

BITTER FIGHT ON FOR ADVERTISING ON INTERBOROUGH

Autosales Company Protests Against \$11,000,000 Contract With Ward & Gow.

OFFERS TO PAY MORE.

Asks for Public Hearing Before Public Service Board Approves Agreement.

The promise of a bitter quarrel between two advertising companies for the contract for the privileges of advertising and selling newspapers and other things on the subway and elevated lines developed to-day in the office of the Public Service Commission.

The Interborough Company has already signed a contract with Ward & Gow covering fifteen years, but the approval, and involving \$11,000,000. The Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company, controlled by Charles R. Flint, who deals in everything from rubber plantations, battleships and revolutions to auto machines, filed a protest to-day against the approval of the contract by the commission which is required by law.

The meeting room of the commission was filled with lawyers for both sides at to-day's brief session. The subject of the approval of the contract did not come up. But after the meeting the Autosales people were made known.

LEGAL CONCERN OFFERS A MILLION DOLLARS MORE.

James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, filed the Ward & Gow contract with the commission last evening. It provides that Ward & Gow, of which Artemus Ward is sole owner, shall pay the Interborough \$800,000 a year for two years, \$700,000 for four years and \$600,000 a year for nine years.

Under the contract expiring to-day Ward & Gow paid \$457,500 a year, with the privilege of a renewal for five years at an advance of 10 per cent. It was understood in advertising circles that the much better terms of the superceding contract were made to stand off a bid from Mr. Flint's concern aggregating \$12,000,000 or more for the fifteen year term.

The letter served on the Public Service Commission to-day by the Autosales Company was signed by its president, U. D. Eddy. It did not mention a stated sum, but embodied a resolution of the Board of Directors asking for a public hearing on the approval of the Ward & Gow contract and stating that the Autosales Company was in a position to pay more for the privileges than Ward & Gow and handle the business better.

PLINT'S NAME ON THE LIST OF DIRECTORS.

Public interest in subway earnings, Mr. Eddy said, made a hearing in the open desirable. The name of Charles R. Flint appeared in the list of directors attached.

Under the present law no advertising signs can be put upon the walls of subway stations below the City Hall or on those in the new subway. Much amusement was created in the office of the Commission by the mysterious and secretive conduct of the manager of the Flint concern in serving the protests. They refused to admit that they were from the Autosales Company or that they had ever heard of a Mr. Flint. The Autosales Company has \$5,000,000 capital.

WIDOW WEDS STEPSON WHO WAS A WIDOWER

Relict of Former U. S. Commissioner Hall Surprises Friends by New Match.

Mrs. Anna H. Hall, widow of Charles H. Hall, for many years United States Commissioner for the Northern District of New York, has married her stepson, Holden Hall, at the home of relatives in Brooklyn yesterday. The bridegroom was a widower. Mrs. Hall is one of the most prominent society women of Brookhampton. She is forty-five and her husband is about the same age.

The ceremony was performed at the home of C. M. Clapp at No. 16 Midwood street, Flatbush, by the Rev. Dr. Wallace, an old friend of the family.

Do You Get Up Tired Out? MAN-A-GEAWATER

MAN-A-GEAWATER advertisement with logo and text.

AMERICAN WOMEN WHO WED TITLES IN 1913 WORLD'S BIG EVENTS OF THE YEAR



COURTESY EDGECROFT, DUCHESS DE RICHELIEU; COUNTESS DE LASTYRIE; DUCHESS OF CROY; PRINCESS MORAT; MARCHELLE STROZZI.

Ten Foreign Noblemen Won Brides in United States, and Most of Them Won Rich Financial Settlements at the Same Time—Marriage of Miss Nancy Leishman Was a Pure Love Match.

A glance back over the year 1913 shows that American women have gained ten titles by marriage into foreign families. It is estimated that since 1820, six hundred such marriages have taken place. Money did not play such an important part in the marriages during the past twelve months as it did in former years, when it was said that May Golet took \$10,000,000 to the Duke of Roxburgh; Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, a like sum to the Duke of Marlborough; Mrs. Hammerly, \$3,000,000 to the eighth Duke of Marlborough; Miss Margaret Leiter, \$5,000,000 to the Duke of Suffolk; Miss Lita Garner, \$2,000,000 to the Marquis de Breteril; Nora Iselin, \$2,000,000 to the Austrian Count Ferdinand Colloredo-Mannfeld; many millions by Anna Gould when she married Count Boni de Castellane. Miss Vivian Gould was reported to have brought considerable money to Lord Decies. Also Miss Beatrice Mills to the Count of Granard and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt refilled the coffers of the Count Ladislas Szechenyi of Hungary.

