

\$10,000,000 HIS IF HE'S MARRIED IN FIVE MONTHS

Youth Dazes Fourteenth Street With Conditional Legacy From Forgotten Uncle. MAYBE "SHE'LL" RELENT. It's All a Secret, and Rooten Can't Show the "Papers" or Tell Anbody.

If you were quite poor, not quite twenty-one years old and courted a girl who was well up in Fourteenth street social circles, proposed to her and she kept putting it off, urging you to make your fortune, and if suddenly a forgotten uncle died and left you \$10,000,000—wouldn't you be happy? And if the uncle put a clause in his will making it necessary for you to marry before you were twenty-one, which is only five months and six days off, wouldn't that make you happier still?

All of Fourteenth street east of Third avenue is relating over the good fortune which Maxwell Rooten of No. 241 announced has come to him. The uncle in the case is William Maxwell, the address Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and the location of the fortune is in nitrate mines in Patagonia.

BOOMED FOR EAST SIDE'S MAYOR, RIGHT OFF THE BAT. Rooten was not slow in announcing his good fortune to his friends, especially to a young woman across the way, and the signs were everywhere in celebrating. His name was called across the windows of the young man's office announcing the bequest of the millions and pressing his candidacy for the Mayorality of Fourteenth street. Where does any opposition come in with a \$10,000,000 Mayan?

Young Rooten blushed profusely when an Evening World reporter asked him about his good fortune. "It's only five months more," he explained, "before I must be married. And I don't know anybody—I mean any girl that will marry me on such short notice. Still"—and he looked longingly across the street—there's that girl over there. Of course, she's in society—belongs to three clubs. But if I could get the money quickly she might do it.

The young man's reveries was interrupted. Would he show the letter of notification from Buenos Ayres? Who were the lawyers who had sent him the good news, and to what lawyer had he turned the matter over? HE'S FORBIDDEN TO SHOW "THE PAPERS," YOU JEE. "I can't show you the papers," he said solemnly; "it says so in the letter. I must show it to anybody, or tell it to anybody."

Then he wandered away from the unpleasant subject. "Do you believe," he asked, "that I could get into society quick enough to get married if they sent me some advance money from the South? You know, I don't like to have every body know I'm rich, because if they did, you see, I'd have all the girls after me. Gee, ten millions'd make them all go some, eh?"

There was another little reverie, and a more urgent request that he show some of the documents. But the young man was obstinate. "What should I worry what my friends believe when I've got ten million coming? And there was no answer to a logical question. "What are you going to do with the money if you get it?" he was asked. "When I get it," he corrected, "I, of course, must get married first. After that I think it will be real estate. My friends urge me to buy this whole end of Fourteenth street and turn it into a street like Forty-second and Broadway. But you see, I've got to get married first."

And Mr. Maxwell Rooten looked longingly across the way. MRS. HARRIMAN GOES WEST. Widow of Financier With Son on Way to Idaho Ranch. (Special to The Evening World.) GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A special train conveying Mrs. Edward H. Harriman and her son Roland to their ranch in Idaho, stopped at Goshen at 10:25 A. M. to-day, to take on Dr. W. G. Kyle, the family physician, who will be one of the party. On the trip Mrs. Harriman's daughter Carol, and Charles C. Taggart, manager of the Harriman estate, rode in the train as far as this city. Averill Harriman, John R. Townsend and Rensler Weston were at the station here to say adieu.

DEBATE \$1,000,000 in University. NORTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—Nearly a million dollars is left to Milliken University by Mrs. Anna B. Milliken, widow of James Milliken, founder of the institution, whose will was made public to-day. The large Milliken mansion will be converted into an art museum, and a corporation will be formed to carry on the educational and charitable projects for which Mrs. Milliken provided by turning over all her property.

SPECIAL NOTICE. In the Metropolitan Section of next Sunday's World will be found a coupon, the presentation of which at the main or branch offices of The World will entitle the holder to a splendid "Variation KIP" costume. The article is a 42-inch booklet on "How to Aid the Injured," both of which will be invaluable in the home or on the summer vacation. Be sure you cut the coupon out. Order your next Sunday World early.

The Evening World's and Babies' Welfare Association's Great City-Wide Series of Better Babies' Contests Proud Mothers Break Through the Rules To Get a Chance for Their Prize Babies

Mrs. McCormack Gets Two-Months'-Old Daughter on List, With Plea That Her Second Entry, Sixteen Months Old, Brings Her Within Age Limit by "Law of Averages."

