LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

STATEN ISLAND STREETS.

Plan for Changes in Names Explained by Richmond Engineer.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of April 26, 1909, appears an item, headed "Oppose Change in Street Names," which states that there is much indignation among the taxpayers and residents of Staten Island over the action of the writer in connection with the proposed plan to abolish many of the present names of streets.

To begin with, so far as the writer is aware, there is no indignation in the case; secondly, the writer has made no proposition to make any changes, and, thirdly, the President of the Borough, and not the writer, has issued the suggestive map, list of proposed changes of names and a courteous circular note, all addressed to the public, asking for suggestions.

In a community settled for as many years as the Borough of Richmond, having had some forty or so detached hamlets or villages, a considerable duplication of names was inevitable, even successive portions of main thoroughfares having different names as they pass through various portions of the island.

A universal house numbering system has been adopted and put into effect throughout the borough, so that as the different separate communities grow together there will be no confusion in the numbering. It is very desirable, also, that the duplication of street names should cease, and the writer is very thoroughly and completely in harmony with the views of the President, that historical, old family names and locality names should be retained, as far as possible, in the changes in street names, that will have to come within a few years.

Unquestionably there will be many differences of opinions as to what names should be adopted. The present movement is simply to make suggestions and secure suggestions. LOUIS L. TRIBUS,
Consulting Engineer of the Borough of Richmond.
New Brighton, Staten Island, April 28, 1909.

The map and list of proposed changes accompanying the letter give the following:

Columbia street, Brooks avenue, Clove Road, Clove avenue to be changed to Clove Road for the reason that "it is the only opening through the hills and the name seems appropriate."

Riker street, Centre street, Tompkins avenue, Rosebank avenue to Centre street, because it does not conflict with any other name.

Vanderbilt avenue, Richmond Road from Vanderbilt avenue to New Dorp, Amboy Road, Amboy Avenue to Vanderbilt avenue and Amboy Road, as "Amboy Road is the present name for the greater part of this thoroughfare. It might be well to retain the name Vanderbilt avenue from Bay street to New Dorp, keeping the house numbers continuous."

Jay street, Richmond Terrace to Shore Road, to retain the older name.

Richmond Road, between Bay and Van Duzer streets, William street to William street because "Richmond Road is proposed from New Dorp west to the county seat and on to Tottenville."

Church street, Tottenville, Fresh Kills Road to Richmond Road, as there is a Church street in Port Richmond.

WHEAT AND THE PATTEN CORNER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Regarding the present comparatively high price of wheat and the so-called "Patten corner," much can be written as to the causes which led up to the prevailing conditions and as to what are the possibilities of the future. There is no doubt but that old wheat consuming countries are using a much larger proportion of their product than even a few years ago, particularly the United States of America. India and Australia (new countries) are now consuming a large part of their product. Along about 1879 James R. Keene ran a wheat deal with some measure of success, and succeeded in raising the price to somewhere about $1 60 in New York. Some censorious person was charged with having said that the motive of the deal was to make "Johnny Bull" pay for his wheat. However, "Johnny" did not take to the "medicine" kindly, and soon found an antidote in developing the agricultural resources of India by an immense system of railroads and otherwise encouraging the marketing of its wheat.

It was several years before the effect of these enterprises was fully felt, but along in the 80's India exported as much as one hundred millions of bushels of wheat in a single year. The United States reached a very low level for wheat during the 90's, contract wheat selling in New York somewhere about 1896 at less than 65 cents a bushel. The "poor farmer" ascribed the ruinously low price to the Cleveland administration. The "poor laborer" may perhaps blame the present administration for the ruinously high price of bread. If our "common people" would live largely on rye, barley, corn and roots, leaving the wheat for the "nobility," which is largely the condition in parts of Central and Eastern Europe, then the price would be of no object. Argentine and Canada are the only countries in the world that are exporting a larger proportion of wheat than they consume. There is yet an enormous area of undeveloped land in North America and Central Asia, but transportation is a handicap in both cases. China and Japan are beginning to be consumers of wheat. CHARLES L. WEEKS.
New York, April 19, 1909.