The most talked of alliance during 1913 was that of Miss Nancy Leishman, daughter of the former Ambassador to Germany, to the Duke of Cro-Y. They wed after much opposition on the part of the German Branch of the De Cro-Y family. It was, however, a pure love match and no millions went as an added attraction to the bride, for the Duke is wealthy in his own right.

Another of Mr. Leishman's daughters, Martha, married a title some years ago—Count Louis de Gontaut-Bliron, who died. A few weeks ago she married James Hazen Hyde, formerly of Equitable Life circles and now residing in Paris.

Last February Miss Helen Stallo, daughter of Edmund K. Stallo of Cincinnati, and Prince Michel Murat were wed in the Church of St. Honoré. The bride and groom visited this country in October.

It was said that love of adventure brought together Miss Constance Warren, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Count de Lastoyrie, who were married at the parents' residence in New York. They were both fond of riding and all outdoor sports. The Count is a Frenchman and a descendant of Gen. Lafayette.

Prince Alexia Kara-Georgievich, son-in-law of the King of Serbia, married Mrs. Hunter Pratt of Cleveland in Paris last June. If princely marriages had remained the Prince would have been King of Serbia. He was well known in Paris literary circles. There was considerable opposition to the match on the part of the Count and Prince Peter of Serbia. While it was said to be a love match, reports had it that a substantial financial settlement had been made on the Prince.

ONE TITLED FOREIGNER SUEW AFTER HIS MARRIAGE.

Miss Virginia Cameron MacVeagh of New York and St. Paul, stepdaughter of Frederic Ogden de Billier, Secretary of the American Legation in Athens, was wed to Marquis Agostino Ferrarini de Ruffano in Cannes, southern France. One American heiress found her honeymoon transformed into a flight from the law, for the Austrian nobleman, Prince Stanislasa Sulkowski, who married the daughter of August Prince of Luxembourg, Cal., a man reputed to be many times a millionaire by patent industry and thrift, found himself being pursued for \$50,000 from the "Other Woman" in the case. The Prince and Miss Ferrarini were married quite hurriedly after plans for a large church wedding were under way. His debts, amounting to \$100,000, were cancelled before the marriage. It was said \$10,000 annually was set aside for the Prince Stanislasa is a nephew of the Grand Duke of Berlin and was a lieutenant of the Second Dragoon of the Austrian army, and came to America only a few months before the marriage. Arriving on the Manhattan last April, Count Waldimir Ledochowski joined the "foreign invaders." On a trip around the world the Count met Miss Louise Warfield, daughter of former Gov. Warfield of Maryland. There were objections to the match because of the Count's debts, but these were overcome and the couple were married in the presence of Cardinal Gibbons in ex-Gov. Warfield's home in Baltimore. The Count is a cousin of the famous Cardinal Ledochowski, the Polish prelate.

Another titled wedding was that of Miss Helene Marguerite Schmidt of Philadelphia, to Baron Carl Czerning von Czernhausen, a captain in the Eighteenth Imperial Austrian Regiment.

A Providence, R. I., girl, Miss Linda Angell Arnold, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Arnold, married the Marquis Lamartine Strozzi in June after which they sailed to spend the summer with the bridegroom's parents at their estate at Bergamo, Italy.

Society of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore filed the historic Baltimore Cathedral at the marriage of Miss Elmer Douglas Wise to the Duc de Richelieu of France.

Political Agitation in the United States and Great Britain—War in the Balkans and Mexico—New Tariff and Currency System Established in This Country.

BIG EVENTS.

A retrospection of the year just at its close shows that it has been a period of great political agitation, war and strife. A new President of the United States has been installed, two of the most vital bills have been passed in Congress, and political wrongdoers have been punished.

Other countries than the United States had great changes in their political life. Two rulers were struck down by the hand of the assassin, King George of Greece and Manuel Arango of Salvador. Francisco Madero, who had been deposed a few days as President of Mexico, was also slain. France elected a new President.

As for war, there was plenty of it in the kingdoms and principalities which make up the Balkan States in their uprising against the Ottoman Empire. In addition there was rebellion in Mexico and China.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1913.

- Jan. 1—The parcel post system of sending packages through the mail went into operation.
Jan. 13—Judge Robert W. Archibald was found guilty and removed from office by the United States Senate.
Feb. 18—The United States Senate, over Mr. Taft's veto, passed the Immigration bill. A strike of the firemen on fifty-four Eastern railroads was prevented by arbitration under the Erdman act.
March 3—The first Territorial Legislature of Alaska met at Juneau.
March 4—Woodrow Wilson inaugurated President of the United States.
March 17—President Wilson called an extra session of Congress to revise the Tariff.

