GOLFERS HARD AT WORK

GOOD SCORES IN PRACTICE

Travis Favorite for Medal Round in Amateur Championship.

Practically all of the 140-odd amateurs entered for the national golf championship tournament at Garden City to-morrow were out for practice yesterday. The scoring of the favorites was an improvement over their efforts on Friday, and if the pace is maintained all competitive records for the course are likely to be broken. Walter J. Travis, the Garden City wizard, led again yesterday, with a 73 in the afternoon, while playing in a four-ball match.

Fred Herreshoff, also of the home club, continued his good work, with a 75. He did not play in the morning. The best card of the day on the part of a Western player was a 76, by A. Stillwell, of the Midlothian Country Club. Chad Sawyer, the Midland record holder, who reeled off a 73 early in the week, got 78 yesterday, as did Findlay S. Douglas, of Nassau; Warren K. Wood, Homewood, and Kenneth Edwards, Midlothian.

Max Behr, the Morris County crack, had an even 80, figures that were equalled by George T. Brokaw, of Garden City, and James M. Rhett, of Dyker Meadw. J. B. Turner, jr., of Deal, and Jerome D. Travers, the national champion, made an 81 each in the afternoon. Travers is not impressing the critics favorably, as he is not playing in his true form. Archie Reid, of St. Andrews, made an 83.

In accordance with the usual custom, the aspirants for championship honors will continue their practice rounds to-day. Some will prefer to take things easy and confine themselves to a single eighteen-hole circuit, while others, who have the reputation of playing as long as they can see, will play thirty-six holes. The careful golfers are showing a tendency to tarry at those putting greens of the fearfully and wonderfully made variety. While several of the greens are undulating, the twelfth probably has caused the visitors the most trouble.

It is a one-shot hole, but the direction and strength of the wind make it an ever changing problem. The deep sand trap immediately in front of the green makes it essential to be up at all costs, but in so doing there is danger of going too far and bringing up behind one of the mounds. The general sentiment around the Garden City Hotel and clubhouse last night was that Travis would win the low score medal in the qualifying round.

FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB.

In the Class A handicap at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday R. R. Mamlok won, with 83—14—69. In the final round for the Fox Hills cup Bert Allen beat L. S. Hubbard, 2 up and 1 to play.

The following members qualified for the club championship and George E. Armstrong medal:

R. R. Mamlok, 83; B. T. Allen, 83; Frank Sears, 84; B. S. Bottome, 86; L. E. Graham, 88; M. L. Fearry, 89; I. S. Marvin, 90; H. Cozens Hardy, 92; H. B. McClellan, 95; E. C. Johnston, 96; R. A. Sasseen, 104; W. E. Heim, 87; W. P. Haskell, 89; P. W. Pogson, 93; Dr. A. T. Haight, 90, and W. W. Van Loon, 98.

The scores in the Class A handicap follow:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
R. R. Mamlock	83	14	69
W. E. Heim	87	15	72
W. P. Haskell	89	15	74
Frank Sears	84	9	75
L. H. Graham	88	12	76
P. W. Pogson	93	15	78
M. L. Fearrey	89	11	78
B. S. Bettome	86	7	79
B. T. Allen	83	4	79
H. B. McClellan	95	15	80
I. S. Marvin	90	10	80
H. Cozens Hardy	92	12	80
CLASS B.			
W. J. Fleming	102	30	72
H. H. Lloyd	91	17	74
R. A. Sasseen	104	30	74
George C. Pratt	99	23	76
Dr. C. R. Fletcher	105	25	80
D. R. H. Davenport	111	28	83

HACKENSACK DEFEATS NORTH JERSEY.

Visiting the North Jersey Country Club at Paterson yesterday for a return match, the Hackensack Golf Club team won by a single point, the count being on the Nassau system. There were twenty-two players on each team, and the final score was 24 to 23, as follows:

HACKENSACK.		NORTH JERSEY.	
Pomares	0	A. Graham	3
Morrell	0	Cunningham	3
Ward	0	W. G. Scott	2
Williams	0	Gray	2
Sage	3	Hewat	0
E. Palmer	0	Pontoon	2
Cowee	0	Abbott	3
Watt	0	Sharp	0
Marshall	2	Cook	0
Allen	2	Baxter	0
T. J. Palmer	0	Griggs	2
Bell	0	Low	0
Hill	3	Dudley	0
Halburton	1	Bacon	0
Thomas	2	Lewis	0
Leonard	3	Sumner	0
Johnson	2	F. Scott	0
Stewart	3	Gordon	0
Sykes	3	Reid	0
F. Williams	0	Hughes	3
Oliver	0	Smith	0
Crassons	0	Sloan	3
Total	24	Total	23

DYKER MEADOW GOLF CLUB.

