:

"I will not give out a lineup of those who are expected to support Mr. Gillespie. That is good practice if you want the wabblers to be influenced to vote for what appears to be the winning side. I won't say how many votes we count on, because if the Commissioners of Education are guided by their oaths rather than loose and idle talk in corners the vote will be unanimous for Mr. Gillespie."

It is said that the twenty-eight following Commissioners are in favor of Willcox's candidacy:

Manhattan—Leo Arnstein, Edmund Dwight, Abram Flexner, present floor leader of the Mitchel faction; Raymond B. Fosdick, Franklin H. Giddings, Robert H. Harrison, John Whalen, Ira S. Wile, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Reba C. Bamberger, Miss Martha L. Draper, Miss Olivia Leventritt.

Brooklyn—Dr. Frederick W. Atkinson, Alexander Ferris, William Hackness, Walter Gilpatrick, Frederick Bruckhauer, George W. Wingate, Mrs. Mary E. Dreier, Mrs. Edward A. Quinn.

Queens—John Halpin, John P. Benson.

Bronx—Thomas J. Carroll, Mrs. Helen S. Mullan.

Richmond—John Martin, William G. Willcox.

Another Mitchel Vote.

The twenty-ninth vote is accorded to the Commissioner that will take the place of Walter H. Bennett of Brooklyn, who is said to have filed his resignation with the Mayor last week. Mr. Bennett was up to the time of his reported resignation credited with being a supporter of President Churchill. If a successor takes his seat to-morrow he will probably be a Mitchel supporter.

The prediction is also made by the Mayor's supporters that if the name of John S. Taylor, district superintendent in The Bronx, who was the only candidate failing of reelection at the meeting last week, is again placed in nomination he will be elected. Taylor was the superintendent in charge of the school district in The Bronx in which William Wirt, author of the Gary plan, is introducing his system. The failure of Taylor to be reengaged by the board was regarded by the Churchill forces as signifying dissatisfaction by a majority of the members of the Mayor's policy in backing Wirt against William H. Maxwell as City Superintendent of Schools. At the election last week Commissioners Fosdick and Flexner were absent, and since then they have expressed their intentions of voting for Taylor.

The differences between the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate over the annual school budget had their start long before the present administration came into power, but they have been intensified and enlarged by the persistency of the Estimate Board's recent cutting of all moneys asked for by the school authorities.

Mayor Wanted City Control.

The Mayor advocated complete financial control by the Board of Estimate and the limitation of the Board of Education's membership to a smaller number, preferably nine. President Churchill on the other hand made the following recommendations: Functional home rule for the Board of Education; financial independence from political control, utter separation from the municipal authorities, and power to levy the school tax. Election of the members of the board instead of the appointment of its personnel by the Mayor was also embodied in the report.

The first open break between President Churchill and the city government came when Comptroller Prendergast announced that the teachers' pension fund was bankrupt, due to the poor handling of the school funds by the Board of Education. President Churchill replied that if the financial administration of the city was up to par there never would have arisen such a situation.

The teachers' equal pay law, by which the State added $3,000,000 to the salaries of women teachers in this city, added to the war, because by this mandatory requirement the Estimate Board sought in part to justify its action in greatly reducing the amount of the budget.

During this controversy the Mayor each faction to help the cause of its grew more bitter, until two slogans came into use by the factions—"Beat Churchill" and "Beat Mitchel."

Since fall there have been meetings by each faction to help the cause of their man, and William G. Willcox and George J. Gillespie will head the tickets to test the success of the campaigning to-morrow.

OSBORNE TRIAL POSTPONED.

Lawyer Intimates He May Ask Change of Venue.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—George Gordon Battle appeared before Justice Morschauser to-day and asked for an adjournment of the trial of former Warden Thomas M. Osborne of Sing Sing prison on the ground that he had not received all the minutes of the Grand Jury. Justice Morschauser postponed the trial until February 21. It had been set for February 14.

Mr. Battle intimated that he might apply for a change of venue and Justice Morschauser gave him until next Wednesday to decide whether he will make such a motion.

MRS. BLATCH WILL WORK IN THE WEST

Has No Idea of Resting After She Goes to Kansas to Get Voting Residence.

SUFFS PLAN BROAD FIGHT

Anybody who thinks that Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who will go to Kansas in April to establish a voting residence, will spend the necessary six months there resting on a ranch, admiring the landscape, is much mistaken. Mrs. Blatch is going to work—that is to say, talk; and the scene of her labors will be political conventions and other places where the government makers of the country gather.

When the Women's Political Union, the organization which Mrs. Blatch founded and headed throughout its career, amalgamated with the Congressional Union recently, its members identifying themselves with Federal work, Mrs. Blatch was made manager of the political activities of the C. U.

Every State convention of every party will be visited by Mrs. Blatch or her assistants, but she will pay special attention to the States where women vote. The conventions will be urged to inform the members of Congress of the respective States that according as they pay attention to the strength of the voting women, who ask that their sisters in the other States have the rights they have, will their party be made or marred.