OBJECTS TO BLASTING OF STORM KING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This morning's paper calls my attention to the proposed blasting of Storm King. This matter appeals very strongly to the writer, as I was born within about two miles from Storm King, at Cold-Spring-on-the-Hudson.

It certainly seems to me that a call should go out for those persons who were and are natives of the place to take immediate action on this matter. For one I would be glad to join a body of men to go to Albany, if necessary, to show by our presence that we are in earnest in a cause so just and desirable.

No such vandalism should be tolerated or permitted. Come out, Mr. Tribune, with a good, strong call, and let us see what can be done to maintain Storm King in its grandeur.
New York, April 26, 1909. JULIUS F. GEROW.

"MERE WOMAN" AND THE CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The wisdom of "Mere Man" in discovering that the inability of women to get on and off the tramcars properly is due to "corsets and tight lacing," as described in your issue of April 11, reminds me of the wisdom of the college professor who began searching in his great mind for all kinds of recondite reasons why his horse declined to move, after the reins were drawn and the whip lightly used with professorial judgment. A plain fellow passing suggested that if he really wished a drive the professor should unhitch the horse! Even so, reasons are often so near the surface that the delving intellect of man burrows below them. The real reason of the phenomenon which seems to excite the masculine mind so much is that most women are right handed—that they prefer to put their parcels in their left hands, and keep their right hands free for lifting their skirts, handing change, clinging to straps, or steadying themselves while dismounting. "Mere Man," wearing mere trousers, and not so frequently carrying bundles and never needing to lift his skirts, doesn't think of this simple fact. If you wish to save the life of foolish woman in spite of herself, either teach her to be left-handed or persuade the trolley companies to run their cars on the left-hand track.
"MERE WOMAN."
Fort Bayard, New Mexico, April 20, 1909.

A HERO
IN SPITE
OF HIMSELF

The first of a series of adventure tales by
CAPTAIN A. E. ("JACK") HART

In Magazine Section *of*
Next Sunday's **Tribune**

Not fiction, but more interesting than much of the fiction of the day

TOLD IT TO THE MOON AT MIDNIGHT.

Remarkable Experience of Mr. Michael Corcoran.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There is no evil in the Republican party organization which demands reform by legislation, but the direct primaries bill implies the need. There is no need. Some seem disposed to crawl and fawn upon temporary success. I will not go before the people with the snivel of Uriah Heep that we Republicans have "got religion" and are going to be very good and reform the evils in our party. There are no evils in our party. I will crawl to no one. With me there is a principle involved. You cannot wonder when I tell you that I received a threatening message twenty years ago in these words: "We will have that fellow Corcoran crawling at our feet in the gutter yet."

To-day my enemies are scattered, disgraced, dead. At that time I was slandered and there were even plots against my life by assassins. Writing of this to the late Governor Higgins I said: "Oh, Governor, darlin'! Just watch me crawl. I slap them on the mouth and bid defiance to all the devils in hell and all the assassins on earth!" I feel better every time I give that crawl.

You may say, Why did I not tell this before? I have written to many for twenty years, but without avail, to warn others of these dangerous plots, but stupidity could not understand me. I told it to the stars, and they winked and blinked and twinkled playfully in reply. I told it to the moon at midnight, and it leered. I told it to the sun at noontime, and it glared at me with eyeballs of fire. I told it to the trees, and they nodded, nodded, nodded everlasting, exasperating assent to every word. I told it to the birds, and they twittered and tooted in all the dialects of birdland. I told it to the winds, and they howled at me. I told it to the waves, and they roared. I told it to the bricks and stones in the buildings of a great city, and they flung me back my words in hollow mockery.

I might as well have been buried in the Chateau d'If or Devil's Island or ten thousand fathoms in the ocean, so dull was the comprehension. How tender they are with murderous plotters! How cold toward a lifelong patriot! How seized on a sudden with "holy prudence"!

But they shall all answer—bishops, priests and people—at the change of venue to which I summon them in the Valley of Jehosaphat, whether they like it or not, under the lash of God's eternal justice.