There was a triple tie for first and second prizes in the sixth monthly handicap yesterday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. It was at 77 between Poole, Sherman and Williams. Marshall Whitlatch, who was at plus 3, took the low gross score honors with 78. The scores were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
C. S. Poole	80	3	77
A. I. Sherman	84	7	77
N. M. Williams	93	16	77
J. H. Williams	84	6	78
J. W. Raymond	84	5	79
J. C. Taylor	92	12	80
T. S. Perkins	92	12	80
M. Whitlatch	78	+3	81
E. H. Zeigler	96	14	82
F. J. Phillips	88	5	83
W. J. Noble	107	24	83
W. B. Rhett	84	0	84
A. T. Dwight	84	0	84

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

There were seventy-one entries for the qualifying round of the club championship at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. T. V. Bermingham, the present champion, led the field, with 84, and won a gold medal.

The scores were as follows:

First Division—T. V. Bermingham, 84; C. W. Inslee, 85; H. V. Gaines, 90; F. W. Howard, 91; J. D. Calhoun, 91; T. S. Napier, 92; G. K. Maltby, 94; E. H. Hart, 94; F. B. McLean, 95; M. J. Condon, 95; Francis Wilson, 97; W. F. Stevenson, 97; J. H. Bell, 98; E. S. Young, 98; W. F. Kerby, 99; C. M. Relyea, 99.

APAWAMIS GOLF CLUB.

Sixteen players qualified for the club championship at eighteen holes, scratch, medal play, yesterday at the Apawamis Club, including W. R. Thurston, the title holder. The scores were:

W. R. Thurston, 81; F. S. Wheeler, 83; B. C. Fuller, 85; D. R. Hartshorn, 85; J. T. McMurtrie, 85; S. Plummer, 86; I. H. Wiley, 87; R. D. Latham, 87; Simeon Ford, 90; C. A. Spofford, 91; W. H. Pool, 95; C. B. Lawrence, 95; J. B. Elmendorf, 96; H. A. Sherman, 99; Victor Meyer, 99; H. S. Graves, 99.

DUNWOODIE COUNTRY CLUB.

Dunwoodie beat Siwanoy in a return team match yesterday by 7 to 4. The Dunwoodie Country Club members also played for three cups at match play, and winners were announced in the women's driving contest for three prizes presented by M. Parish-Watson. The competition was on Tuesday, and brought out a large field, first prize being won by Mrs. Taula Jacoby, second by Mrs. J. W. Hamilton and third by Mrs. Floyd S. Price.

In yesterday's contests there was a tie in Class A between A. C. Whitcomb, 86—10—76, and R. F. Rode, 89—13—76, and in Class B between G. H. Gillette, 95—18—77, and R. W. Graham, 97—20—77. In Class C F. T. Stone won, with 116—45—71. Match play results were:

President's cup (first sixteen)—W. W. Harris beat W. G. Lasher, 5 up and 4 to play; F. W. Aiken beat B. H. Thomas, 5 up and 4 to play.

President's cup (second sixteen)—J. W. Hamilton won from W. W. Babcock by default; H. H. Buckley beat N. K. Galland, 1 up (36 holes); F. T. Hathaway beat R. F. Hoskins, 3 up and 2 to play; G. E. Wood beat G. H. Gillette, 2 up; H. H. Treadwell beat R. F. Carman, 8 up and 7 to play; W. W. Lee beat Lloyd Roberts, 6 up and 5 to play.

Brokers' Cup—W. A. Milligan beat J. P. Davenport, 7 up and 6 to play; W. G. Schoonover beat F. H. Sisson, 1 up; H. W. Phelps beat W. Baker, 4 up and 3 to play; J. F. Rode won from S. V. Ayres by default; C. F. Spear beat E. O'Reilly, 1 up; R. W. Graham beat H. McLaughlin, 1 up; S. C. Bentz won from H. W. Showers by default; H. G. Keefe beat H. C. Allen, 6 up and 5 to play.

MARTIN WINS EKWANOK CUP.

Manchester, Vt., Sept. 12.—Fred A. Martin, of Dartmouth, defeated John D. Woodfin, of Williams, by 1 up in thirty-eight holes in the final round for the Ekwanok Cup here to-day. In spite of the fact that neither of the young collegians played brilliant golf, the contest was interesting for the gallery. At no time during the day did either man lead by more than three holes, and much of the time they were on equal terms. The failure to run down a short put was the ultimate cause of Woodfin's defeat.

H. W. Stucklin, of Dartmouth, the New England intercollegiate champion, captured the best gross score prize in the open handicap with a 78. The best net score prize was taken by W. P. Pickhardt, of Brae Burn, with 91—16—75.

CANOE BROOK COUNTRY CLUB.

Nearly one hundred golfers competed at both match and medal play over the links of the Canoe Brook Country Club yesterday. The "bunker cup" competition resulted in a triple tie at 73 among W. E. F. Moore, H. F. Cornwall and R. C. Wilson. First match play rounds for the Roseville, September and Ayres cups were also decided.