"We believe we can force the Democratic party to put through the Susan B. Anthony amendment," said Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union, who came to New York for a few hours yesterday. "The Democrats can't afford to lose an electoral vote. We propose to show them that unless they pass that amendment we will take from them Nevada's three electoral votes, Utah's four and a few others—enough to defeat them in November.

"Can we do it? Easily. In the last election Nevada was carried by thirty-eight votes, Utah by about 300. It won't be hard for us to swing thirty-eight votes in Nevada and 300 in Utah. That is our answer to the people who laugh at us for 'threatening the Democrats with 4,000,000 women voters.' We never dream that we can control 4,000,000 votes, but by discreet manipulation we can swing blocks of votes here and there where they will do the most good."

The union is bending all its strength to organization in the various States. Miss Paul has just returned from a trip through Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, where State organizations were perfected. Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Representative Hill, will go to-day to take charge of the work in Illinois. Miss Anne Martin has undertaken to see that Nevada's electoral votes are delivered where they ought to go. The union intends to have organizations in all the States, with subdivisions going down to the smallest voting district.

Till Congress adjourns that body will be the objective of the Congressional Union's efforts. If Congress fails then the national conventions will be the next point of attack.

Free French Classes at Columbia.

Students are being enrolled for the free French classes conducted by the Alliance Française in cooperation with Columbia University, in Kent Hall. The only charge is a $2 registration fee, and the beginners' class meets Tuesday and Friday, at 7:30 P. M., beginning February 15.

FILM FIRMS BALK AT CHAPLIN'S PRICE

All Are Economizing Now and None Will Pay Him $1,000 a Day.

NEW COMPANY IS LIKELY

That part of the amusement world which word painters who devote their genius to the theatres describe as "filmdom" was shaken to its depths yesterday by the report that Charlie Chaplin was in New York preparing to join the forces of the Triangle Corporation to take part in its pictures known as the Keystone Comedies. Chaplin was said to have ended his contract with the Essanay, which has had his services for the last two years. The officers of the Triangle Company who were in New York yesterday denied the truth of the rumor and it was said by representatives of the Famous Players as well as the Vitagraph Company that the comedian was not going to sell his funny walk to them.

It was said by one of the leading moving picture operators that Charlie was about to organize a company to make his own pictures. In this organization he will be associated with his brother, Syd Chaplin, who has recently been working with the Keystone, which was the first company to employ the services of Charlie. It was said that his price had now grown so high that none of the companies was willing to pay it and for that reason it had become necessary for him to organize his own company if he was to receive anything like his present demands in the way of salary. After having received $4,000 a week from the Essanay, it is said that he demands $7,000 for another contract, which none of the companies, even those now in need of a popular comedian, will pay.

"The companies are economizing," this operator told THE SUN reporter, "and it is their policy to avoid waste and expenditure nowadays, largely because the supply of pictures already exceeds the demand. Large salaries are no longer paid for long engagements, but only for the duration of a picture. Only the actors employed regularly in the companies are under long contracts. The ease with which it is now possible to get well known actors is, of course, an advantage to the producers of the pictures, who find that it no longer costs them as much as it did to get all the well known names they want for the films. There is one thing quite certain. There is going to be no increase in the salary of any of the moving picture stars nowadays, however popular they may be."

Ada Meade was the guest of honor at the Kentucky the dansant given at the Hotel Plaza the other day. Miss Meade used to be a native of Missouri before she left the Winter Garden, but now she seems to have changed the place of her birth for "Katinka."

Al Jolson in "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," will come to the Winter Garden a week from Wednesday.

Jose Collins has left the cast of "Alone at Last" to go for the Roland West Film Company to Havana to pose.

Grace George, who used to have Rexford Kendrick to play for her in "Divorcons," has taken him out of vaudeville to have him play in "The Earth," which will be given at the Playhouse next Tuesday.

Lucien Bonheur will eat his dinner to-night in the lobby of the Theatre Francais. But that is because a number of his subscribers have invited him to take it there with them.

Charles Edwards, who has been one of the successes of the Bandbox Theatre in "The Red Cloak," is now out of the cast. He slipped on the ice, there is a sprained ankle and William Pennington now has his role for the time being.

STRIKE BREAKERS IN REVOLT.

Quit After They Find Freight Workers Had Struck.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 5.—A score of strike breakers brought here from New York to-day to replace striking freight handlers quit to-night, claiming that they were hired under false pretences. There was no mention of a strike, they said.

The old Sound steamer Puritan, which ran out of New York for a quarter of a century, was being dismantled by a wrecking gang to-day when a hurry up order arived to stop work and turn the vessel into a temporary home for strike breakers.

Forty freight handlers at the New London Line wharf went on strike Friday night for an increase of $2 a week and 25 cents an hour overtime.

"FLEXNER LETTER STOLEN."

Winthrop Speaks of "Scoundrel" in Referring to Theft.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., asserted yesterday that the letter written to him by Dr. Abraham Flexner of the Rockefeller Foundation, made public on Friday by the Conference of Organized Labor on Industrial Education, was stolen from beneath his desk in the meeting room of the Board of Education.