Cleanliness of Contest Entrants Marked, No Matter What the Home Circumstances -- Improvement Contests Really Most Important.

Just to prove there is an exception to every rule if you work hard enough to make the exception, Mrs. Margaret McCormack of No. 228 East Tenth street entered a two months' old baby yesterday in the contest being conducted by The Evening World and the Babies' Welfare Association, when the minimum age limit is three months.

Miss Hawkins, the secretary of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, at No. 226 Second avenue, tried to point out to Mrs. McCormack that three months was the minimum age limit, but Mrs. McCormack would have none of the explanation. She had brought little Leslie—Leslie is a girl—and Leslie was going to enter the contest. And Leslie did. Perhaps the fact that the determined mother had another baby, Vivian, aged sixteen months, to enter, helped her have her way. Anyway, she insisted that the average age of her two entrants, nine months, would let them qualify, and she won.

By the same persistency the Greenwich Village contest, which is not scheduled to open until Aug. 11, when the mothers are invited to bring their babies to Greenwich house, at No. 26 Jones street, there to compete for The Evening World's fifty dollars in gold, got an unofficial opening. The would-be entrant, a healthy, chubby little black girl, arrived in the arms of its young mother at the headquarters of the Little Mothers' Aid. The mother was somewhat disappointed at being told she would have to wait almost two weeks to enter her little prize winner, but she was happy to know that she could enter it. And win a prize? In her mind, and in the minds of those that saw "the little rascal," it was only a matter of time.

HOT DAYS KEEP ENTRIES IN CONTEST DOWN. To return to the Little Mothers. Only fourteen babies were registered in the contest yesterday. The heat of the afternoon, following two other hot days, kept the registration down, and those in charge were glad that only fourteen mothers had braved the unpleasant weather to start after the prizes. But with even this small registration the total number of entries was brought up to 216, with the time for registration more than half over. Entries close on Aug. 13.

Among the many interesting things brought in connection with the contest by Miss Hawkins, secretary of the Little Mothers, was the fact that a pair of posthumous twins is entered for the prizes. They are Elizabeth and Mary Erving, five months old, and as lucky a pair of youngsters as one could wish. They are the children of Mrs. Roscoe Erving of No. 214 East Fourteenth street. Their father died some time before their birth. Miss Hawkins is confident that if one of the little Erving should win a prize it would have to be a double, for the little girls are as much alike as two peas in a pod.

And here is good news for the mothers—big and little. On Aug. 4 Dr. Rudolph D. Moffett, of No. 228 Park avenue, will lecture to them at No. 228 Second avenue on "Infant Feeding." It will be another in the series of talks conducted by the Little Mothers' Aid Association in connection with The Evening World's and the Babies' Welfare Association contest.

CONTEST ENTRIES ARE CLEAN KEPT LOT. More than anything else the unusual cleanliness of the babies entered in the ANKLE WATCHES THE FAD AT 'DARING' SOCIETY FETE. Narragansett Pier Forgets Jewel Robbery in Discussing Masquerade With Innovations. NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—Stories of gay masqueraders, some of the women clad in Turkish costumes, trooping from the Point Judith Country Club at dawn, overshadowed the mystery of the \$100,000 jewel robbery in the society colony to-day. Few jewels were worn at the party, which was given by a social leader, but the lack of jewels was equalled only by the lack of conventional dress, according to the reports.



JOSEPH AND GORDON LA FARGE 15 MO'S. A DIET KITCHEN 437 W 41ST ST. NICOLA BUONGIORNO 7MO'S. AT THE LITTLE MOTHERS' AID 236 2ND AVE. MARGARET WILLOHAN 5MO'S. AT WINKLETON 78 6TH AVENUE.

contests has impressed the observers. At all the headquarters they tell the same story: no matter how poor the parents, or whether real mother or little sister is the person in charge of the child, it is clean. One mother brought her baby—the baby was almost as big as the mother—to the Little Mothers' Aid yesterday, carrying a lump of ice in one hand to keep it cool in the oppressive heat of the afternoon. The mother was poorly dressed, but the child might have come from Fifth avenue for all its tidy rompers and immaculate waist; showed. And Miss Hawkins, the secretary, afterward said: "There hasn't been more than one out of the more than three hundred babies that have been registered here that I would not be proud to touch or fondle."