The scores and summary follow:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
W. E. F. Moore	81	8	73
H. F. Cornwall	87	14	73
R. C. Wilson	93	20	73
A. B. Rode	92	18	74
A. W. Maine, jr.	80	5	75
T. E. Hoffman	85	10	75
W. A. Fanning	95	20	75
E. L. Downes	93	17	76
A. F. Lum	100	24	76
J. H. Eggers	92	15	77
A. C. Ayres	96	18	78
E. C. Lum	91	12	79
H. J. Lyall	96	17	79

ROSEVILLE CUP.

First round—R. F. Lum beat W. B. Frazer, 1 up; H. C. Cornwall beat W. E. F. Moore, 4 up and 2 to play; W. McBain beat H. Halsey, 3 up and 1 to play; E. L. Downes beat A. Harvey, by default; T. E. Hoffman beat H. F. Cornwall, 3 up and 2 to play; W. R. Thompson beat G. F. Gurtz, 3 up and 1 to play; R. C. Wilson beat A. W. Maine, jr., 1 up; A. B. Rode beat C. L. Toppin, 5 up and 4 to play.

SEPTEMBER CUP.

First round—W. F. Lawrence beat C. F. Lutz, 3 up and 2 to play; W. A. Fanning beat A. L. Babler, 7 up and 5 to play; H. J. Lyall beat F. H. Lum, 2 up and 1 to play; H. Marshall beat C. G. Roberts, 2 up and 1 to play; J. M. McNeill beat R. C. Van Bokklen, 3 up and 2 to play; J. H. Eggers beat W. N. Waters, 5 up and 4 to play; G. Lueders beat W. B. Ballou, 7 up and 6 to play; W. G. Lawrence beat G. W. MacCutcheon, 3 up and 2 to play.

AYRES CUP.

First round—W. E. F. Moore beat A. L. Bahler, 6 up and 4 to play; A. B. Rode beat A. Harvey, by default; W. F. Naulty beat C. G. Roberts, 1 up; C. Griswold, jr., beat F. W. Lawrence, 1 up; E. L. Downes beat H. C. Cornwall, 6 up and 5 to play; J. H. Eggers beat F. B. Fayles, 3 up and 2 to play.

ENGLEWOOD GOLF CLUB.

Semi-final round matches in the four-ball competition were decided at the Englewood Golf Club yesterday. A. S. Browne and H. Weatherby defeated W. F. Sanford and W. A. Warren by 3 up and 1 to play. The first named pair had a seven-stroke handicap, and the second twelve strokes. In the other half of the round Eugene Frayer and H. P. Smith (13) beat W. S. Stafford and J. R. Bryce (3) by four up and 3 to play.

An interesting match decided during the day was a mixed foursome, in which H. V. Keep and Miss Julia R. Mix defeated Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Callan by 3 up and 1 to play.

AT WORK ON RESOURCES.

Divisions of Conservation Commission Tracing Waste.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The National Conservation Commission has just made public the first of its schedules on which the inventory of the country's natural resources is being conducted. It is plainly evident from the inquiries being sent out that the commission intends to hunt down waste in all its varied forms and to devise some means to prevent it. This is apparent in the general schedules as to each of the four sections of the commission—those on waters, forests, lands and minerals.

For instance, the schedule relating to lands inquires into waste of soil by erosion. That schedule also suggests waste through "bad agricultural methods." The lands schedule likewise goes into waste in the carrying capacity of the public range in the West. The section on waters is inquiring into how much land capacity of irrigation is wasted by not being irrigated. More important still is its suggestive inquiries tending to show that this country is wasting the waterways to an alarming extent by not using them properly. Perhaps the greatest form of waste brought out in the entire schedule is that relating to water powers. Two of the inquiries are as follows:

"Are existing developed water powers put to their full use?"

"To what extent can coal be saved by the substitution of water power?"

Under the head of flood waters the commission inquires, "To what extent are flood waters wasted?"

The minerals section of the commission is seeking to find out "the nature and extent of waste in the mining, extraction and use of mineral products" and "methods of preventing or lessening this waste." The commission is also conducting a census by correspondence to find the common wastes in wood-using industries. The returns from the inquiries will form part of the report of the conservation commission.

COL. D. E. AUSTEN GETS PROMOTION.

Appointed Chief of Coast Artillery, with Rank of Brigadier General.

Albany, Sept. 12.—Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry announced to-day that Colonel David E. Austen, of the 13th Artillery District, Brooklyn, has been appointed chief of coast artillery, with the grade of brigadier general. The appointment is made under the provisions of the recently revised military code.

It was announced also that Governor Hughes had approved the request of Major General Roe to increase from nine to twelve the number of companies in the 47th Regiment. Authority is granted for the election of officers made necessary by the proposed change.

