

ROOSEVELT ITS GUIDE.

Congress of Mothers' Programme Approved by President.

"President Roosevelt kept three roomfuls of people waiting while he went with me over the programme of the International Congress of Mothers, which meets in Washington next March," said Mrs. Frederick Schoff, president of the National Congress of Mothers, in a talk before the New York City Mothers' Club, at the Hotel Martha Washington, yesterday afternoon. "He went over every line, touched on every point. He says it is the organization in which he is most interested. To show you how much he is interested, when he

GAY LITTLE FOREIGNERS.

Children of Many Lands at City Mission Society's Meeting.

If any of the persons who attended the eighty-fifth annual meeting of the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission Society in the Church Building yesterday morning expected to spend the morning listening to dry reports, they were most pleasantly mistaken. The tale of the year's work and of every other year's work was told not in prosaic statistics, but by groups of merry children gayly dressed in the costumes of their respective countries.

There were the Italian little mother, with her



FOREIGN CHILDREN IN NATIVE COSTUMES AT ANNUAL MEETING OF CITY MISSION SOCIETY. (Photograph by Brown Brothers.)

found that we were hazy about the etiquette of the invitations, just how to send them to the different diplomats, he had the Secretary of State draft those invitations and see that they reached every one of the forty-eight embassies. And he has asked us to come to the White House the first day of the meeting, I think," said the speaker, "you will be the first convention that ever opened in the White House."

"Mrs. Roosevelt is an honorary member of our state organization," said a woman in the audience. "Not only an honorary member, but she has paid her dues," returned Mrs. Schoff with pointed emphasis.

The speaker gave the mothers before her some practical suggestions about how to be real mothers. "Motherhood isn't only just taking care of your own sons and daughters," she said. "It means more. You New York mothers can't afford not to be in touch with the neglected children of your city. If for no more than selfish reasons you should do what you can to better the conditions in which less fortunate children live, for their lives are bound to affect the lives of your children more or less. It is by our indifference that we have made the conditions in our country that trouble us. Why don't you try to get a few of the immigrants who are being dumped upon us, and who stay here in the slums of New York, many of them, because they've no money to get further—why don't you try to help a few of them out to the farming regions, where their children won't have to grow up in dark rooms and crowded streets? Not mothers' work, you say? Why, everything is mothers' work that has to do with the fate of children. Why do you good mothers sit down and take it for granted that there must be slums?"

"Think what a field there is among those Slav mothers, fresh from the farms of Europe, where they were accustomed to leave the baby in the house, with perhaps a dry crust to suck, while they worked in the fields. They are ignorant, need teaching—and you, you cannot afford not to be in touch with them."

"MOTHERS" SHY AT REAL WORK.

Then Mrs. Schoff talked about juvenile court work, which was her work until she took her present office.

"I want to tell you what a mothers' club in Germany has done," she said. "They are women of social position, too. They support a probation officer, paying her \$70 a year, and every week one of their number meets this officer and talks over the cases that come up in the children's court, what can be done for this one and that. In Philadelphia mothers of all denominations meet together and work in conjunction with the children's court."

"Why, those children can be saved. They are like other children. Some of them have nagging mothers, who drive them out upon the street, where they get into trouble. And the mothers are ignorant. Some have been shopgirls, or like a mother I saw who had been a maid in a house—I know how to wait on table and dust furniture," she said, "but I don't know how to take care of this—this baby in her arms."

"Get into touch with such mothers and such children. Now, there aren't nearly enough probation officers in New York. A probation officer can't do much when she has to visit so many homes that she can't stay any time in any one of them. Think how much you could accomplish if each one of you mothers here would go to a probation officer and say, 'I'll be a friend to one child, one child that needs it.'"

The speaker paused. Everybody looked at everybody else. Here was a chance for some real, practical work. Everybody continued to look at everybody else. Finally a small woman arose. Mrs. Schoff beamed on her.

"You have something to say?" said Mrs. Little Devereux Blake, the chairman, hopefully.

"Yes," said the small woman; "I wish to say that I'll subscribe for that magazine you were talking about—our club magazine."

There was quite an influx of 50-cent subscriptions for the magazine. Then the New York City Mothers floated out to the elevator and to their homes.

DIET OF WOMAN WHO SMOKES.

A London physician asserts that cigarette smoking is increasing among women to such an extent as to be causing a change in their diet. They now eat spicy and highly seasoned dishes where they used to take creams and loaves.

ORIENTAL ART OBJECTS.

To examine the Raymond collection of Oriental objects of art, now being sold at auction at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 546 Fifth avenue, is to get a new notion of the scope of Japanese and Chinese art. A mere list of the articles fills a large catalogue, and they range all the way from snuff bottles of jade and agate less than three inches high to a bronze temple lantern, carved and lacquered, standing nearly nine feet from the floor. Here are antique Chinese rugs which were taken from the Celestial palaces; a royal palace screen of carved teakwood, set with porcelain medallions; battleaxes which have cut off heads in their time; quaint specimens of Japanese jewelry; carvings of ivory; a Japanese mirror of polished steel, the property of the lord of Settsu province two centuries ago; Japanese armor; inlaid plates; desks and tables of teakwood whose massive size is in curious contrast to the delicacy of the carving with which they are covered. Included in the collection is said to be the largest piece of Chinese embroidery ever brought to this country.

