NO STATEHOOD ACTION

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION MADE.

Sensation Destroys Bill's Chance for This Session—President Sends Delegation Away.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 27.—The manifestation of a determination on the part of the Senate leaders to prevent the granting of statehood to New Mexico and Arizona culminated to-day, when Senators Beveridge and Nelson brought before the Committee on Territories a series of charges of corruption in New Mexico, and the meeting broke up without even the formality of adjourning.

The advocates of the statehood bill maintain that there are only thirteen votes in the Senate against the measure, but they were wholly unable to meet the charges of corruption "sprung" on them to-day, and were obliged to acquiesce in the policy of deferring action until a later session. It is now regarded as probable that these territories will not be admitted to statehood until the next census has been completed, and in the mean time there may be some sensational developments.

There are some significant facts in connection with the sensation which developed in the committee to-day. For instance, Governor Curry and five other members of a delegation from New Mexico which has been in Washington for the purpose of promoting the statehood bill, have suddenly left the city at the request of the President, who learned that their expenses were being paid out of an appropriation of $8,500 made from the treasury of the territory. The President not only requested the Governor and his associates to return to New Mexico, but insisted that the territory be reimbursed for every penny spent on the trip.

The charges presented to the full Committee on Territories to-day include various signed statements, some of them sworn to, which charge various individuals with corruption. The names of these persons are given, but generally they are referred to as "the gang." One of the most sensational statements is that prepared and signed by a young woman who was secretary to Ormsby McHarg, a special attorney of the Department of Justice, who went to New Mexico to conduct prosecutions of various persons and who obtained the indictment of fourteen persons for alleged irregularities in disposing of timber and timber lands granted to the territory by the federal government.

Senator Beveridge made the charge in committee that the land grant to the territory had consisted of 1,300,000 acres and that the law provided that the timber on this land should not be cut, whereas it had been cut without any remuneration to the territorial treasury.

One of the most sensational charges is that the life of Mr. McHarg was threatened, that his mail was opened and that he was hounded and persecuted, and the intimation is made that this was with the knowledge and consent of persons in high favor in Washington.

It is further alleged that when Mr. McHarg was hot on the trail of certain offenders he received a telegram from Washington ordering him to drop the case, as nothing could be accomplished by its further prosecution. Mr. McHarg is described as replying that, as he understood the policy of the government, it was to conduct prosecutions when the prima facie evidence warranted it, and that such evidence he had discovered, whereupon he was ordered to proceed.

A man living in New York, and regarded as a close personal friend of the President, is implicated in the allegations, as is an attorney who came to Washington to protest against Mr. McHarg's work. It is further maintained that Solicitor General Hoyt went to New Mexico, and after looking into the facts indorsed the work of Mr. McHarg, but the statement closes with the assertion: "My understanding is that the indictments obtained have been quashed or dismissed."

Mr. McHarg will be remembered as the attorney who represented Frank H. Hitchcock before the Republican National Committee when the numerous contests of seats in the last national convention were heard.

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT.

Secretary Straus Commends Mr. Roosevelt's Economic Views.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of Philadelphia to-night.

Mr. Straus, in the course of his discussion of "Commercial Ideals," paid high tribute to the administration and personality of President Roosevelt. He said, among other things:

Several years ago a distinguished French statesman said, when Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency, that in this intensified commercial age, in which the United States stood in the forefront, it was generally feared throughout Europe that with his wonderful energy and resistless activity he would become the imperialistic leader of a heartless and selfish economic era, but that after he had sent his first annual message to Congress, and subsequently when he induced the nations to recognize the open door in China, and brought Russia and Japan together to compose their differences at Portsmouth, and sumoned the second Hague conference, France and the world recognized in him the most farsighted and the foremost leader in all the great movements that make for the grandeur of our country, the peace of nations and the betterment of mankind. No man ever sat in the chair of the Presidents who so well understood the just and true interests of the masses.

The achievements of the Roosevelt administration: The extension of the Civil Service; the enforcement of the anti-trust law; the prosecution for the violation of the laws against rebates; the measures taken for the protection of our natural resources, and the vitalization of the moral standards of the nation—all these have one and the same end in view; that as we grow greater in wealth and power and influence among nations, the opportunities for the advancement of the individual American citizen shall not be lessened, but shall remain secure for him and his posterity, as designed by the founders of our democratic system of government.