There is one Republican who will not crawl! I call on the people of New York to elect Republicans to every office, from the Mayor down, because the Republican party has deserved well of the commonwealth. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
Brooklyn, April 26, 1909.

NEW COAL AGREEMENT.

Union Not Recognized in Settlement of Mine Differences.

Scranton, Penn., April 28.—The final stage in the work of settling the differences between the anthracite mine workers and their employers has been reached, and to-morrow is expected to see the end of the controversy. The tri-district convention of the miners here to-day unanimously approved the three-year agreement reached by their representatives with the operators and authorized them to sign it to-morrow in Philadelphia. The agreement is identical with the one signed three years ago in New York, with the following additional conditions which the operators have conceded the men:

The rate which shall be paid for new work shall not be less than the rates paid under the strike commission's award for old work of a similar kind or character.

The arrangement and decisions of the conciliation board permitting the collection of dues on the company property and the posting of notices thereon shall continue during the life of this agreement.

An employe discharged for being a member of a union shall have a right to appeal his case to the conciliation board for final adjustment.

Any dispute arising at a colliery under the terms of this agreement must first be taken up with the mine foreman and superintendent by the employe or committee of employes directly interested before it can be taken up with the conciliation board for final adjustment.

Employers shall issue pay statements designating the name of the company, the name of the employe, the colliery where employed, the amount of wages and the class of work performed.

The United Mine Workers' Union, under the agreement, is not officially recognized, the miners having waived this demand. The agreement will be signed by the members of the miners' committee of seven without any official reference to the organization. They will sign it simply "on behalf of the representatives of the anthracite mine workers," as they did in New York three years ago. The employers' committee of seven will sign it "on behalf of the anthracite operators."

BLACKJACKED; ROBBED.

Scranton (Penn.) Man Then Thrown Into Areaway in 18th Street.

A man who said he was John G. Hayes, superintendent of the People's Coal Company at Scranton, Penn., was blackjacked, robbed and then thrown into an eight-foot areaway early this morning in front of No. 141 East 18th street. He was heard groaning there and was sent to Bellevue with a deep laceration of the scalp and many bruises.

Hayes has been in the city two days on business. He says he was walking west through East 18th street when two men accosted him.

"Have you got the time, pal?" asked one of the men.

"Sure," said Hayes, taking out his watch.

As he bent to look at the watch one of the men snatched it away from him and the other man struck him on the head. Hayes says the men kicked him, but he was helpless. They went through his pockets, taking $50 and a $500 diamond ring.

WEALTHY ITALIAN'S SON MISSING.

Father Denies Receipt of Black Hand Letters —General Alarm Sent Out by Police.

A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for ten-year-old Vito Corrado, who disappeared from his home, No. 251 West 144th street, on Monday morning. The father, Antonio Corrado, is a wealthy Italian engaged in the retailing of coal. He reported the disappeerance of his son, and said that his wife was prostrated over the loss of the boy. He denied last evening that he had received any Black Hand letters, but appeared nervous when the Black Hand was mentioned. Nothing had occurred to indicate that the boy had been kidnapped, he said, nor had he received any letters demanding money for the return of the boy. The Central Office detectives have charge of the case.

The youngster had not been well for some time and was not attending school. He left the house about 9 o'clock on Monday morning and did not return. At the time of his disappearance he wore a suit of dark red material and dark red hat and black shoes and stockings. He spoke English fairly well.

HOPPER BETS $1,000 ON GIANTS.

Dustin Farnum Pays $500 for Field Agains Him—Favors Boston Team.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, April 28.—A wager of $1,000 was made De Wolf Hopper to-day against $500 posted Dustin Farnum that the New York Giants wo win the pennant of the National League.

Mr. Hopper is a firm supporter of the Gia while Mr. Farnum is an enthusiastic rooter for Bostons, and during an exciting fanning bee tween the two this afternoon Hopper defied num to back his choices.

"The Beaneaters look cheerful to me," said num, "and I will support the Boston boys."

"Outside of the Giants," said Hopper, "the are the best that ever drew a bat."

"And outside of the Beaneaters," responded num, "there is nothing doing in baseball."

OF INTEREST to WOMEN

THE CONSUMER'S PART

Care of Food in the Kitchen Problem of the Future.