MILYUKOV'S MISSION.

FOUR DAYS IN AMERICA.

Leader of Russian Constitutional Democrats on Flying Visit.

There is no visible revolutionary sentiment in Russia at present, and the people are weary from the years of disturbance and want time in which to recover their strength, according to Professor Paul Milyoukov, leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Russian Duma, who arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Carmania for a visit of four days.

Professor Milyoukov will address the Civic Forum at Carnegie Hall to-night on "The Present Situation in Russia as Created by Events of the Last Two Years," and on Wednesday night will be the guest of honor at a dinner in Washington given by Congressman Herbert Parsons. He will take passage the following day back to Europe.

He said the object of this flying visit to America was to attempt to counteract the influence of emissaries of his government upon the foreign press. He came direct to America from Russia, and will hurry back to be in St. Petersburg in time



FOREIGN CHILDREN IN NATIVE COSTUMES AT ANNUAL MEETING OF CITY MISSION SOCIETY. (Photograph by Brown Brothers.)

for the reconvening of the Duma in the latter part of this month. "Unrest still remains in Russia, of course," he said, "but there are not so many outward manifestations of it as there were before. Socialism is rather the wave. People are weary by the tense strain they are living under. Our party has increased enormously in the last year, and everywhere there seems to be a demand for conservatism."

Professor Milyoukov was formerly a professor of history in the University of Moscow, and is said to have a strong backing among university men in Russia, who look upon him as the embodiment of constitutionalism. He said his whole aim was to obtain this by peaceful means only.

"Our party does not believe in revolution," he said. "We are aiming at a limited monarchy, with a ministry responsible to Parliament and not to the Czar. Our means of attaining this end are wholly peaceful. It may take a long time, but we believe this is the best way for Russia. At first the government was extremely hostile to our party, but now it does not consider it so dangerous. Our attitude toward Stolypin is entirely negative. He does not want to be responsible to any one but the Czar, and consequently we have nothing to do with him."

When asked about his opinion of the Czar, Professor Milyoukov was careful in his reply. "Under a limited monarchy the king can do no wrong," he replied. "We feel that he is trying to preserve the rights of the nobles, and that we must impress upon him in every peaceful way possible that these frequently conflict with the rights of the people. The



TIMBERING OVER THE SUBWAY IN FOURTH AVENUE.

Precaution taken to prevent a cave-in in case of the collapse of the walls of the burned Parker Building.

Peasants have always been loyal to him, and I suppose that as a body they still are.

"One phase of our policy is universal education. Fortunately all parties now agree that this is necessary. The question is how it is to be obtained. We believe in free education entirely, and in the budget which will come up before the Duma when it reconvenes something like \$2,500,000 will be provided for starting the system. Of course, we can't tell whether we will get it or not. We think the present Duma does not represent the large masses of our people, and that we must work for true representation and a working constitution as much as anything else. The government violated the constitution framed by the last Duma, so it is hard to say in Russia now what is constitutional and what is not. No, we have not taken the English government, nor any other, as our ideal. We are simply striving for a parliamentary regime. What form it will take in Russia no one now knows."

The condition of the Jews in Russia, Professor Milyoukov said, was just as bad as ever. They are not being openly persecuted now so much because they are thoroughly frightened, he said, and are doing everything to keep out of the way. His party advocates equal rights for all Jews, Poles and every race and class within the empire.

When asked about a petition to the Czar from Russian emigrants in New York to be taken back and allowed to settle in Siberia, he replied:

"The government wants Siberia populated for military and financial reasons. Exceptional measures were taken last year for this purpose. No, I do not mean the measures you intimate by your smile. There is a large Siberian people aside from the convicts, who would seriously object to being classed with them."

The present outlook for the Constitutional Democrats in Russia is not gloomy, according to their leader. Revolutionists in the beginning were entirely against them, but are now more friendly. Although there will be only about fifty constitutional Democrats among the 425 or so members of the Duma when it reconvenes, Professor Milyoukov believes it is the only real party which is spread over all of Russia.

Professor Milyoukov has been in America several times before, once while exiled from Russia because of his "History of Russian Culture." He was previously sent to Siberia because of radical tendencies. He is considered by many one of the most capable leaders and broad minded statesmen in Russia to-day.

PARKER RUINS SAFE.

TRAFFIC TO BE RESUMED.

Investigation of Cooled Walls Showed Danger Exaggerated.

The ruins of the Parker Building were cool enough yesterday morning, sixty hours after the outbreak of the fire that swept it last Friday night, killing three firemen, to permit an inspection. The result of the investigation by the bureau of buildings was the expression of an opinion late yesterday afternoon by Superintendent Murphy that the ruins would stand. He thought the investigation by the board of survey to-day would be followed by the clearing of Fourth avenue and the resumption of through service by the Fourth and Madison avenue surface line.