NEW HAVEN KEEPS ITS FRANCHISE.

After twelve years of promises work was started yesterday at New Rochelle on the new four-track electric rapid transit system which will extend from Port Chester to New York. The road, which is being built by the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company, is practically over the route of the old Port Chester Railroad Company, and will pass through Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, Larchmont, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon and Bronx Borough to the Harlem River.

The stock of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company is now controlled by the New Haven railroad company, and it is said the work will be pushed. In The Bronx the company has already completed a large section of the road, at a cost of $1,000,000. Work was begun yesterday in Randolph street, where a deep cut is to be excavated. On Monday steam shovels will be placed in operation. The company's franchise in New Rochelle would have expired on March 1.

BROOKLYN POLICEMAN FOUND DEAD.

Patrolman Thomas Smith, of the Adams street station, Brooklyn, was found dead at the foot of a flight of stairs in the rear of the tenement house at No. 295 Bridge street, Brooklyn, last night. Smith's skull was fractured and there was a deep gash over the right eye. His brother officers are convinced that he stumbled down the stairs in the darkness, but they could not explain his presence in the rear of the house. He was on duty and in full uniform. Smith had been a policeman for twenty-three years and had an excellent record. He leaves a wife and seven children.

FOUR VETERANS DINE

CLASS OF '61, WEST POINT.

Generals Recall Civil War Memories at Second Annual Reunion.

Four graduates of the Class of '61 at West Point sat down to their second annual class reunion last night in the Nimrod rooms at the Hotel Astor. Three were generals and one a colonel in the Civil War or soon after. All of them are between seventy and seventy-two years of age.

Last year there were six survivors at the dinner. This year only four out of a total of twelve known to be living could come to New York on the anniversary. These were General J. W. Barlow, of New London, Conn.; General J. F. Kent, from the Watervliet Arsenal; General A. R. Buffington, of Madison, N. J., and Colonel E. B. Beaumont, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Those who could not come, but had been expected, were General A. Ames, of Lowell, Mass., and General H. C. Hasbrouck, of Newburgh.

All of the diners are veterans of many battles in the Civil War and of numerous Indian fights afterward. All were retired from active service more than six years ago.

"Ours was the first class to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government," said General Barlow, after their dinner. The old soldiers had drunk a silent toast to their absent comrades, and were sitting together fighting their schoolboy and manhood battles over again.

"Not long before Sumter was fired upon," continued General Barlow, "our class, forty-five men, was called to take that oath. It was a solemn event. Afterward five of our number resigned and went to their homes in the Southern States. Still later six more went to the Confederacy. One of these was General T. M. Rosser.

"Our class got up a petition asking the Secretary of War to secure our graduation at once to enable us to serve the country from the beginning of the war. On May 6 we left the academy, and forty-five of us started for Washington to serve as drill masters.

"It was our first battle," said Colonel Beaumont. "They made it hard for us to join that war."

"So they did," said General Barlow, and all the sturdy, white haired warriors laughed at the recollection. "The Mayor of Jersey City saw us going through his town and sent word to the Mayor of Philadelphia that we were a lot of Confederates who had been buying arms in New York. Well, we had our swords and a musket or two, perhaps, and when we got off the train at Philadelphia there were two cops for each cadet, and we were marched off to prison in old Independence Hall. Next day the Mayor gave us a dinner at the Continental Hotel and the freedom of the city.

"We went to Washington on duty without furlough or graduating exercises, and we didn't get our diplomas till later."

General Kent was wounded four times in the Civil War. He was in command of the First Division of Shafter's army at the battle of Santiago and ordered the charge of the Rough Riders. Colonel Beaumont was a celebrated Indian fighter after the war and commanded Fort Bowie when General Lawton took Geronimo there after his capture.

Other survivors of the class are Senator Du Pont, of Delaware; Major Wright Reeves, of Washington; General J. B. Rawles, of San Francisco; General John I. Rogers, of Brooklyn; Captain Charles C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, and General Thomas M. Rosser, of the Confederate army.

A poem by General Barlow recalling the names of all the members of the class was read, and also a letter from Clarence G. Owens, commander of the Army of the Tennessee, Sons of Confederate Veterans, speaking of a book he had written in which the photograph of John Pelham, a member of '61, is reproduced.

AGREES WITH WOODRUFF.

Kings Special Committee Takes Stand on Primary Legislation.