In four other contests entries have closed and the work of judging the youngsters for prizes will soon begin. In the three races of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association the data is being collected so that the awarding of prizes to the best of almost nine hundred children can be begun as soon as possible. In these three stations \$120 in prizes will be awarded, \$50 in each station. In the second Brooklyn contest, at Public School No. 124, judging will begin on Monday and the prizes ought to be awarded within a week. The officers of the Babies' Welfare Association are eager to have the

How To Care For the Baby; 10 Summer Commandments

The following rules for the guidance of mothers have been prepared by the Brooklyn Civic League: 1—Do not give your baby impure milk. If you have a bottle baby, taste the milk before giving it to see whether it is sour or not. If it is sour DO NOT let baby drink it. Boil your bottles before and after use and wash thoroughly in a solution of borax (one teaspoonful to a glass of hot water). Boil the nipple also, and soak in a solution of borax (same as above) when it is not in use.

2—Do not give your baby too much water. The drinking of ice water is one of the summer's greatest evils, which is harmful to both grownups and the child, especially to the latter. It freezes the gastric juices (juices that digest our food); does not absorb readily into the intestines (bowels) thus causing a condition which is known to the layman as cramps; and produces more cases of acute indigestion than any other thing. 3—Keep the flies off the baby's food and do not give the baby any thing upon which you know the flies have feasted. Some people have the idea that because the flies are so small they are absolutely harmless. BUT A GREATER MISTAKE COULD NOT BE MADE. These flies are born in and grow fat on the dirt and manure piles in the streets, open lots and back yards, etc. Then they come into your house,

SCHLEY NEED NOT PAY HIS EX-WIFE ALIMONY AGREED

Financial Settlement Released By Court Includes Many Thousand Dollars.

HITS SPOUSE SWAPPERS. WIFE DIVORCING HUSBAND TO WED AGAIN GETS NO FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT.

New York divorcees, who obtained their decrees via the "lightning method" in vogue in Reno and formerly in the Dakotas with the intention of marrying men who seemed more suited to them than their husbands, will get no solace out of a decision which Supreme Justice G. D. Landis handed down in a suit brought by James Montford Schley Jr., wealthy operator of Admiral Schley against his former wife, Morris Cliff Barclay-Andrews, to annul her from enjoying a financial settlement which Schley gave her in exchange for a divorce which she obtained from him in Texas.

Mr. Schley gave his wife a confession of judgment for \$30,000, an annual income of \$2,400, a cash payment of \$2,100 and a life insurance policy for \$20,000, and she gave him a divorce. After the divorce was granted Schley alleged that he learned for the first time that his wife, at the time of the divorce and prior to its filing, intended to marry Barclay-Andrews, a wealthy Texan, and did marry him. When he learned this he applied to the Supreme Court for the injunction, alleging that he was entitled to it, because his wife had committed an unconscionable fraud upon him by having made up her mind before she ever filed the divorce to marry Andrews.

A PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED. TOUCHING SPOUSE SWAPPERS. Justice G. D. Landis takes a husband's view of things, for he decided that Schley was entitled to an injunction, and unless this decision is recalled or carried to the higher courts and reversed, it means that, in New York, a wife who divorces her husband and marries another man, is not entitled to financial settlement. The Schleys were married in New York on Sept. 20, 1911. They went abroad for their honeymoon. In 1909, after they had returned from one of their frequent European trips, friends learned that the separation had been consummated. Schley followed her there and then he went to Spokane, Wash., and returned to New York in 1911.

Shortly after he had settled here, Schley learned that his wife had sued him for divorce in the Tenth County court. He consulted his attorneys as to what property might be settled upon her by the Texas courts, and he learned that there was a law on the Lone Star State's statute books under which a wife suing for divorce could not obtain alimony or a financial settlement. Her husband's income during their married life or community property had been acquired. At that time Schley did not have community property, but later he was left a large fortune by his mother, Mrs. Margaret Schley, who died in March, 1911.

His mother-in-law had created a large trust fund and selected George F. Crawford, the attorney, as executor and trustee. Schley alleges that when his wife, who was still in Texas, learned of his mother's death she hurried to New York, reaching here on June 15, 1911. She then filed a suit for divorce against her husband and testified that she had established legal residence here and that she had discontinued her suit for divorce in Texas.