FLAMES SWEEPING DRY FORESTS.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 12.—With the forests dry as tinder from the prolonged drouth, a fire to-day is sweeping swiftly over the Belleayre Mountain, in the vicinity of Pine Hill. A large force of men is fighting the flames, but with little hope of checking them unless the wind shifts or rain falls. For miles around the air is filled with dense smoke, obscuring the sun. Much damage will result if the fire is not extinguished soon.

WORKMAN KILLED ON POLE.

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Charles Stewart, aged thirty-one years, line foreman for the Schenectady Illuminating Company, was killed at noon to-day on a pole in front of the Carnegie Library. He received 2,300 volts and a half dozen physicians failed to revive him. He leaves a wife and two children.

ENGINE STRIKES AND KILLS THREE.

Cleveland, Sept. 12.—Three men were killed, and another thrown high into the air by a rapidly moving engine in the Lake Shore Railroad yards this morning. The fourth man, strangely enough, escaped injury. The dead men were Poles, and had come from Buffalo to seek employment. They stepped from one track to another to avoid a freight train, and were run down by a light engine.

PHYSICIAN TAKES HIS LIFE.

Pittsburg, Sept. 12.—The body of Dr. Joseph B. Clifford, forty-four years old, a well known physician, who has been missing since August 31, was found in the Monongahela River late to-day. Letters found on the body showed suicide. Insomnia is thought to have unbalanced his mind. He had four brothers, all physicians.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Albert Zeller and Lena Geiger, husband and sister of Rosa Zeller, who committed suicide by shooting herself last Tuesday at her home, No. 102 West 103d street, were released yesterday from the House of Detention by Coroner Acritelli. They were held as suspects.

Learning that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on the charge of grand larceny, Solon B. Lillienstern, a lawyer, of No. 68 William street, yesterday surrendered himself to the District Attorney, and was later released in $5,000 bail. He will be examined in the case in which James H. Bryan, a lumber dealer of Knoxville, Tenn., alleges he was swindled out of $65,000 by Frederick A. Salamon and others.

Edgar A. Whitney, a former agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who was arrested a few days ago on the charge of giving out worthless notes, was examined yesterday in the Tombs court by Magistrate Walsh and held in $4,000 bail for trial.

DANGER IN RUSSIA

LIFE AND RICHES UNSAFE.

Roger Foster Tells of Terrible State Country Is In.

Roger Foster, a lawyer at No. 15 Broad street, recently returned from a journey through Persia and Russia, and in the latter country found a condition of affairs little better than anarchy. In speaking of his experiences and what he saw he said that, as reported, the universal strike in Russia was a failure, that the present Douma had given to the government everything it needs, and that there was a spirit of lawlessness almost beyond belief. Hangings were of daily occurrence, over two thousand persons having been executed last year, many of whom had broken no law, and that the daily hangings often amounted to from twelve to sixteen, many of the victims being boys and girls under twenty years of age, but the papers are not permitted to report the executions.

As the treasury of the revolutionary party is empty, Mr. Foster said that the energies of the revolutionists are bent upon shooting just as many policemen as possible, and to get enough money to live they seize funds belonging to the government whenever they get the chance. The lives of foreigners were safe, to a large extent, but they were in continual danger of being robbed.

"In the appropriation of the public funds at the postoffices, custom houses, offices for the collection of taxes and elsewhere the revolutionists have been wonderfully successful," said Mr. Foster. "In a city where the garrison contained one soldier for every four residents recently, to celebrate an anniversary, sixteen patrolmen were killed by pistol shots at the same hour—10 o'clock in the morning—and none of the assassins was caught. No one with whom I talked who was not an officer attempted to conceal his sympathy with the revolution. All agreed that it would be revived, but not until the army is in sympathy with it can success be looked for. At present the peasants' sons, who comprise a majority of the army, live so much better than they did at home that they are mostly satisfied with the government."

Mr. Foster said that, as a result of the concentration of effort by the government to suppress political crimes, the anarchists had practically obtained control of many parts of the Czar's empire, especially in the south. Blackmail was their common practice. The revolutionists have condemned their course, but blackmail flourishes just the same. The head of a leading firm of importers, with which a friend of Mr. Foster is connected, received the following letter from the anarchists:

"Parasite! We demand of you 5,000 rubles to support the cause of anarchy. The Anarchist Socialistic Committee."

Mr. Foster said that although two patrolmen employed to guard the cashbox were there no attempt was made to arrest the messenger. The merchant asked the messenger what the principles of anarchy were, and received a book by Prince Krapotkin. After negotiations a settlement was made for 1,000 rubles, in monthly payments, for each of which a receipt was given. Mr. Foster said that this was only one incident out of many brought to his attention.

"All the banks in a city which has a population of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants," said Mr. Foster, "are garrisoned by soldiers and have special calls by which a regiment can be summoned from the nearest barracks in case of an attack. Deposits are carried through the street with several guards. Those who cash checks alone are often robbed in front of the banks. The railway stations are protected by the army. A soldier with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet stands outside the window of each ticket office, and the conductor collects the tickets, accompanied by a corporal's guard.