The Kings County Republican Committee's special committee appointed to draft a bill for direct primary nominations, which has had the bill of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club under consideration since February 10, at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided upon issuing the following statement:

There is no conflict between Mr. Woodruff and this committee. We recognize Mr. Woodruff as the leader in the state and the leader of party affairs in Kings County. We have been ordered by the executive committee of our county committee to prepare a direct mandatory primary bill which would embody features of direct primary and still preserve party organization, and we are of the opinion that the same can be accomplished.

While working on such a bill we have held conferences with a committee of the Young Republican Club, and we believed we had come to a common understanding as to a number of its important features.

The committee of the Young Republican Club has submitted to us a bill which has embodied some of these features, and also an alternative plan in which these features were eliminated.

We have been informed that the bill is now being redrawn, and we are awaiting a copy of the same, and on its receipt the committee will continue its labors and make its report to the executive committee.

The committee of the Young Republican Club which drafted the bill, the salient features of which have been printed in The Tribune, after getting formal notice of the adoption of this attitude, will issue a statement on its position. The statement of yesterday informs the Young Republican committee for the first time of the attitude of the Kings organization toward the bill.

The committee features—the manner of enrolment and the portion of the bill providing first place for committee nominations—are said to be the only phases of the bill on which the two committees have agreed. There is no knowledge in the ranks of the Young Republican Club of an alternative plan, mentioned in the statement, which eliminated features agreed upon.

RUNAWAY SENATORS NOT CAPTURED.

In the Mean Time There Is "Nothing Doing" in Tennessee Legislature.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 27.—Eight of the thirteen runaway Senators who left Nashville to prevent a quorum in the Tennessee Legislature to elect boards of election, State Treasurer and Controller, are hiding in Hopkinsville from the sergeant-at-arms and deputies, who have warrants for their arrest. Others are in Alabama, and they say they will continue these tactics indefinitely to prevent objectionable elections.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 27.—No quorum. No business. Thirteen absentees. Waiting for future developments. Many rumors concerning the whereabouts of the absent thirteen, but no report of the arrest of any one or more of the absentees. This in a nutshell was the situation in the State Senate of Tennessee to-day.

The state wide Democrats express a fixed determination to stand firm until the end of the present General Assembly if that be necessary. As a consequence there seems now no chance to reach either a recess or an adjournment until the provisions of the election laws are carried out, and no adjournment until the other necessary business of the legislative term has been disposed of.

LAWRENCE MOTT FIRES AT BURGLAR.

Lawrence Mott, son of Jordan L. Mott, shot at a burglar who attempted to enter his home on the Tarrytown Road, near White Plains, on Friday night, and believes that he hit him, because the man left a trail of blood as he fled toward Elmsford.

Mr. Mott was awakened by the barking of his dogs, and on looking out of a window saw a man leap from the roof of the porch to the lawn and take refuge behind a pine tree. Mr. Mott, who is a deputy sheriff, donned his bathrobe, took his gun and badge and went in pursuit. The man failed to stop, and Mr. Mott fired five times. Nothing was disturbed in the house.

Mr. Mott is a writer of tales of adventure.

PITFALLS FOR NEW SINGER.

Miss Dorothy Pancredi, a newcomer in the east at the second Saturday afternoon performance of "Salome" at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday, acquitted herself creditably, and turned the laugh on several fellow singers who laid little traps for her to test her ability. Miss Pancredi is a sister of Miss Sybil Pancredi, a protégé of Mme. Melba, who got her an engagement at the Manhattan. Miss Sybil Pancredi complained of a cold yesterday, and begged the management to permit her sister to carry through her small part in the opera. Miss Dorothy Pancredi received a thorough trying out before the performance, and was permitted to take the part. Her sister stood in the wings during all the time that the young singer was on the stage, and displayed much concern as she watched Miss Dorothy's successful efforts to avoid the pitfalls that were placed in her way by the other singers.

BINGHAM'S PLAIN TALK

Tells the City Club Police Department Has Too Much to Do.

Commissioner of Police Bingham addressed the City Club yesterday. He talked with great frankness. "I just want to throw a few things at you. I can give you plenty of cold facts—it's up to you to do what you please with them," he said. In short, incisive, sarcastic terms he told of the needs of the Police Department, taking occasion also to criticise the Anglo-Saxon race as a whole, and particularly "a lot of good but misguided people."