As the steam and smoke disappeared it was possible yesterday to see where, in all probability, the bodies of Fallon, of the fire patrol, and O'Connor, of the Fire Department, are lying. Toward the east wall of the building, five panels back, there is a great section, some 20 by 30 feet in extent, torn clear through from roof to cellar. Hundreds of feet of rubbish, twisted ironwork and material of all sorts are piled up in the opening, rising to the third story, and two hundred men worked all day and night yesterday clearing this stuff away. The bodies of the lost men are probably lying at the bottom, and it is hoped that they will be found some time to-day.

Chief Croker came on from Pittsburgh yesterday morning and took charge of the firemen. He scoffed, after a look at the building, at fears for its safety, and went through the whole structure at once. He had no opinions to express about the fire or the condition of the hose of the department.

Superintendent Murphy said last night that he thought the building would not have to be torn down. He said that a little of the upper part of the 19th street wall, where the fire had been hottest, would have to be replaced, and that the back wall at the angle with the 19th street wall seemed to be in bad condition. This wall has not been thoroughly examined yet, as the necessary shoring would endanger the men who are trying to clear away the ruins that conceal the bodies of the lost firemen.

The subway resumed operation through the danger zone yesterday according to schedule. There was a good deal of timidity in the morning hours, few persons caring to ride between 23d and 14th streets, but by evening the crowds were as big as ever. The timber crib reassured many, although the engineers seemed to think it an unnecessary precaution.

As Patrolman Tulman, of the Oak street station, detailed to watch the fire lines at Fourth avenue and 19th street, was standing at that point last evening he saw a man with a silk hat step inside the fire lines. He halted him just as Lieutenant Shields shouted that it was all right. The patrolman then let the man pass. Then he was told that the man he had halted was Mayor McClellan.

Almost immediately after the Mayor had been allowed to pass through the fire lines Deputy Commissioner Hughes informed Sergeant Donnelly, Patrolman Tulman and three other policemen that he would make a complaint against them for allowing a reporter to stand at the southwest corner of 19th street and Fourth avenue.

Hugh Bonner, former chief of the Fire Department, and now Deputy Commissioner, said yesterday that criticisms of the hose specifications of the department were made chiefly by manufacturers, and that the department knew what it wanted in the way of hose. He said, too, that he had drawn the recent specifications.

There was some trouble during the day in connection with the work of clearing the ruins. Frank Cramer, business agent of the Shores' Union, thought that laborers at \$2 a day were being employed, instead of union shorers at \$2.50 a day, and tried to arrange with Bartholomew Dunn, the contractor, and Superintendent Murphy, for a change. Mr. Murphy said that shorers and riggers would be used to-day, when there would be occasion for skilled labor, but that laborers could do the shoveling that was necessary yesterday without difficulty. The officials made light of the dispute.

The complete list of the tenants of the burned building, obtained yesterday from its management, follows:

First floor (stores and basement)—Peter Schneider, Sons & Co., Brunswick Balke Colander Company.
Second floor—Kny-Scheerer Company, surgical instruments.
Third floor—B. Sauls & Co., art embroideries.
Fourth floor—J. H. K. & Co., rug emboziers.
Fifth floor—Cyclopaedia Britannica Company, the Lon-



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Precaution taken to prevent a cave-in in case of the collapse of the walls of the burned Parker Building.

den "Times," James Clark & Co., publishers.

Sixth floor—F. W. Evers, furniture.

Eighth floor—Fairchild & Co., gold pens and pencils.

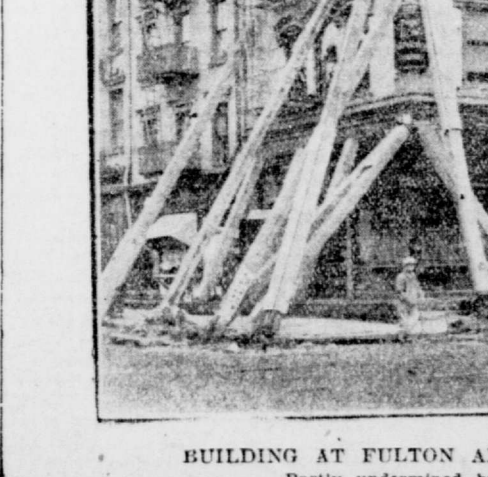
Tenth floor—John H. Parker, an Abraham, Post & Powers, De Forest Radio Telegraph Company, Suffolk Engraving Company, G. G. Baker, Holbrook & Schaefer, North American Engraving Company.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters was unable yesterday to give an estimate of the total

all but three living with him. He was a cutter in a tailoring establishment downtown until nine months ago.

On Sunday Baum went to the home of one of his sons, in the Bronx. He left there early yesterday afternoon and started to drink, the police say. When he arrived at his home he quarreled with his wife, shot her and then killed himself.

Baum's two elder sons did not live at home. One is employed in the General Postoffice and another is a lawyer. The other children, with the exception of a married daughter, live at home.



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