"I was stopped in the street by an armed soldier, who ordered me to throw back the top of my carriage, which I had closed, since the seclusion afforded an opportunity to throw a bomb. Two men are not allowed on the driver's box.

"In Baku, which I believe exports more oil than any place outside of Pennsylvania, neither life nor property is safe at any time. Men are shot by day as well as by night because they refuse to pay blackmail and for private grievances, even in the public concert garden. Those who are present turn their heads away, for fear lest, should they testify on the subject, their own lives would be forfeited."

In the same town Mr. Foster said that an Armenian woman was killed by the Armenian campaign committee because her morals were supposed to bring discredit upon her religion. When a number of ship owners on the Caspian Sea formed a pool, agreeing to divide the freight among themselves, a Persian, who was left out of the combination, sent word that if he was not admitted to the pool he would have the ship owners in it killed. He was admitted.

When a judge, at the request of the heirs of an estate, began to investigate a charge of an embezzlement of over $100,000 by the former secretary of the dead man the secretary employed a man to kill the judge, and it was done. As it was not a political crime the secretary was sent to Siberia.

Mr. Foster mentions the killing of the American Consul at Batoum, in the country where Jason found the Golden Fleece, and said that the head of the last English speaking person before himself who visited Lenkoran, a Caspian seaport, was cut off for some unknown reason. A Rumanian who arrived on a train at Baku following the one taken by Mr. Foster was robbed of his money and baggage within a few rods of the station. When he complained to the Mayor he was told that "people who come to Russia must look out for themselves."

CALLS M'CORMAC NOTE A FORGERY.

Expert Says Signature Is Not That of Young New Yorker Killed by Auto.

Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 12.—Unexpected developments occurred at a hearing before the commissioners in the Paul McCormac estate at Lebanon this afternoon. McCormac was the young New Yorker killed in an automobile accident at South Norwalk about a year ago.

The hearing to-day was on a note for $3,500 in favor of W. B. Borden, of New York, to which McCormac's name is signed. The note was made December 14, 1904, and at the hearing to-day Professor Thomas McCool, of Philadelphia, an expert on handwriting, said the signature was a forgery, the writing being unlike that of McCormac as it appeared on checks and other papers.

PUBLIC DANCING AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
HUNGARIAN DANCE.

GERMAN-DANCE.

DANCES IN THE PARK.

Van Cortlandt Scene of Folk Festival of Playground Congress.

The playground movement got a fine recommendation yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park, when the congress, which had been in session at the American Museum of National History, wound up in a triumphant festival of folk and national dances. More than three hundred persons, children and adults, joined in the dances. The exercises were held on the green fronting the lake.

Nearly every nationality found in the metropolis was represented in the dancing hundreds, and at the close all the children united in a harvest dance, singing a farewell song, adapted from the Swedish. A band led the dancers, who were under the direction of Louis H. Chalif, former ballet master of the Government Theatre at Odessa, Russia.

The final session of the Playgrounds Congress was held yesterday afternoon in the American Museum of Natural History. One of the features of the afternoon was a report of the committee on "Athletics for Girls," which was read by Miss Josephine Beiderchase, a physical director of girls in the public schools here. The report was that interplayground competitions among girls were unnecessary and undesirable, and that all girls entering athletics should be subjected to a careful physical examination before beginning their work, and at intervals afterward. Under careful supervision, the report said, contests might be conducted between groups within the same playground, although if carried too far even such contests would be likely to bring out and specialize developments and sometimes bad traits in the girls.

Miss Sadie American, executive secretary of the National Association of Jewish Women, reported for the committee on playground work in institutions, and said that a large majority of institutions apparently undervalue the importance of play effort; peculiarly was this so, she said, in correctional institutions.

Reports were also read by Professor C. F. Hetherington, head of the physical culture department of the University of Missouri; Luella A. Palmer, of the Speyer School of Teachers College; Joseph Lee, of Boston, and Seth T. Stewart, of this city.

President Roosevelt was re-elected honorary president; Jacob A. Riis, honorary vice-president; Dr. Luther H. Gulick, physical director in the New York public schools, president; Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, of the District of Columbia, first vice-president; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, second vice-president; Joseph Lee, of Boston, third vice-president; Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the finance committee; Dr. Gulick, chairman of the executive committee; Gustavus T. Kirby, of this city, treasurer, and Miss Grace E. J. Parker and Lee F. Hanmer, financial secretary and field secretary, respectively.

HEAD CHILDREN'S HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Dr. Traverse R. Maxfield, assistant sanitary superintendent and in charge of the Brooklyn office of the Health Department, has been appointed temporary head of the new division which will have charge of all the health work among the city's infants and children, including the medical inspection of the schools. The formation of this division was first mentioned in The Tribune, but its organization has been delayed because of the difficulty of getting a man to manage it as Dr. Darlington and Dr. Bensel would like to have it managed. Dr. Maxfield consented to take provisional charge of it, and plans are now under way to increase the number of medical inspectors to two hundred as soon as possible.