The great pure food problem of the future, according to Dr. Thomas Darlington, of the Board of Health, is the proper care of food materials after they reach the individual kitchen. Talking to the Home Economics Association of Greater New York, at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, yesterday afternoon, he said that it didn't do much good for the Health Department to see that the food reached the consumer in good condition if the housewife kept it for days in an icebox or a bathtub without any ice. And, unhappily, many housekeepers, he added, haven't any ice boxes, nor any ice to put in them if they had.

Dr. Darlington didn't know that it was the business of the Health Board to teach people how to take care of their food, but there was no knowing, he said, how its function might be enlarged in the future, and in any case it will be part of the duty of the nurses who will look after the health of the twenty-five thousand babies to be born this summer to teach their mothers how to care properly for the food of the family.

In the matter of insuring the purity of food when it reaches the consumer, Dr. Darlington stated that enormous strides had been made during the last few years.

"When we first sent our inspectors into other states—New Jersey, Connecticut, even Maryland—to examine the sources of the milk supply, we were told that we had no business outside our own city, but we settled that question by saying, 'If we don't know what is in it we don't propose to buy it.' And the courts sustained us. If we don't know what is in the food sent to us, we may dump it into the North River, and after we have done that once we have no difficulty in gaining access to the source of supply. Our food supply is now far better than it ever was before, for people have learned that it doesn't pay to send bad food to New York."

The Home Economics Association is an organization of domestic science teachers and social workers, formed during the tuberculosis exhibit last winter. Miss HelenKinne, of Teachers College, who presided yesterday, is the president.

THE GOSPEL OF REST.

Woods Hutchinson Believes Too Much Exercise Is Enfeebling.

The gospel of laziness is preached with enthusiasm by Woods Hutchinson, M. D., in an article called "Exercise That Rests" in the May "Cosmopolitan." Most people, he says, take life too strenuously. When they do rest they feel they must apologize for it. Even the rich "dare not be idle, but are driven by public opinion to a perpetual round of busy foolishness, to make themselves believe they are doing something." The gospel of rest is "postponed to a future life," with the feeling that it would be almost immoral to practise it here.

Now, rest, Dr. Hutchinson points out, is not a period of stagnation, but a time of intense activity. During sleep, especially, we build up "capital to be spent recklessly during our waking hours." The tired desk worker who turns to active exercise—a hard bout at tennis, a long, brisk walk—is not always building as well as he thinks. "If the exercise be too violent for the enfeebled muscles of the brain worker, or too long continued, . . . then muscular exercise will often simply pile fresh waste poisons upon an already smouldering fire and increase one's exhaustion instead of relieving it. Many a fatigued and exhausted business man or overworked teacher or housemother would be much more benefited by an hour's rest or sleep in a well ventilated room—if possible, in the open air—than by a brisk two-mile walk. The best possible short vacation is often to sleep late, take one's breakfast in bed and loaf industriously all afternoon."

Long sitting in a badly ventilated room will clog the tissues of the body with poisonous waste matter, and so, of course, will overeating and hasty mastication. Most people of intelligence realize this, but few understand how overexertion poisons and, therefore, fatigues the body. This evil can be avoided by change of occupation. "We quickly become tired doing the same thing over and over again. The particular group of muscles and the brain and nerve cells which direct their action become swamped with their own fatigue poisons." That is often what ails children whose teachers and parents complain of their restlessness; and it is why the periods of study, exercise and play should be in all schools short and constantly alternated. In reply to the objection that this method makes school work too much like play, Dr. Hutchinson says: "Precisely, that is its chief virtue; for when we play we are imitating nature and following her great method of development. All exercise, to do us good, must be play. . . .

"Pleasure is nature's stamp of approval," he adds. Followed blindly, it may lead to dangerous extremes, but within limits it is the safest of guides. Two hours of outdoor life are the least a sedentary worker should attempt to do with, says Dr. Hutchinson. If one feels like running, shouting, playing, by all means one should run, shout, play. "If, however, one has worked and overstrained one's self until there is no play spirit left, then what is needed in the way of recreation—yes, of physical culture—is not exercise but rest."