"The police, first thing you know, will be doing everything on the footstool," he said. "It is not my business to draft legislation or to lobby. The Anglo-Saxon race is the most insubordinate, most hypocritical and prudish of them all. It is a beef eating, hard drinking, fighting race, but the only one that can colonize. I beg that the whole excise question may be taken from the Police Department and given to the Excise Department, where it belongs. Get at the distilleries that make whiskey if you want to stop drinking. Don't waste your time fighting retailers. It is these matters, including the election law, which take the police out of its proper work.

"His Honor the Mayor has asked me to solicit the aid of this club to-day to have the law repealed which calls for a permanent census board. Senator Grady is back of that law. The board is to be composed of the Mayor, the City Superintendent of Schools and the Police Commissioner. It calls for the taking of a census, beginning on October 1, 1909, of all the children from eight to fourteen years of age. After that the census is to be corrected every day. All on the police again! But isn't that a grand machine for the politicians?

"Why make the police do this work? Why shouldn't the Board of Education get its own census? I have estimated that it will cost $300,000 to start this work, and $250,000 a year to maintain it. I simply put it to you; if you want to pay the bill—good!"

Commissioner Bingham said that there was certain legislation now pending at Albany the intent of which was to weaken the police system. To any one interested enough to write him or see him about the matter he would, he said, relate the history of the man who had introduced the measure. "That will be instructive," he added. "I want you to use your influence to stop the passage of such bills. They are not urged in good faith."

Relative to the bill to prevent the photographing of arrested persons, Mr. Bingham asked:

"Why is there this sudden opposition to a time honored custom? Because the screws have been put on the high class criminals of late. I am perfectly willing to see a bill pass that will provide for the return of the plate and photographs to persons who are not convicted."

The Commissioner said that segregation was the only proper method for coping with the social evil. "One of those good people, assisted by a lot of other good but misguided people, has done more," he continued, "to spread the social evil in this town than you can recover from in two generations, if you recover from it at all."

Dr. Walter Bensel, former Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and now Sanitary Superintendent, said that he agreed with the Commissioner in the matter of segregation as a means of controlling the social evil.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, chairman of the Committee of Fourteen, said: "The Commissioner of Excise can enforce the law by simply revoking the licenses granted. The state has been using the granting of licenses for the immoral purpose of revenue. You can stop the graft of the police in that matter by compelling the Excise Department to exercise the duty imposed upon it by statute by appointing more inspectors. This has been brought to the attention of the Governor, and he approves of it."

Among others present were Robert W. Hebberd, Commissioner of Charities; Norman Hapgood, Howard S. Gans, George H. Putnam and Robert S. Minturn.

George McAneny, president of the City Club, presided.

JEWS NOW ORGANIZED.

Rabbis and Leaders of Race Form Central Association.

Representatives from every Jewish society in the city, prominent Jewish merchants and philanthropists and a delegation of rabbis from sixty synagogues filled the large auditorium in the United Hebrew Charities Building, Second avenue and 21st street, last night, to form an organization to be known as the Jewish Community of New York City, and adopt a constitution for the organization. The Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes was chosen chairman and explained the purpose of the convention, and read over the suggested draft of a constitution for the proposed New York Jewish Community.

The Rev. Dr. Moses spoke vehemently against there being any references to politics in the constitution of the proposed Jewish Community. While he was talking there was a sudden crash against a window just behind him and to one side of the platform of the 21st street side of the building. Half a white turnip broke through the window pane and flew over Dr. Moses' head, falling at the feet of Jacob H. Schiff, who narrowly escaped being hit by falling pieces of glass. Word was sent to the policeman stationed downstairs to prevent further assaults on the windows.

Dr. M. H. Harris said: "This is the one country in the world where the Jew is treated fairly." This remark was made after another rabbi had criticised the treatment of the Jew here. The Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Ascher made a long plea on behalf of the orthodox Jews and said that they favored the drafting of a new constitution from the one suggested.

In Dr. Moses's third speech he likened some of the philanthropists and merchants among the delegation unto the Czar of Russia, and said that they were trying to be despots. After considerable wrangling on the part of rabbis and representatives of various Jewish societies, Samuel Dorf made a strong plea in both Yiddish and English for the adoption of the suggested constitution, and said that he would be only too glad to be ruled by a despot like "Czar" Jacob H. Schiff.