Dr. Baker, the Assistant Commissioner of Health, said yesterday that the success of the work in the summer in co-operation with the numerous societies was so pronounced that the methods to be adopted will be based on tried lines. The education of the mothers in the correct care of babies would be more thorough with a larger force. It would be possible not only to give the first instruction but also to keep in touch with the mothers until the critical time of the child's life had passed. The new system will be put in force this week.

OFFERINGS AT THE STORES

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

MACY'S, at Broadway and Sixth avenue, is showing many exclusive designs in dress fabrics and trimmings. Women's and misses' cloaks, suits and costumes, in extensive variety of colorings and designs, and bargain specials in the housefurnishing department are also announced.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, announce an important sale of new design carpets and rugs, including Axminster, Royal Wilton and Brussels patterns. Oilcloths, in extra widths and a variety of design, and Crex and warp China mattings are also mentioned.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, advertise a sale of upholstery materials at remarkable reductions. The entire stock of the firm of Martin & King will be placed on sale during the week. Cotton and jute and damask wall coverings and portières and couch coverings in the new fall designs are among the items of interest.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th street, will begin to-morrow a special exhibit of the latest autumn and winter styles in high grade tailored suits, imported wraps, afternoon dresses and motoring clothing. Novelty dress fabrics, fancy suitings and Lyons silks are also advertised.

HEARN, 14th street, west of Fifth avenue, is offering a special dressmakers' sale, which includes all materials suitable for dressmaking.

SAKS & CO., Broadway, at 34th street, will offer during the week an attractive assortment of women's tailored garments of the newest patterns. New Empire dresses, tourist and steamer coats, silk petticoats and fancy hosiery are also to be featured.

LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th street and Fifth avenue and 19th street, announce for tomorrow an Oriental rug sale which will continue through the week. Among the specials to which attention is asked are large antique Kurdistan rugs, antique Daghestans, small Hamadan rugs and a noteworthy collection of Oriental carpets in Persian and other weaves.

BLOOMINGDALE'S, Lexington to Third avenue, 59th to 60th street, are featuring a new line of millinery, costumes, tailored suits, lace, etc.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO., Nos. 54, 56 and 58 West 23d street, advertise new fall and winter models for women's gowns.

O'NEILL-ADAMS COMPANY, Sixth avenue, 20th, 21st and 22d streets, calls attention to a sale of women's shoes, millinery, costumes, dresses, coats and waists.

MARTIN ROMAN & CO., No. 42 West 34th street, announce a special line of suits, coats, gowns, furs, waists, skirts and neckwear.

STERN BROTHERS, West 23d street, advertise sales in tailor made walking suits, fur coats, neckwear, misses' and girls' fall apparel. Colored dress goods, household linens, lace curtains, Oriental rugs and carpets are also featured at this store.

MUTES IN DIVORCE SUIT.

Husband Says Wife Finger Lashed Him Until Air Was Blue.

If they had remained husband and wife until Christmas Day, James William Nash, of No. 186 Orange street, Newark, and Sarah Louise Harper Nash, both deaf mutes, would have been able to celebrate their silver wedding, but he is suing her for divorce, alleging that she talked too much.

"She finger lashed me until the air was blue with her language" is the synopsis of Nash's alleged grievance, although he also says that Mrs. Nash on three occasions deserted him and their three children, all of whom are strong, healthy youngsters with no impediment of speech.

"He spelled off cruel and unkind messages," declares Mrs. Nash in her answer. "Why, on one occasion, after he had tried to choke me, he told me that to hang for killing me would be a pleasure and he would welcome it. He was so angry his fingers fairly flew."

In a statement, Nash says he never saw his wife until the day they were married. He met her through a mutual friend, who wrote to Mrs. Parker, her mother and mentioned his acquaintance with Nash.

"This man would make a fine husband for your daughter," the friend declared in his letter, referring to Nash.

Mrs. Parker gave the letter to her daughter. The daughter, greatly pleased, sent the letter to Nash, with the notation "From the young lady whom you would make a good husband" inscribed upon it. This was December 23, 1883.

Christmas Day following Nash had a holiday. He went to Morganville, where Miss Parker was living, and told her that he had come to claim his bride. She consented to marry him, and within an hour he was returning to Pennsylvania to make his home there.

For four years Nash and his wife lived apart. A reconciliation followed, but on November 5, 1904, Mrs. Nash again left her home, according to the husband's statement. On March 16, 1906, Nash says, the third and final desertion followed a reconciliation less than a week old. This time his fighting blood was aroused. He says he walked into his home on the night in question to find that his wife had employed a van to move off half the furniture to a room she had rented at No. 22 Colden street, Newark.