Gymnasium work Dr. Hutchinson does not much approve. Evidently for the tired man or woman he places idleness first, spontaneous play in the open air second and gymnasium work last of all.

To people just starting on their vacations Dr. Hutchinson says:

"Be as shamelessly lazy as you like for the first two to five days. Be sure to get all the nerve poisons and lung poisons and germ-laden dust of the city out of your lungs and system before you begin to take any real exercise. Time so 'wasted' will often save you from coming back to town with the feeling that your vacation has not done you much good."

"ANTIS'" BOOK IN LIBRARIES.

The National League for the Civic Education of Women has presented to the New York Public Library forty-two copies of Mrs. Rossiter Johnson's book, "Woman and the Republic." The books were accepted yesterday by Arthur Bostwick, head of the circulating department, and one will be placed in each of the forty-two branches. Mrs. Johnson's book is an "anti" publication, and aims to show that woman suffrage is incompatible with republican institutions.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY'S FUNDS.

Colonel Larned's Idea to Tax All Soldiers Disapproved of by Members.

Colonel W. C. Larned, of West Point, and Chaplain Smith, of Governor's Island, were the speakers at the annual meeting of the National Army Relief Society held yesterday afternoon at the home of John Bigelow, No. 21 Gramercy Park. Colonel Larned propounded a plan for raising money for the society. It was to assess army officers and soldiers, all of them, fixed sums according to their rank, sums ranging from 2 cents a month for the privates to 5 cents for the highest officers. But although the colonel bolstered up his proposition with long rows of statistics, all of which he read, it was not received very enthusiastically by the audience. They seemed to feel that the exertion of collecting the assessments, considering what a scattered thing the army is, would be too much for the society.

The annual election was held and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont was re-elected president. Mrs. Emerson Liscum, Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. McKee were made vice-presidents, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. W. I. Pardee and Mrs. W. P. Edgerton managers. Mrs. Guy Howard is recording secretary.

Plans for the garden party to be held by the New York branch of the society at Governor's Island on May 25 were discussed. Some one announced joyfully that the entire 7th Regiment intended to be there. There will be exhibitions of wall scaling, bayonet exercises and so on; a concert by the 12th Regiment Band, dancing and refreshments. General and Mrs. Wood will receive.

TABLET TO MRS. CRAIGIE.

The trustees of Barnard College yesterday afternoon dedicated a tablet erected to the memory of Pearl Mary-Teresa Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"). The exercises in Brinkerhoff Theatre were opened by Silas B. Brownell, chairman of the board of trustees, who spoke of the high esteem in which Mrs. Craigie's works and personality are held, and explained that this tablet was erected to her memory by a number of her friends who hoped in this way to preserve her memory and interest in her works among the girls of Barnard College. He then introduced Joseph H. Choate, who presented the tablet to the college. In his address he called the attention of the audience to the fact that three years ago, on that very platform, he had had the honor of introducing Mrs. Craigie herself to the students of the college. It was on a lecture tour through the United States, the land of her birth, but not her home, that Mrs. Craigie had spoken at Barnard, where she made an enduring impression upon her audience, many of whom were present yesterday to pay this second tribute to her.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson, vice-chairman of the board of trustees, accepted the gift in behalf of the college. The Rev. Father John J. Wynne then delivered an address, in which he dwelt upon the genius and the personal charm of Mrs. Craigie. There was a short reception afterward for the members of the board of trustees present, and everybody inspected the tablet, a handsome bronze one with a bass-relief of Mrs. Craigie, bearing the inscription:

PEARL MARY-TERESA CRAIGIE
(John Oliver Hobbes).

November 3, 1867—August 13, 1906.

A Tribute to Her Memory from Many Friends.

1908.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

The blouse finished with a Dutch collar is one of the pronounced favorites of the season. This one is adapted to every seasonable material, and both to the gown and the odd waist. In the illustration it is made of light weight linen and the collar and cuffs are simply scalloped and embroidered with little dots. But more embroidery could be used on the collar and cuffs if liked and the sleeves allow a choice of full or three-quarter length. Made from very thin, sheer material, such as cotton marquisette, it becomes an exceedingly pretty blouse.