The organization is the outgrowth of the resentment which followed General Bingham's article, in which the Police Commissioner said Jews were responsible for a large part of the crime in this city.

RIVERS BILL IS PASSED.

Senate Elides Water Power Provisions.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Senate passed the rivers and harbors bill, carrying a total appropriation of approximately $9,700,000, to-day, and then devoted the remainder of the session to pronouncing eulogies on deceased members.

The Senate took occasion to express its dissent from the policy of the President which would have the federal government develop natural water power and lease it to private individuals or corporations by striking from the rivers and harbors bill every provision for the development of such power, with the exception of that of the St. Mary's River, which constitutes a part of the boundary between Michigan and Canada. The attitude of the Senate is that water power belongs to the several states, and, moreover, that there is general antagonism to the policy of compelling the leasing of such power for "inadequate compensation" and for specific periods.

NEW LEVEL FOR WHEAT.

Shorts Take Courage, However, and Prices Ease Off.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Feb. 27.—After soaring to new high levels, wheat values eased off on profit taking and some pressure from the more courageous shorts to-day. The session's infancy found May at $1.19, or only 2½ cents under the top mark touched in the Gates campaign, four years ago. The July was rushed up to $1.05⅞ before selling developed sufficiently to cause a reaction.

The leading May longs, headed by the Patten interests, sold the nearer month freely, their actions in July being mixed. Late in the day the selling of July became pronounced, and prices went off a shade more than a cent from the top mark. Final quotations showed net declines of ⅛ cent for May, which closed at $1.15½, and ⅝ cent each for July and September.

SHEPARD PRAISES BENCH.

Deplores Tendency of Bosses to Influence Appointments.

Syracuse, Feb. 27.—Edward M. Shepard, of New York, was the orator and guest of honor at the dinner of Comstock Chapter Phi Delta Phi this evening. Judge Frank H. Hiscock, of the Court of Appeals, was toastmaster. Many justices of the Supreme Court and eminent members of the bar were present.

Mr. Shepard's subject was "The Bench and the Bar." He paid high tribute to the bench for decisions during the last few years in litigation concerning legislative enactments for the control of corporations. He believed the Appellate courts were entitled to great praise and had won the confidence of the people. He deplored the tendency of political leaders or bosses to influence appointments in receivership cases and said that except for the offence in the exercise of patronage a New York justice had given a powerful politician perhaps Theodore Roosevelt would not have been elected Governor of this state in 1898.

Mr. Shepard regretted the lack of confidence in state judges great interests had shown in receivership matters, stating that corporations in trouble preferred federal court receivers. He referred at length to the receivers for banks appointed during the panic of 1907, and believed the statute giving the Attorney General power to bring receivership actions in any county of the state, enabling him to pick the justice, unsuitable.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BACK TO WOMANLESS SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While there has been considerable discussion of late as to why woman should or should not have the right of equal suffrage, I have seen little attention paid to the actual recent developments in this connection in various parts of the country. It may be of interest to those who clamor for the ballot as a means of obtaining their "rights," whatever that may mean, to learn that in the state of Georgia, a part of the country particularly famed for chivalrous treatment of women on the part of men, official authority has decided that the married woman's place is at home. As a result of this decision no more married women applicants will be examined for Civil Service places in postoffices. The point is of interest as a commentary on the arguments of those opposed to equal suffrage, which in their last analysis hold that woman's attitude in this matter must in the end come as a result of the choice between the ballot and what it means, on the one side, and the home, with all its opportunities, on the other. It seems rather fruitless to assert that the full exercise of the franchise on the part of women would not to a degree deprive the home of her presence. Even the women who are going to Albany on a political errand—that is, to make a plea for equal suffrage—can hardly deny this, nor, I suppose, that the granting of the equal franchise would greatly increase the necessity for such activities. I mention this not in itself as an argument for or against equal suffrage, but as relating to that phase of the question which has to do with the choice between the ballot and the home.

Within the present month, I may add, the state of Nebraska has killed a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage in state and municipal elections. Very recently, too, the legislatures of Kansas, Oklahoma and South Dakota have taken similar action. "FACTS."

Garden City, Long Island, Feb. 28, 1909.