Nash also declares that he paid the rent for Mrs. Nash and gave her money for four months, urging her to return. Then he stopped pleading and employed Gifford & Miller to file papers in a suit for divorce.

Mrs. Nash fights the suit through her attorney, Otto Stiefel. The case comes up on bill and answer on Wednesday before Vice-Chancellor Howell, who will employ an interpreter familiar with the sign language.

BRICE NOT LUNATIC, SAYS WIFE.

Incompetency of Former Tammany Councilman Said To Be Due to Overwork.

Mrs. Stewart M. Brice, wife of the former Tammany Councilman and son of the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, denied yesterday that her husband is a lunatic, as alleged by his brother, W. Kirkpatrick Brice, in an application to have him committed as an incompetent person. Mrs. Brice said that the only arrangement she would consent to would be to have Mr. Brice stay with her.

"We have taken these proceedings," said the wife, "in order to have Mr. Brice declared incompetent to manage his affairs and estate, for he is not now fit to do so. He has no clear conception of the value of money, and in order to save what is left of his estate these steps have been taken. Mr. Brice's brother and myself will constitute the committee to care for my husband and his estate. It is wrong, however, to conclude that Mr. Brice is a hopeless lunatic, as I have seen stated. He is simply broken down from overwork and the lack of proper regard for his health, and his mind needs a rest. I have every hope that he will fully recover within a year. As to his debts, they are greatly exaggerated. His business affairs will be readily liquidated."

Mrs. Brice added that her husband has at no time shown any violence, and that she can easily take care of him.

BRITISH PATENT LAW EXPERTS HERE.

Marshall Stevens, an English patent law expert and managing director of the Trafford Park Estates Company, of England, is here with Charles Heathcote, a leading British architect, to consult with American patent holders interested in the development of a large estate in England. After consulting with interests in Boston, they will spend the week of September 21 in New York and the following one in Chicago. Later they will visit Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities. Their headquarters will be at the offices of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, Produce Exchange Building, New York City.

LEASE LAND FOR THEATRE ALLEY.

The Maxine Elliott Theatre Company has leased from J. Arthur Fischer and Valentine Cook, jr., as a committee of the estate of Christina Cook, through H. I. Phillips, the two five story apartment houses No. 104 and 106 West 40th street for a term of years. The property is in the rear of the proposed Maxine Elliott theatre. The yards of the apartment houses are to be used as a passageway around the theatre building to comply with certain provisions of the Building Code.

The theatre company has also leased the Monfort apartment house, No. 108 and 110 West 40th street.

$2,000,000 LOSS IN KENTUCKY FIRE.

Louisville, Sept. 12.—The plant of the Cosmodale Cement Company, located at Cosmodale, seventeen miles southwest of Louisville, burned early today, with a loss estimated at $2,000,000. A special train loaded with fire fighters and apparatus was sent from Louisville, but the flames were beyond control. The plant, which was partly insured, was owned by Philadelphia capitalists, and was about to undertake a large order of cement for the Panama Canal.

CONCERNING COURTESY

LACKAWANNA ORDERS.

Railroad Admonishes Its Employes To Be Polite to Patrons.

If every corporation and firm in the country were to follow in the footsteps of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in urging upon employes that courtesy pays the country would soon be known for its manners. Travellers complain, and with cause, of the noticeable lack of courtesy received from railroad employes in general, the comment frequently being made that such employes appear to feel that the patrons of the road are so much inanimate freight, that they have no right to ask questions, seek information or approach a brass buttoned uniformed official except by permission. In fact, many railroad employes take to themselves great arrogance of manner and overbearing authority that would not be tolerated by the executive officers if known. This attitude has been the source of much bitterness on the part of the public and great annoyance to those officials mingling with the travelling public and business houses seeking the favor of their patronage. Often months of labor on the part of passenger and freight agents has been set at naught by the intolerable offensiveness of an underling with an idea that his company is beyond the necessity of showing courtesy to the public.

The Lackawanna has been one of the first of the big corporations to awake to the full knowledge that more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar, and that the policy of "the public be d——ed" will not hold in these days of active competition for freight and passenger business. Quite recently a circular has been sent out to every employe of the road on this subject. The theme might well have been based upon Ralph Waldo Emerson's couplet,

Life is not so short
But there is time for courtesy.

The road of anthracite has not established a school of manners, but has sent out an excellent guide on how to travel the road to popularity. In fact, it recalls the story of the Czar and Prince de Talleyrand when the latter was Ambassador from France to the Russian Court.

Walking one day in the gardens of the Winter Palace, in St. Petersburg, a workman removed his hat and bowed his head as the Czar and the prince passed him. Talleyrand doffed his hat with a courteous smile, saying "Good morning." The Czar said, "To whom are you bowing; that is but a slave" and Talleyrand exclaimed:

"Sire, would you have a slave teach me courtesy?"