NO. 6316—TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF BLOUSE WITH DUTCH COLLAR FOR 10 CENTS.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3⅞ yards 21 or 24, 2⅞ yards 32 or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 6316, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Please give pattern number and bust measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra 2-cent stamp and we will send by letter postage in sealed envelope.

"DOGGY," NOT "CATTY."

Some of the English papers think that the Bishop of London's remarks about the "catty" woman were somewhat behind the times. The grace and repose of the feline creature do not suggest the modern woman, and, as for claws, which the "catty" woman is supposed to unsheath to the accompaniment of her gentlest purr, that kind of warfare is out of date. The suffragette does not purr while she digs her claws into a Cabinet Minister. She barks and bites without cover and without apology and might more suitably be called "doggy" than "catty."

Seen in the Shops

Diagonal serges in plain white or with black or blue hair line stripes are popular for summer outing suits. They sell from $1 50 a yard up.

The new "bridal" trunks are long, and open lengthwise, with hat boxes and drawers on one side and hangers for gowns on the other. They sell for $65 and are considered a great convenience for steamer travel.

A trunk which is built to defy baggage smashers is made of beechwood, with round corners, bound in brass. Its price is $23 50.

Linen embroidered belting comes by the yard and is more convenient and economical than the made-up belt.

Japanese straw hats, with patent leather bows and trimming, piped with colored silk to match the costume worn, are popular for automobile wear, as the trimming sheds dust and may be easily freshened.

Among the various fruits and flowers that come to adorn the hats this season the latest is the tomato, which is medium sized, brilliant in color, of French make and very expensive.

Gray pongee petticoats are exceedingly useful to travel in, as they do not soil readily. Their cost is $5 45, and they will outwear two silk ones.

Silk jersey-top petticoats, with colored silk taffeta flounces, detachable or not, as desired, sell at $9 75.

Large flowered India silk Empire wrappers with contrasting girdles cost from $5 up.

The shepherds' plaid riding habits of the spring have not succeeded in ousting the oldtime favorites in plain colors, while the prices are about the same.

White linen suits for small boys run in price from $4 50 to $14 75 and are in Russian blouse or sailor pattern.

Tan linen bloomers for little girls to wear during play hours, at the seashore or in the country, may be purchased at $1 50.

White serge coats, with brocade lining, Persian collar, cuffs and fancy buttons, are from $15 up. Cloth capes lined with brocade and elaborately trimmed with cloth buttons run from $12 up to $30

GERMAN WORKINGMEN

Ambassador von Bernstorff Describes Empire's Paternal System.

Columbus, Ohio, April 28.—Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, was the speaker to-night at the annual dinner of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, attended by Governor Harmon, J. H. Lettenbauer, German Consul at Cincinnati; Mayor Bond and eleven hundred business men of Columbus.

Count von Bernstorff spoke on social legislation in Germany, which, he said, was initiated by a message of Emperor William I in 1881, impressing upon the Reichstag the necessity of furthering the welfare of the working people. Discussing the industrial insurance feature of the German laws, he said, in part:

The wages of the German workmen have of late been much spoken of in this country, but the fact has mostly escaped notice that the industrial insurance laws must be taken into account if we wish to pass a fair judgment upon the wages and standard of life of the German workman.

On the one hand, the employer is heavily taxed by these laws, a tax which must be added to the cost of production, and, on the other hand, thanks to the insurance laws, the employed enjoy benefits such as the workmen of other countries cannot count on.

The first of the three laws I intend speaking of requires insurance against sickness in the case of all persons who are regularly employed for wages and do not earn more than 2,000 marks yearly. There are six groups of insurance agencies—the local sick funds established by parishes for branches of trade within their limits; the industrial or factory sick funds, conducted in connection with the large undertakings; the building trades sick funds, which contractors of buildings are bound to establish; the guild sick funds, and the miners' sick funds. The regulations of these funds differ in many details from one another, but the general basis of insurance is the same.

