THE STETSON CASE

DOUBT OF SINCERITY.

Former Pupils Make Statements, One on a $500 Fee.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson's public avowal of loyalty to the Christian Science Church and to Mrs. Eddy has not been received by members of the cult in New York with the entire confidence that might have been expected, according to the views of many persons who have followed the affairs of the First Church recently.

The fact that she remained silent for three weeks while the public was attributing plans of secession to her weakened the belief which might otherwise have greeted her professions of loyalty, according to her opponents. The fact, too, is tacitly admitted by her friends.

Two former pupils of the deposed teacher came forward yesterday with statements which they offered as showing that Mrs. Stetson's avowal of loyalty did not correspond with her previous actions.

One of these, a practitioner, said that while she was still a pupil of Mrs. Stetson she was treating a young girl whose father had died a short time before the girl began to take treatment. This practitioner found the family in actual want and added to her treatment of the girl a substantial contribution of food.

Mrs. Stetson, this pupil said, required from all her pupils a monthly statement of the patients they were treating and insisted that the statement should contain all possible details of the patient's circumstances. In this way Mrs. Stetson learned of the poverty of the family which her pupil was treating and took her to task.

"What do you mean by bringing poor people into the Church?" the pupil said Mrs. Stetson demanded of her. "You must not become an avenue for bringing in poor people and you must stop treating this case," was her admonition.

But the young practitioner refused to heed her teacher's command and shortly thereafter ceased taking lessons from Mrs. Stetson.

Through the medium of the monthly statement, it was said yesterday, Mrs. Stetson became aware that another pupil was treating, among other patients, a wealthy man who came to New York especially for treatment by this practitioner.

Then the teacher told her pupil that she needed a rest and persuaded her to leave town for a few weeks, promising to look after the pupil's patients herself.

This patient gave up his treatments directly after the practitioner left town, but upon her return told her that Mrs. Stetson had sent for him, and said, "I am going to take full charge of your case." Her first fee, he said, was $500, and upon his refusal to pay such a sum she discontinued treatment.

Another of Mrs. Stetson's former pupils made public an affidavit yesterday, in which he swore that Mrs. Stetson had shown him a letter from Mrs. Eddy in which the head of the Church admonished Mrs. Stetson and wrote her that she must free herself from the practice of animal magnetism and that she must stop allowing her students to deify "you and me."

"Treat yourself for it, and get your students to help you," was the closing sentence in the letter, the affidavit said. After she had been deposed Mrs. Stetson produced the signature of the leader over the last sentence, according to the affidavit, and displayed it before her students as a justification for her calling them together, when, according to the laws of the Church, she had no further right to call them in assembly.

It is expected that at to-day's meeting of the congregation of the First Church, called to consider the Stetson case, these former pupils will have something to say. According to the laws regulating the Church, all members and those who have attended at stated intervals and those who have contributed in any way to the Church will have the right to vote upon any questions which may arise.

Rumors of excommunication for some of the sixteen practitioners who were forbidden to practise at the same time Mrs. Stetson was deposed were rife yesterday. As it is known to these former pupils of Mrs. Stetson that communications have been sent to the Boston authorities informing them that some of these pupils have continued their practice, it is thought that their leader's recent avowal of loyalty may have been meant to convince the Mother Church authorities that Mrs. Stetson herself had no part in persuading them to continue their practice.

It was said last night that the report of the committee of inquiry of the board of trustees of the First Church would not be a unanimous one.

Boston, Nov. 3.—"The Christian Science Sentinel" of November 6 will contain the copy of a letter written yesterday by J. V. Dittemore, secretary, for the Christian Science board of directors, to the committee of inquiry of the New York church, in which the Boston authorities declare in substance that the board of trustees of the New York church is unfit to pass judgment upon any question involving Christian Science doctrine, because the members of the board have written letters to the officials of the Mother Church containing premises contrary to the doctrine as given by Mrs. Eddy.

After referring the New York Scientists to certain passages in Mrs. Eddy's books, the letter says: "The logical effect of your demand is to require us to attribute to you as mortals the infallibility of divine mind."

Earlier correspondence between the New York church and the authorities here dealt first with the fact that the New York First Church did not announce the location, time of meetings and situation of the reading rooms of the other five or six Christian Science churches in that city, as required by a bylaw, and, later, with the question of giving the New York church officials any hint of the names of those members of its body who testified in the Stetson case before the inquiry instituted by the Mother Church, which resulted in the order for Mrs. Stetson's suspension.

The Flamingo

a new limited train with through sleeping car from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Knight's Key, Fla., will be inaugurated November 7th by the

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GUAYUBIN RETAKEN.

Dominican Insurgents Rout Government Forces.

Cape Haytien, Nov. 3.—Dispatches reaching here say that government troops had an encounter with the insurgents near Guayabin recently, in which they lost five killed and eleven wounded. The government forces were dispersed, the insurgents re-entering Guayabin, which was one of the towns they seized a few weeks ago.