LIKES THIS COURTHOUSE SITE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The site suggested in this morning's Tribune by Bidwell S. Randall for the new courthouse, viz., the vicinity of Second avenue and Delancey street, must strike every one as admirable; though Third avenue and Delancey street might be still better. In either case the locality would be accessible from all parts of greater New York, and a section of the city much in need of improvement would be redeemed to public usefulness. In my view it is by far the best situation yet proposed.

ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D.

New York, Feb. 25, 1909.

HOW CAN VOTERS BE HEARD?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I know that there is deep and wide dissatisfaction with the old, boss-ridden convention method of nominations, and a corresponding desire to try the direct primary. The only fear that I have heard expressed is that the large cities and villages will "hog" the nominations; but that, I understand, is to be obviated. Now, can't you devise and recommend some way in which the rank and file can make their wishes known? If there could be a referendum on this question there would be an overwhelming majority for it. Petitions reach but a fraction of the voters. Few will write to their representatives, however much they desire a thing. Could not all the newspapers which favor it print coupons in every issue for a time, containing the words "I favor direct primaries," to be signed and mailed back to the papers, or post cards, already addressed, and only needing to be signed, stamped and mailed? Or how can the people make their voice heard?

H. C. ANDREWS.

Middlesex, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1909.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN BUTLER ARRESTED.

Charge by Magistrate Walsh with Aiding a Prisoner to Escape.

Charged with aiding and abetting a prisoner to escape, former Assemblyman Richard J. Butler and James Malone, a saloonkeeper, of Tenth avenue and 29th street, were arrested on warrants issued by Magistrate Walsh, sitting in Jefferson Market court, yesterday, and later released in $2,000 bail each, furnished by William S. Devery.

Malone obtained a $1,000 bond certificate for the release of Mae Avon, who was arrested on Thursday on a charge of having robbed Robert E. Thompson, of Goldfield, Nev. The police subsequently told the magistrate that they had arrested the woman before under the name of Mae Leslie, and Magistrate Walsh raised the bail to $2,000. Butler and Malone failed to have the girl released in the original amount, and after court adjourned one of Malone's friends took the $1,000 bail certificate into the jail, and, finding that the commitment papers had not been amended in accordance with the increased bail, had the prisoner released on the $1,000 bail certificate.

Magistrate Walsh ordered Malone's arrest when he heard of the girl's release. Butler was arrested outside the courtroom. "Big Bill" Devery gave a house at No. 242 West 60th street as bail for the two men, and Magistrate Walsh adjourned the case until Tuesday, declaring that he was prejudiced, and would leave the case to another magistrate.

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Increasing numbers of our patrons are expressing appreciative compliments on our tea and lounging room on the third floor. We invite visitors to New York to make full use of this interesting feature of our store. Tea served without charge.

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The announcement of a plan that puts in force a system that gives the Greenhut patrons the broadest shopping basis known to modern storekeeping.

In addition to our regular charge account privilege we will on Monday, March 1st, Inaugurate a

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An important feature is that all money deposited, as little or as much as you care to, will draw

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When buying merchandise, all you need to say is—"Charge to my Deposit Account." This plan will do away with the annoyance of having goods sent C. O. D. and of carrying money by those who desire to pay cash.

A statement will be sent to you each month, showing the amount of purchases deducted from your deposits and the balance to your credit. Interest will be paid upon your average daily balance.

Quarterly statements will be sent showing amounts on deposit with interest added. The amount remaining will draw compound interest.

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We are clearing our floors to make room for new importations now on the way, and in adjusting stocks we have selected several hundred rugs, including some of the finest specimens and handsomest weaves, which we will move out at once at prices that will compel unusual comment.

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs		Royal Sarouk Rugs	
11.5x 9.0—Regular $350.00	245.00	11.10x8.8—Regular $375.00	255.00
11.9x 9.0—Regular $345.00	245.00	11.9 x9.0—Regular $375.00	255.00
13.1x 9.0—Regular $450.00	315.00	11.8 x8.9—Regular $375.00	255.00
13.6x 9.0—Regular $450.00	315.00	12.4 x8.7—Regular $380.00	265.00
13.5x 9.2—Regular $460.00	325.00	12.3 x8.5—Regular $390.00	270.00
14.5x10.0—Regular $575.00	400.00	12.3 x8.8—Regular $390.00	270.00
15.6x 9.3—Regular $565.00	395.00	12.5 x9.1—Regular $435.00	285.00
16.0x 9.8—Regular $650.00	435.00	12.6 x9.0—Regular $435.00	285.00

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