To avoid a public hearing of the separation suit, Schley admits in his suit that he agreed with his wife that she should return to Texas and resume the divorce suit, or if that had been discontinued for good by the Texas court, she should file a new one. BIG MONEY CONSIDERATION PAID FOR SECRECY. In consideration of her doing this he agreed to pay her \$2,000 a year in monthly installments of \$200 for life, and \$125 in cash. He further agreed to give her an insurance policy on his life for \$20,000. The biggest settlement given the wife was in the shape of a confession of judgment for \$30,000 which he gave his wife, with the understanding that he would pay it in the event that he defaulted in the payment of the yearly income or failed to live up to the other terms of the agreement.

A proviso in the agreement was that all the papers in the settlement should be filed secretly and kept forever from the public gaze. The confession of judgment was turned over to the firm of Greene, Hurd & Stowell, attorneys, to be held in escrow. When the settlement was finally arranged, Mrs. Schley went back to Texas and on Oct. 14, 1911, she resumed her divorce case and obtained a decree. On Dec. 6, 1911, soon after the decree was handed down, she married Barclay-Andrews in Texas.

In the complaint Schley characterizes his wife's conduct in the negotiations leading up to the agreement as "unconscionable," that the agreement was obtained by fraud and in violation of the law and public policy of New York. Schley asks that the confession of judgment and the original agreement entered into between his former wife and himself be surrendered to the court and that she be perpetually enjoined from enforcing the agreement. He concludes by asking that the confession of judgment be vacated. Herman Joseph is Schley's attorney.

NEW FIRE TRAP IN ASCH BUILDING WHERE 148 DIED

Locked Door Found on Floor Swept by Flames in Triangle Disaster.

FOUR OFFENDERS HELD. FIFTY GIRLS PRISONERS BEHIND DOUBLE PADLOCKED ENTRANCES IN ANOTHER WORKROOM.

Eight men who were summoned to court by Inspector Otto Mendel of the Bureau of Fire Prevention for alleged violations of the provisions of the fire and labor laws respecting safeguards against fire in factory buildings were held to-day in \$25 bail apiece for trial in Special Sessions. Some of them, admitting frankly that they had violated the law, waived examination while pleading extenuating circumstances.

Four of the eight were summoned to appear in Jefferson Market to-day after the inspector had found violations in the premises occupied by them in the Asch Building, the scene of the great Triangle shirtwaist Company fire of March, 1911, in which 148 were killed. Louis Brill, an elevator man, and Jonas Levy, the father of two of the partners in the clothing manufacturing firm of Levy & Rosenthal, on the top floor, were smoking when Inspector Mendel came upon them. Both admitted this fact in court to-day, but pleaded that they had violated the law unwittingly.

COULDN'T OPEN WORKROOM DOOR FOR MINUTES. In the same factory the inspector found that the door leading to the hallway was caught with a spring lock and called the attention of Albert Levy and his partner, Rosenthal, to the fact. Rosenthal, arguing that the spring locks were without keys and could not come within the definition of an inside lock, was asked by Mendel to open the door as rapidly as he could. Rosenthal fumbled with the lock for several minutes, but could not open it. Then he discovered that an unobserved catch had been turned on and that this prevented throwing back the lock. "What would the girls in this establishment do in case of fire if that catch which you did not see should be on and they were trying to get out?" asked Inspector Mendel.

"Oh, that doesn't happen very often," Rosenthal is said to have replied. His factory occupies one of the floors scooped by the fatal fire. Albert Levy accepted a summons to answer for the locked door, and to-day waived examination in court. Henry Wallace of Meyers, Crown & Wallace, on the seventh floor of the Asch Building, was the one who answered for his firm in court to-day. Two doors there did not open outward to the satisfaction of the inspector. DOORS DOUBLE PADLOCKED, TRAPPING FIFTY GIRLS. What was characterized by Mendel as the most flagrant case that came under his observation yesterday was that of Max Hermann, who operates a feather factory on the first and second floors of the building at No. 707 Broadway, employing fifty girls and women.