The law provides for a minimum benefit, which consists of free medical attendance and medicine from the beginning of the sickness, and in the event of incapacity for work, sick pay from the third day of the illness amounting to half the daily wages, on which the contributions have been based. The longest period for which sick pay is granted is twenty-six weeks, after which, should incapacity continue, the liability is transferred to the invalidity insurance fund, though medical assistance may continue for a year.

Where a person upon whom others depend for support is attended in a hospital, half the sick pay to which he would otherwise have had a claim is paid to them.

The receipt of an invalidity or old age pension depends on the payment of the prescribed statutory contributions and the occurrence either of inability to earn a livelihood or the prescribed age of qualification, namely, the completed seventieth year. There are three contributions, equal payments by the employers and their insured work people and a subsidy by the empire of 50 marks toward every pension granted. The amount paid as pension differs according to the wage class and the duration of the contribution.

In 1906 the number of persons insured against sickness was 12,468,706, the number of persons insured against accident 19,227,213, and the number insured against old age and invalidity, 14,142,700. The entire receipts of the sickness insurance fund in the same year were 314,461,891 marks, those of the accident insurance 189,708,567 marks, and those of the old age and invalidity fund, 263,340,791. The expenditure for the same year was 282,487,163 marks paid in sick relief, 16,596,421 marks paid in compensation for accidents, and 182,353,360 marks paid in old age and invalidity pensions. The accumulated funds exceeded two milliards of marks.

FACTIONS IN BONWIT BROS. WARNED.

Justice Dayton, of the Supreme Court, in a decision yesterday said that if the warring factions in the corporation of Bonwit Brothers, manufacturers of women's skirts, do not get together before May 3 he will appoint a receiver to take care of the property and continue the business.

Bonwit Brothers are well known in the trade, and in the fall of 1907 got into financial difficulties. William H. Davidow said that if they would make a stock company of the business he would advance them enough money to carry them over their difficulties. This was done and Davidow advanced $5,000, and stock was issued. Lately there has been a misunderstanding between Davidow and the Bonwits and they applied for the receiver.

ROYAL ARCANUM ELECTION.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 28.—The Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, at the thirty-first annual session this afternoon elected the following officers: Grand regent, Charles E. Cornell, of Ithaca; grand vice-regent, Roswell H. Starrett, of Brooklyn; grand orator, Thomas I. Crane, of New York; grand secretary, J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo; grand treasurer, Frank D. Westcott, of Utica; grand chaplain, Dr. Charles S. Moon; grand guide, Harvey T. Brown; grand warden, O. Grant Esterbrook; grand sentry, F. Witschleben, and grand trustees, Thomas W. Howell, A. P. Delcambre and Max L. Obneight.

IN THE BROKERAGE MARKET.

Grifenhagen Brothers have bought from the estate of Mary Johnston No. 434 West 25th street, a tenement house. They will erect a business building on the site for their own use.

James J. Etchingham has sold to John A. Moore No. 138 East 29th street, a four story dwelling house, on a lot 20x98.9 feet.

Lewis C. Marshall has sold No. 49 West 71st street, a four story and basement stone front dwelling house, on a lot 18x102.2 feet.

Charles V. Halley has sold, through Burnham & Co., a plot fronting on the Eastern Boulevard, between Baisley avenue and the Westchester Country Club. The purchasers are Thomas Hand and Joseph F. Flynn, who intend to improve the plot with dwellings. Also, sold to Dr. Cornelius J. Egan a plot on the south side of 185th street, 183 feet west of the Southern Boulevard and opposite the entrance to the Zoological Park. The purchaser will improve the site.

Ernst & Cahn and J. J. Pittman have sold to Joseph Billy No. 1431 Minford Place, a two story and basement frame dwelling house, on a lot 16.8x100 feet.

Edward Baer has bought No. 138 West 26th street, a three story dwelling, on a lot 18.9x98.9. The property was sold about ten days ago by Margaret Ferguson to Bernard Alexander.

P. B. Brown & Son have sold No. 210 East 10th street to Henry Tishman, who owns No. 218, adjoining, and controls a plot 50x92 feet, on which he will build a six story tenement.