All the frontier is in arms, but it is difficult to get news through, as a strict censorship is being observed.

TO CHECK HONDURAS.

American-Mexican Attitude—Zelaya's Charge.

Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, Oct. 28 (Via New Orleans, Nov. 3).—It is reported here that President Davila of Honduras has received several cable messages at Tegucigalpa from the State Department at Washington informing him that the United States and Mexico are watching closely the course of the Honduran government in connection with the revolution in Nicaragua.

The gist of these dispatches is said to be that the United States and Mexico expect Honduras to keep hands off. The dispatches are said to have been received soon after the recent meeting between Presidents Taft and Diaz at El Paso.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—The Honduran government officials say that the attitude of Honduras was clearly given in dispatches from Puerto Cortez under date of October 21, when it was officially announced that the tug Puerto Perlas had been detained at Port Cortez in order to conform with the peace agreement made at Washington. They say that there was no demand from the Zelaya government for the detention, but that it was known that the mission of the tug was to carry a supply of arms and ammunition from Guatemala to General Estrada, the leader of the revolutionists. They say that this mission will form the basis of a charge which Zelaya will make against Guatemala in the international court at Cartago.

How the Honduran officials, observing such a strict attitude of neutrality, are so well informed as to Zelaya's plans is a matter which arouses curiosity. It is added that Zelaya will not await the outcome of hostilities before placing this charge before the court. This, among Americans in this section, is taken as evidence that Zelaya is losing courage in spite of his announcements of successful engagements against the revolutionists.

ALARM OVER HANKOW LOAN.

Hints That Negotiations May Fail—German Group Anxious.

Shanghai, Nov. 3.—The suggestion that the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow and Sze-Chuan railways probably will not be completed has caused much discussion. It has been suggested that China should make no further loans for specific objects, but a general government loan, to be expended as necessity arises, and to be safeguarded by the appointment of foreign advisers to the Board of Posts and Communications. The German group is especially disturbed over the present situation.

BRITAIN'S BEEF PROBLEM.

Effect of Australian Cargo's Arrival on American Shipments.

London, Nov. 3.—The arrival in the Thames of a cargo of chilled beef from Australia, said to be in fine condition, is heralded here to-day as foreshadowing the relief of the British meat market from "the danger of being throttled by the American Beef Trust."

Previous attempts to bring chilled beef from Australasia have failed, the time of transportation being so great that the meat invariably was condemned upon its receipt. The frozen meat from that source brings scarcely half the price paid for American chilled beef. Traders here say that if the present shipment is in as good condition as reported, Australasia will be able to more than make up the shortage caused by the increased home consumption by America.

RESULTS IN PHILIPPINES.

Nationalists Carry Three Provinces—Gomez Re-elected.

Manila, Nov. 3.—Returns from yesterday's general elections of members of the Assembly, Provincial Governors and municipal officers are coming in slowly. The Nationalists have carried the provinces of Laguna, Pampanga and Rizal. Among the defeated candidates is Governor Cailles, of Laguna, a Filipino, who has long been the executive of that province.

Dominidor Gomez, who was declared ineligible after the last election, was re-elected to the Assembly from North Manila.

AIRSHIPS ALONG RHINE.

Three German Dirigibles Surprise Fortresses in Valley.

Cologne, Rhenish Prussia, Nov. 3.—The German airship squadron, consisting of the dirigibles Parseval II, Zeppelin II and the military airship No. II, continuing their manœuvres in the valley of the Rhine, executed a sham attack on the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein early to-day. Leaving here soon after midnight the squadron flew up the Rhine to Coblenz, surprised the garrison there and then swooped down upon the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein on the opposite bank of the river. The airships returned here early in the forenoon.

CELEBRATION IN PANAMA.

Colon, Nov. 3.—All Panama was bedecked with flags to-day in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the republic. The occasion was made a holiday throughout the Canal Zone. Governor Melendez gave a reception this morning, many American officials being present. At noon the United States cruiser Des Moines fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the occasion. The festivities will be continued to-morrow.

TSCHAIKOVSKY NOT IN PRISON.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—Yesterday's report that Nicholas Tschaikovsky, the revolutionary leader, had been arrested and imprisoned was incorrect, and probably originated from the fact that he received notice from the Crown Prosecutor that his trial would be held in December.

ARRESTED FOR TRIPLE MURDER.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 3.—After a pursuit on horseback for thirty miles Constable Rasmussen arrested to-day John Mesci, charged with the murder of his employer, George Thoburn and Thoburn's wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. McNiven, at Quill Lake, Saskatchewan, on Tuesday. Mesci, who is a farm laborer, formerly lived at Sarnia, Ont. He is said to have confessed to the triple murder.