The Lackawanna circular "Concerning Courtesy," incorporated in the latest timetables of the road, has made a decided hit wherever it has been read by officials of other corporations, and the demand for copies has been extensive. It has recently been reproduced by four transportation companies, one of the large telegraph companies and many business houses. It is not an order, but rather points the way in a concise and plain manner. The circular reads as follows:

CONCERNING COURTESY.

The following expression to its agents, conductors and other representatives indicates the attitude of the Lackawanna Railroad Company on a subject of vital interest to its patrons:

The possession in marked degree of any worthy faculty should always be an incentive to develop that faculty. This company considers that its agents, conductors and other representatives possess the faculty of being courteous to the public above the average. To those who cultivate and exercise this faculty the company extends its congratulations and its thanks; to those who may not have fully appreciated its importance thoughtful consideration of the following is suggested:

First—The principle that underlies courteous treatment of others is simply that of doing unto others as you would they should do unto you.

Second—In a highly complex and technical business such as that of the railroad there are many things that you, with your training and daily experience understand with perfect familiarity but which the public do not understand; therefore, do not assume that the public should comprehend them without asking questions, but when they make inquiry of you give them the courtesy of a reply just as full and clear as you can make it, and without any suggestion of superiority born of a greater knowledge.

Third—Words are only ONE means of expression, and MANNER is quite as important; therefore, remember that a kindly and gracious manner is not only the sign and mark of a self-respecting man, but is to your words what oil is to machinery in making them move effectively to their purposes.

Fourth—True courtesy is no respecter of persons. It remembers that "a man's a man for a' that" and gives the civil word and the helping hand quite as readily to the ill-clad stranger as to an official of the company.

Fifth—Courtesy is not only something the public have a right to expect of you, but it PAYS.

It pays in the friends it makes you personally and as a representative of the company.

It pays in minimizing the friction of your life, as well as that between the company and its patrons.

It pays in raising your standard with the company.

It pays in the personal satisfaction resulting from having done the right and kindly thing by your "neighbor."

It is the wish of the management of this company that all its representatives whose work brings them into contact with the public may appreciate and fully measure up to their duty and privilege in this respect.

How many people can recall incidents in the treatment they have received from corporation employes that are fully covered by the five divisions of the above? Surely it is as easy to give a pleasant answer to an inquirer as it is to grunt out a discourteous or an insulting one. True, travellers often goad officials to desperation, but the latter should realize that travelling is an event in, often the event of, the life of the anxious inquirer as to the hour the 2:10 train leaves; they should remember that seemingly, to them, unimportant and senseless questions are to the traveller important and pertinent. It is really, as the circular says, not only an employe's duty but a privilege to be courteous, for in nearly every case the inquirer for information is one of the many that help to pay salaries and pile up dividends for stockholders.

Courtesy pays in more ways than one, and an employe who is courteous to all is seldom overlooked by his superiors when promotions are in order. A pleasant address and a kindly manner have boosted many a man into the executive chairs of the big railroads and other corporations, when men with equal technical knowledge but boorish manners have been left behind.

The Lackawanna has taken the right step and will lose nothing by the move for courtesy to its patrons from its representatives. It shows a proper realization of its obligations, and the attitude of the company may be emulated by every corporation whose employes are constantly in touch with the public. Arrogance begets anger, while courtesy mollifies—and, never mind how aggravating the situation, the employe will win who can remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath.

P. S. BOARD AND TRACK REMOVAL.

In discussing the argument before Justice Gerard in the Supreme Court on Thursday on the application of Leopold Hellinger for a mandamus to compel the Corporation Counsel and the Public Service Commission to proceed with the condemnation of the tracks and property of the New York Central Railroad in Eleventh avenue, Chairman William R. Willcox said yesterday that the commission had done all in its power to comply with the Saxe law and to forward the condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Willcox said that the only point of difference between the commission and the Corporation Counsel was as to the meaning of the words "unable to agree," in the section of the law providing for the condemnation, in case the old Rapid Transit Commission and the railroad failed to agree on a plan for a through subway route.

"Our position," said Mr. Willcox, "is that the failure to agree on the statutory plan within the twelve months allowed for that purpose was an inability to agree, and that the condemnation provisions then became operative and mandatory. Instead of opposing the application for a mandamus, we simply showed to the Court that we had already taken the only steps we could take."

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

The annual fall sale is now taking place at Æolian Hall, No. 362 Fifth avenue. If the instruments themselves are examined the uninitiated finds himself wondering why the owners of such instruments should have discarded them. In the majority of cases there is nothing in their appearance or musical quality to distinguish them from the pianos he sees daily in the best homes he visits. The explanation is simple. In the days before the Pianola Piano existed people did not exchange their pianos until the old ones were worn out or became unsatisfactory from a musical standpoint. To-day, however, persons who own entirely satisfactory instruments of the regular type exchange them for the Pianola Piano to obtain the advantage offered by this new instrument's two methods of playing. The Pianola Piano is supplanting the older type of instrument in a great number of homes.