Isak M. Schoenfeld has sold to Moritz Itzkovitz No. 139 Goerck street, a five story tenement house, on a lot 25x100 feet.

Dr. William H. Ross has bought No. 326 West 19th street, a three story dwelling, on a lot 21.10x92 feet, for occupancy. The owner of record is Bartholomew F. Kenny.

Louis F. Sommer has sold to a client of McGrath Brothers, for George V. Spies, No. 768 Amsterdam avenue, a five story double flat, with store, on a lot 25.6x92 feet.

FOR WEST 41ST ST. PARCEL, $90,000.

Joel Rinaldo, proprietor of Joel's Restaurant, No. 206 West 41st street, who was recently reported to have purchased the building where his business is located, paid about $90,000, or about $3,600 a front foot, for the property.

The place will be entirely renovated by Mr. Rinaldo, at a cost of over $25,000.

NEW LESSEE FOR MIDTOWN BUILDING.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for a client of their office the premises located at Nos. 8 and 10 West 36th street, to Messrs. Stein & Blaine for twenty-one years. This is the same property that S. Osgood Pell & Co. leased some time ago for William M. Walker to a client of their office.

WILL SPEAK AT REALTY SCHOOL.

Dean Alvord, president of the Belle Terre Estates, will talk about country property to-night at a session of the real estate class of the Bedford branch, Young Men's Christian Association, at Bedford avenue and Monroe street, Brooklyn. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

THE BRONX BUILDING PLANS.

Decatur ave, w s, 270.5 ft s of 205th st; for a two story frame dwelling, 21x56; Mary Russhon, owner; John B Mooney, architect; cost	$5,500
Trinity ave, No 966; for a five story brick tenement; Ernest Rodehan, owner; Frank Wennemer, architect; cost	40,000
Timpson Place, w s, 75.22 ft s of Whitlock ave; for two one story brick stores and dwellings, 17x50 each; Ellen McQuinlan, owner; Edward J Clark, architect; cost	3,000
Decatur ave, w s, 295.5 ft s of 205th st; for a two story frame dwelling, 21x58; Mary Russhon, owner; Hugo Avolin, architect; cost	5,500
Fox st, s w corner Intervale ave; for two four story brick tenements, 94.9¾x79.2⅜ and 40.3⅛x79.1¼; Winnie Court Company, owners; James F Meehan, architect; total cost	60,000
Prospect ave, e s, 79.19 ft n of 180th st; for a five story brick tenement, 40x88; Anabile & Lauritano, owners; Matt Del Guadia, architect; cost	30,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

17th st, n s, 425 ft w of 7th ave, 50x184; Oscar J Mayer loans Seventeenth Street Realty Company	$175,000
180th st, s s, 254 ft w of Broadway, 175x100; City Mortgage Company loans Ferguson Bros & Forshay	105,000
Wilkins Place, e s 125 ft s of Jennings st, 100x177x108x142.1; Manhattan Mortgage Company loans Jacob Steifler Company	45,000

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Proposals.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 26, 1909.—Sealed proposals, upon blank forms furnished by this office, will be received until 1 P. M., May 26, 1909, for furnishing during year ending June 30, 1910, Cloths, Ropes and Threads, Forage, Steel and Iron, Seamless Copper Tubing, Tin, Zinc, Lead and Antimony, Iron Castings, Cartridge Metals, Hardware, Plumbing, Steam Fitting and Electrical Supplies, Leather Belting and Lace, Lumber, Fuel, Chemicals, Oils and Paints, Paper, Strawboard and Chipboard, Tools and Miscellaneous Articles. For information, apply to the Commanding Officer.

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SUFFRAGISTS DEFINE DEMANDS.

Want Franchise, Representation and Right to Occupy Elective Posts.

London, April 28.—The International Woman's Suffrage Alliance occupied the entire sitting to-day with the discussion of proposals for the revision of its constitution. All the delegates were entertained at dinner to-night by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, president of the International League of Woman Suffragists, attended the dinner.

At to-day's sitting of the alliance the term "enfranchisement of women" was defined as meaning "the right to vote, eligibility to representation in public affairs, and the occupation of any position in the state subject to the decision of the electorate."