FOR STOCK ISSUE

Hearing on Central Application for $44,658,000.

Albany, Nov. 3.—The Public Service Commission, 2d District, gave a hearing to-day upon the application of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company for authority to issue additional capital stock to the amount of 446,580 shares of the par value of $100 each. Of the proceeds of the sale of this stock it is proposed to pay the three year 5 per cent gold notes, amounting to $25,000,000, which become due on February 1, 1910, the remainder to be applied toward the improvements which have been or are now being made by the company.

Vice President Albert H. Harris and George W. Kittredge, chief engineer, appeared in support of the application. The schedule shows that the company proposes to spend, between September 1, 1909, and December 31, 1910, for new equipment the following amounts: Locomotives, $1,763,750; passenger equipment, $1,833,900; freight equipment, $7,980,400, and marine equipment, $439,500.

Among the expenditures of the company for construction and improvement chargeable to capital, subsequent to September 1, 1909, are $13,920,400 in connection with the electrification of the lines and station improvements in New York City and vicinity. The total of the expenditures listed under this head amount to $29,165,100.

The stockholders on April 10, 1906, voted to increase the company's capital stock from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. With the stock for which the consent of the commission is asked the total amount of outstanding capital stock will be $223,290,000.

The commission reserved decision.

The announcement that the New York Central had made application to the Public Service Commission of the 2d District to issue additional stock did not cause much surprise in Wall Street, as it has been expected that the road would soon do some new financing. The bankers of the road, J. P. Morgan & Co., would not give any details yesterday regarding the new financing, but it is thought probable in well informed quarters that the stock will be offered to stockholders at par.

The amount of New York Central stock at present outstanding amounts to $178,632,000, the amount of the proposed issue, therefore, represents 25 per cent of the outstanding stock. This means that the stockholders, provided the additional issue is authorized, will have the privilege of subscribing to the new stock in the proportion of one share for each four shares now held.

The proceeds of the sale of the new stock, if authorized, remaining after retiring the company's $25,000,000 notes, it was learned officially, will be used for the following purposes:

Eight million dollars for equipment, curve elimination, signal improvement and grade revision on the lines of the system east of Buffalo. Six million dollars for electrifying the Harlem Division to North White Plains, four-tracking the Hudson River Division between New York and Albany and electrifying the line between Highbridge and Croton, and for two-tracking the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and Pennsylvania divisions. One million dollars will be used for additions to shops, and the remainder will go toward completing the improvements on the Grand Central Station in this city.

All of this takes no account of the $25,000,000 of new equipment recently ordered by the New York Central, and in order to provide for this the road will have to do some further financing. This will probably take the form of equipment trust or short term notes, but it is not believed that it will be undertaken in the immediate future.

The board of directors of the New York Central met yesterday, but only a bare quorum was present, many of the members being absent at the funeral of John S. Kennedy, and it was officially stated that no business of public interest was transacted.

M'KEE SELLS PITTSBURG HOME.

Unoccupied for Ten Years—Recalls Divorce in Paris.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Nov. 3.—A. Hart McKee has sold his former Pittsburg home on the North Side to John H. Noble, who will take possession of the premises at once. Mr. McKee, who now lives in Paris, was divorced about a year ago by the French courts from his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Baxter Tevis, widow of Hugh Tevis, a California millionaire.

Mr. McKee left Pittsburg before he married Mrs. Tevis and she never lived in the house sold to Mr. Noble, the place having been unoccupied for about ten years. The property was sold for one-half its value.

GREEK REBELS CAPTURED.

Four of Ringleaders Taken—Tibaldos Surrounded.

Athens, Nov. 3.—Four officers, ringleaders in the recent revolt, were captured near Thebes to-day after an exchange of shots with the gendarmes. It is reported that Lieutenant Tibaldos, who led the revolt, and a few followers are surrounded by government troops near Megara.

ASCENT OF MOUNT KENIA.

Mr. Loring and Major Mearns Return to Nairobi.

Nairobi, British East Africa, Nov. 3.—J. Alden Loring, the naturalist, and Major Edgar A. Mearns returned here to-day from their expedition to Mount Kenia. The climbers ascended the mountain to an estimated height of 16,500 feet, reaching the highest point which it was possible to attain without the aid of alpenstocks. This was within 700 feet of the summit. They collected specimens of more than two thousand birds and mammals, and made many photographs of the mountain. Both are well.

CUBAN SUGAR BILL DEBATED.

Efforts to Impose Graduated Export Tax—A Blunder.

Havana, Nov. 3.—A proposal to impose $1 as the maximum export duty on each bag of sugar produced in Cuba constitutes the principal provision of a bill which occupied the entire attention of the first working session of the House of Representatives to-day. The bill was presented by Congressman Masferrer. It recited that the sugar producing companies, which are mainly foreign corporations, contributed no taxes to the support of the government, for which reason all such not employing Cuban tenant labor, "colonos," should be required to pay $1 a bag export duty, to be gradually reduced, according to the proportion in which the companies employed "colonos," to 2 cents a bag. The avowed purpose of the bill is to increase the Cuban revenues.