Mr. Winthrop used the word "scoundrel" in referring to the theft of the letter. The letter was cited by the labor organization in petitioning the Mayor to remove Dr. Flexner and Raymond B. Fosdick as members of the board "so that the public schools and the children who attend them will be protected against the evil influences of the Rockefellers."

Mr. Winthrop said it was being made to appear that the letter was taken from his office, 32 Liberty street, but this was not true. He said he took the letter with him to the Board of Education, where he showed it to two Commissioners and then tearing it across hurled it under his desk.

"A whole lot of hullabaloo is being made of the letter," he said. "There has not been any secret of my opposition to the Churchill candidates and Dr. Flexner has been right out in the open in his part in the matter. I can't see how the publication of this letter can have any bearing on the election on Monday anyway."

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Blow-outs—By our On-Air Cure.

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Punctures and Skidding—By our Double-Thick All-Weather Tread.

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Tomorrow Begins the Second Week of Our

FEBRUARY Furniture Sale

One successful week of our Great Furniture Sale almost guarantees another.

At any rate, no effort will be spared by us in this "follow-up." We are determined to make this event memorable. Our old friends have attended in regiments—for they realize that Greenhut's is the logical place to buy solid, substantial and sightly furniture at the lowest possible figures.

These are specimen offerings for tomorrow's selling:

This Golden Quartered Oak Colonial China Closet regularly priced $20; 63 inches high; 36 inches wide; has swell front door; bent ends and 4 grooved wood shelves; well made and finished; sale price. $15

This $17.50 Brass Bed Outfit—at $9.95

The outfit consists of: 2-INCH POST BED, bright or satin finish, in all regular sizes; near ornaments; head end 53 inches high; 10-YEAR GUARANTEED ROME-LINK SPRINGS, with high risers; WELL MADE MATTRESS, with soft top, covered in good quality of ticking.

N. B.—No mail or telephone orders filled. Quantities limited.

Dining Room Suites

$300 Sheraton Mahogany Suites—9 pieces; at $190

$200 Jacobean Oak Suites—4 pieces; at $135

$200 Carved Golden Oak Suites—3 pieces; at $100

$107.85 Waxed Oak Suites—3 pieces; at $75

$250 Inlaid Butler Oak Suites—9 pieces; at $135

$85 Fumed Oak Suites—3 pieces; at $42.50

$225 Mahogany Adam Suites—4 pieces $130

Wit-Edge Springs—Englander make; woven wire with wit-edge supports at the sides to prevent mattress from slipping; at $6.15

$1.75 Brass Costumers—satin acid-proof lacquer; 3 hooks at 95c

$5 White Enamel Beds—1 1-16-inch continuous posts; sanitary construction; enamel is baked on to insure evenness of finish; all regular sizes; at $2.85

$10 Layer Felt Mattresses—a 50-lb. layer felt mattress, covered in fancy art ticking; may be had in all regular sizes; at $6.45

Black Hair Mattresses—45 pounds to the full size; covered in the best A. C. A. ticking; finely stitched and tufted; smaller sizes in proportion; at $12.45

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

IT IS GOOD TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8

This coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Tuesday, February 8.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S

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Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoon

AMUSEMENTS.

Knickerbocker THEATRE B'way at 38th. Noon to 11 P. M. Two Tumultuous Triangle Triumphs. WM. S. HART in "Hell's Hinges" And the screaming Keystone comedy, "HIS HEREAFTER." Complete concert orchestra, vocal and instrumental soloists. ALL FOR 25c AND 50c

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ALBERT 11th St. & University Place. One block west of B'way. Thoroughly Modern and Fireproof RATES $1 AND UP Very convenient for permanent and transient guests who desire quarters below 23d St. Excellent Restaurant and Cafe. MODERATE PRICES. Special Rates for Permanent Guests.

STRAND ROOF GARDEN Broadway at 47th St. MOST DELIGHTFUL PLACE IN TOWN. Luncheon 11:30 to 2. Moderate Prices. Dancing Afternoon Teas 4:30 to 6. Supper 8 to 12. DANCING TO-DAY 3:30 to 6, 8 to 12 P. M. CHANGE OF EVENTS NIGHTLY. February 10th—GOLD CONTEST.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange 1 East 40th St., near 5th Ave. CONSIGNEE SALE NOW IN PROGRESS Antique & Period Furniture At Greatly Reduced Prices

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, 2 P. M. ALSO TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, same hour. At the Galleries of Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms 333-341 Fourth Ave. At 25th St. Unrestricted Public Sale of the COSTUMES JEWELRY WEAPONS And Other Articles Worn by Mr. & Mrs. E. H. SOTHERN (E. H. Sothern & Julia Marlowe) in their repertoire of SHAKESPEARIAN AND OTHER PLAYS. Which owing to their approaching retirement from the stage it has been decided to dispose of. HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Preliminary Announcement! Mr. James P. Silo Will sell by auction February 15th and following days at 3 o'clock at 546 Fifth Ave. Corner 45th St. 875 Oriental and Chinese Rugs and Carpets