Mendel found that on the second floor the door opening onto the hallway as well as that opening onto the elevator shaft were double padlocked—one on the door proper and one on an inside wire door. The only unbarred exit was a private elevator door opening from the office of Hermann. Three others besides Hermann who were held in court to-day were Charles W. White of Newark, who was found smoking in a machine shop at No. 33 West Third street; Morris Brookstein, a shirtwaist manufacturer of No. 29 West Third street, who had locked doors to the street; and Irving I. Lewis of Felham, who was smoking in Brookstein's place.

ADMITS LOCKED DOORS, BUT SAYS ONLY A BOY WAS IN FIRE PERIL. Magistrate Levy in Centre Street Court to-day held Jacob Goldstein, owner of a clothing factory at Nos. 17-23 East Broadway, for trial in Special Sessions. Frank M. Sexton, a Labor Department inspector, swore that he visited Goldstein's factory between 12 and 1 o'clock when the employees were having their hour for lunch. In one room he found all the doors except a small side door locked, and here was a boy who had only recently obtained working papers reading a newspaper. "If your Honor please," said Jacob Friedman, lawyer for Goldstein, "this is no violation of the law. It was the noon hour and this defendant was surely not responsible for his help at that time. There was only one boy in the room with the locked doors."

"Working hours," replied Magistrate Levy, "are from the time the employee goes to work in the morning until the factory closes in the evening. During that time the factory owner is responsible for employees' safety. To-day there was only one boy in the workroom behind locked doors. The life and safety of that boy are as important to me as to the community as the safety of the President of the United States. The terrible lesson of the Triangle fire seems to have made no impression upon you factory owners. I would send you to jail if it were in my power. You deserve no mercy, you who have no mercy or consideration for others." Inspector Sexton said there were three hundred employees in the Goldstein factory.

POLICEMAN KILLED, TWO CIVILIANS HURT BY RUNAWAY HORSE

But Driver of Milk Wagon Escapes With Only Slight Bruises.

Policeman Bernard O'Rourke of the Bergen street station received injuries which brought death to him in St. Vincent Hospital, Brooklyn, three hours after he had tried to stop a runaway milk wagon at Third avenue and Third street to-day. Two civilians, thrown from a heavy ice wagon in the path of the maddened beast, were seriously hurt that they had to be taken to a hospital for treatment.

O'Rourke met death in the discharge of his plain duty. When he saw the runaway horse swing around the corner of Third avenue, with teams and pedestrians in the street ahead threatened, he leaped for the animals' halter, grasped it and clung for a minute. But the leaps of the horse shook loose his grip and he fell under its hoofs. It was a big horse attached to the milk wagon of C. H. Hartland & Co., No. 27 Seventh avenue, that was driven into unaccountable fear when the whiffles of the wagon broke and he was drawing it through Third street between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Albert Raymus of No. 120 Seventh avenue was on the seat.

The runaway ran full tilt into the team attached to a big ice wagon of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, throwing both the horses to their knees and spilling from the seat Thomas Coughlin and Fred Hoffman, driver and delivery man. Coughlin was made unconscious by the fall and Hoffman was severely cut. Both went to Holy Family Hospital. Then the runaway swung into the street, the wagon behind him turning as he made the turn, and O'Rourke, the driver, being thrown onto the car tracks. Policeman O'Rourke then made his fatal effort to stop the horse and was trampled into unconsciousness. The horse tripped himself with his own reins just as O'Rourke fell and was stopped by pedestrians.

ST. VINCENT PATIENT DIVES TO HIS DEATH

Alexander Spier, photographer, 61 No. 10 West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, dived to death from a third-floor window of St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday. Patrolman Thomas Hewatt saw him standing on the window sill and called to him not to jump, but was not heeded.

Mr. Spier, who was sixty-seven, went to the hospital July 15, suffering from intestinal trouble. He had a private room. Two weeks ago he was successfully operated upon and was returned home after a few days' more convalescence. He appeared cheerful last night and was talking of his approaching departure from the hospital. About 10 o'clock he told Miss Smith, his nurse, he did not wish to be disturbed again and intended to get a good sleep.

It was about 11 o'clock when he plunged from his window to the arway, and alighted on his head and was instantly killed. For thirty years Spier had a photograph gallery at Third avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and which he recently retired with a moderate fortune. A sister, Mrs. A. Spier Karl, lives at No. 213 West Eighty-third street. She believes her brother must have been distracted by the heat.

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