March 31—J. Pierpont Morgan died while sojourning abroad.
March 26—The tributaries of the Ohio River overflowed and caused great floods in both Ohio and Indiana. In the former State 3,000 persons alone were found dead, while in Indiana 200 met a similar fate. In addition, property estimated at over \$50,000,000 was destroyed.

April 2—Congress met in extra session and the Underwood tariff bill with the income tax clause was introduced in the House.
April 8—Women suffrage met defeat in Michigan by a large majority vote.
May 2—President Wilson recognized the new Chinese Republic.

May 4—Four well-known New York police inspectors were found guilty of keeping a witness from giving evidence in the police graft investigation in New York City.
TARIFF AND CURRENCY BILLS WRITTEN INTO LAWS.

Aug. 4—The West Virginia Legislature dropped five names when five members received prison sentences for accepting bribes.
Aug. 12—Gov. Sulzer of New York was impeached by the Assembly.
Sept. 4—Mayor Gaynor of New York City died at sea aboard the steamship Baltic.

Sept. 9—The United States Senate passed the Democratic Tariff bill.
Sept. 26—The first water entered the Panama Canal locks at Gatun.
Oct. 3—President Wilson signed the Tariff bill and it became a law.
Oct. 17—Gov. Sulzer of New York impeached after trial.
Nov. 4—John Burry Mitchell elected Mayor of New York.
Dec. 23—New Currency bill became a law.

PROMINENT FIGURES OF 1913.

A collage of portraits of prominent figures from 1913, including G.P. Scott, J.P. Morgan Sr., Ferdinand de Bulgaria, W.J. Gaynor, Robert Warfield, Gen. Reyes, and Pres. Francisco Madero.

CROWDS CLAMOR FOR MONEY LEFT IN SIEGEL BANK

Receiver Puts Auditors to Work on Books and Promises Report Soon.

ASSETS NOT KNOWN.

Temporary Offices Opened in Loft Building in West Thirteenth Street.

Crowded about a low wooden railing set up in a dreary loft on the third floor of the building at No. 48 West Thirteenth street, more than three hundred depositors in the banking house of Henry Siegel & Co. inquired, begged and cried for the money they had entrusted to the firm and which is now tied up in the receivership of the bank itself and the big department stores in which Henry Siegel is interested.

The crowd collected in the loft by reason of a sign which was placed to-day on the door of the bank entrance.

Feb. 18—Donato Madero, brother of the ex-President, was arrested by troops of the new government.
Feb. 23—Former President Madero and Vice-President Suarez were assassinated.
May 23—Mexican rebels defeated Federal troops near Sacramento, Coahuila.

Jan. 15—President Wilson's offer of mediation was refused by President Huerta.
Sept. 24—Frederico Gamboa, Foreign Minister, was nominated for President of Mexico by the Catholic party leaders.
Oct. 3—Gen. Alvarez of the Federalists, members of his staff and 125 soldiers were executed by the Mexican Constitutionalists after he captured Torreon.
Nov. 26—Gen. Villa of the Constitutionalists routed the Federalists at Juarez.

FRANCE ELECTED NEW PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY.

The notable events in France were:
Jan. 11—Raymond Poincare was chosen by the National Assembly as President of the Republic.
March 18—The French Cabinet resigned.
March 21—The Barthou Ministry was announced.

WAR RENEWED BY THE BALKAN STATES.

There were renewed conflicts in the Balkan States.
Jan. 18—Turkish and Greek fleets fought at entrance to the Dardanelles.
Jan. 22—The Grand Council of Turkey voted to accept the advice of Europe to surrender Adrianople.
Jan. 20—The Balkan allies gave notice of the termination of the armistice.
Feb. 25—Greece resumed assaults upon Turkish strongholds.
Feb. 4—Turks failed to seek safety behind defenses at Gallipoli.
March 6—Janina, with 22,000 troops, surrendered to the Greeks.
March 11—Russia and Austria declared an agreement to demobilize their armies on the Russian frontier.
March 14—Serbia and Bulgaria attacked Adrianople and were repulsed. Three hundred Albanians were killed by the invading army.
March 26—Adrianople surrendered.
April 1—Turkey accepted the terms of peace offered by the Balkan allies.

SOME OF NOTABLE HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD.

There were important events in other foreign lands.
Dec. 3—The assassination of Manuel Avila, President of Salvador.
March 18—King George of Greece was assassinated while walking in the street at Salonica by a demented anarchist. His son Constantine succeeded to the throne.
April 12—King Alfonso of Spain escaped assassination at Madrid.
June 11—McMahon, British, Pascha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, and Ibrahim Bey, his aide-camp, killed by assassins.
July 15—Teon Chuan-Hsuan was proclaimed President by the revolutionary leaders in Southern China.
July 26—President Taft attempted to sign a revolution in Venezuela, but failed.
Sept. 2—The Chinese Government troops captured Nanking.
Sept. 4—Yuan Shi-Kai was elected permanent President of China by the Parliament.
Nov. 3—Louis III. became King of Bavaria, the issue Otto being deposed.
Nov. 3—Attended being acquitted at Kiev, Russia, for killing a Christian by "ritual murder."

REVOULTIONARY EVENTS MANY IN MEXICO.

There were several important happenings in Mexican affairs.
Feb. 9—Gen. Reyes was slain in a pitched battle fought in the street between the followers of Felix Diaz and Federal troops in Mexico City.
Feb. 18—President Madero was taken prisoner and Gen. Huerta proclaimed Provisional President.

SCHMIDT UNMOVED BY RESPITE GIVEN AS JURY DISAGREED

Slayer of Aumueller Woman Declares "God Is Not Yet Ready for My Death."

Hans Schmidt, given a new lease on life by the disagreement of the jury before which he was tried for the murder of Anna Aumueller, showed not the slightest change in his demeanor in the Tombs to-day from that which has been his since he was first locked up after his arrest. When the sick and weary juror which had been quarrelling over a verdict for thirty-two hours was discharged in General Session by Judge Foster last night, Schmidt gathered up his frock for coat, with which he has covered his lap and legs during all the sessions, and walked over to the Tombs to meet his officers.

On being locked in his cell he took his Bible and read for an hour and then went to bed. He rose at his usual hour this morning, bathed, dressed and breakfasted, eating very little as usual. When word was sent to him by a constable that newspaper reporters wanted to see him, he was seated on the edge of his bunk reading the Bible.

"Tell them I have nothing to say to them," he said. "I thought it was God's will that I should die. The disagreement of the jury is proof to me that it is not God's will yet. That is all."

The jurors denied after their discharge that religious feeling had any influence in their deliberations, but admitted that one of the disturbing factors in the minds of several jurors who, up to the last moment, believed Schmidt sane, because as stated in former Judge O'Brien's summing up, "only an insane mind could have moved a priest to his butchery and uncleanliness" was an argument offered by the Assistant District Attorney in his closing for the State.

POLICE ON HAND BUT HAD NO WORK TO DO.

It was clear that the police expected something of a disturbance, or at least made every conceivable inquiry, but not one person there left with any more information than that the books of the banking house were locked up, that they would be examined as soon as possible and that the receiver could not possibly say what money was there, nor what had become of it nor indeed how much the depositors would receive, nor when. It was far from a satisfactory morning for those who had placed their funds in the Siegel bank.

None of the clerks who had been employed in the bank came to the temporary office of the receiver, so that this afternoon Mr. Melville had to go out to see them in order to become posted as to the methods of the banking institution.

Mr. Melville said to an Evening World reporter:

"I have no idea what the state of affairs in the bank may be. In a nutshell, these people who have deposited money with Henry Siegel & Co. have lent that money to the two partners, Mr. Siegel and Mr. Frank E. Vogel, and they two are responsible."

It was actually borrowing of the money from these people at a rate of 4 1/2 per cent, and the only security they have is the name of the firm. This money went, of course, where it would do the most good, and we are to find from the books to which the several stores the deposits have been credited. Then these several houses must supply the funds with which to pay off the depositors."

One of the phases of the situation that disturbed the depositors was the fact that many of them had been in the habit of leaving their pass books with the firm instead of running the chance of losing them. They said that now they not only had no money but they had nothing to show that the firm owed them anything.

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Constipation Quickly Relieved

Ex-Lax, the Sweet Chocolate Laxative, Cleanses the System Without Pain or Gripping.

Ex-Lax is a new idea physic, a delicious chocolate laxative. It stops constipation pleasantly, without discomfort, gripping or pain. It looks and tastes like sweet chocolate, and moves the bowels without fail. Ex-Lax is something new in medicine—a modern, scientific remedy that conquers constipation before constipation conquers you. Clogged bowels bring on sick headaches, sour stomach and dizziness. Ex-Lax relieves these troubles safely, without inconvenience or after-effects. You people escape the necessity of medicinal clearing out of the system when you feel you must take Ex-Lax is safe, mild and certainly better than all other cathartics. This pleasant-tasting remedy is in bottles, and all the family will good health. Price, 10c. 50c and all drug stores.

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A Beautiful Art Calendar for 1914 In Colors. Made from painting by C. Allan Gilbert. Large size, separate sheet.

Order Next Sunday's World from Newsdealer Near You

VELOGEN advertisement with image of hands and text.