The bill also provided for a reduction of 25 per cent in the duty on sugar machinery from the United States and for a reduction of 50 per cent in the duty on ploughs and other implements of manual labor. Considerable amusement resulted when it was discovered that such articles are now admitted free.

The bill finally was referred to committee by a slender majority. It is regarded as plainly unconstitutional and impossible of passage.

REOPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—Emperor William will open the Riehstag November 30 with the speech from the throne.

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Suits & Coats
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With the three big essentials of a garment at thirty to forty dollars, fabric, tailoring and style, we go as far as head-and-hand can possibly go—and further than any other tailorman has ever gone.

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PELLAGRA INQUIRY

Coexistent with the Hookworm, Says London Scientist.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 3.—Pellagra and the hookworm are found together, and until the hookworm is routed the successful treatment of the coexistent pellagra will be useless to attempt, according to Dr. F. H. Sandwith, of London, Gresham professor in physics. A paper prepared by Dr. Sandwith was read here to-day before the International Conference on Pellagra, by Dr. J. W. Babcock, superintendent of the South Carolina Hospital for the Insane, and the prime mover in the organization of the meeting.

One hundred and fifty prominent physicians and scientists from all parts of the United States are in attendance. Dr. Sandwith's paper follows in part:

In April, 1905, I had the good fortune to be at Boston, Mass., during an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the very first patient whom I saw at the city hospital, by the courtesy of Dr. C. F. Withington, was an Italian emigrant, who also displayed a well marked pellagrous eruption. This leads one to wonder whether the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service officers who examine the emigrants at Naples and other Italian ports should not include pellagra among the prohibitory diseases.

Now that the diagnosis of pellagra has been firmly established in so many states, it would be well to find out for certain how many persons are attacked by the disease in the South. In order to arrive at any correct figures it might be well to institute compulsory notification of the disease, at least as a temporary measure. In Italy there has been a law to that effect since 1888. I would recommend that agricultural laborers should be examined in the states where pellagra is known to be prevalent, such as Georgia and North and South Carolina.

The treatment of early pellagra cases without mental symptoms can be successfully accomplished by putting the patient on a liberal diet, excluding maize, and by ridding him of the hookworms which are so often coexistent. The pellagrous symptoms return if he is allowed to resume a diet of musty maize.

Italy by preventive measures has since 1888 reduced the mortality of pellagra from 3,483 to 1,635, though during the years 1883 to 1907 the maize area under cultivation has increased from 5.79 to 6.33 per cent of the whole country. This points the moral that it is the quality, not the quantity, of maize which is at fault.

The federal government is keenly alive to the importance of the conference here, being represented by officers from the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and the army.

"While we regard Mr. Rockefeller's princely gift for the eradication of the hookworm at its true value, we say $1,000,000 for the battle against the disease of pellagra would be far more valuable," declared Colonel E. J. Watson, South Carolina's Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, in an address to-day.

Colonel Watson declared that not only the federal government, but the corn consuming states as well, must put into force a rigorous inspection of corn and corn products, whose impurities are believed to cause pellagra. In this view Colonel Watson has the support of the three hundred physicians and scientists attending the conference.

Dr. George C. Zeller, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Peoria, Ill., believed the country was threatened with a national scourge. He suggested that many of the federal prisoners who died in the Confederate stockade at Andersonville, Ga., during the Civil War were victims of the hookworm.

M'CLELLAN, MASCOT.

Trying to Figure Whether He Could Have Altered Results.

Mayor McClellan's friends in Tammany Hall—and he had more yesterday than a year ago—were wondering yesterday if he would have proved a mascot if he had been invited to speak in the interest of the Tammany city ticket. He seems to have been a mascot to the Democrats in the cities where he spoke on his county fair trip this fall.

It will be recalled that he spoke in Gloversville, Johnstown, Schenectady, Corning and Elmira. All of these towns at present have Republican mayors, save Elmira. At the election Tuesday the Democrats elected the mayors in the first four towns named and re-elected Mayor Sheehan, Democrat, in Elmira.

When "Jimmie" Hagan heard of the coincidence yesterday he said:

"Just as like as not McClellan would have turned the trick for us if he hadn't been bottled up. You never can tell what is a mascot till you've tried. There ought to be a law to have elections held over again—that is, when you're licked."

DRAPER'S PLURALITY, 8,092.

Frothingham Wins by Only 6,710 in Bay State.

Boston, Nov. 3.—Revised figures compiled to-day on yesterday's election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor show only slight changes fro mthe result of last night. The revised figures for Governor are as follows:

Eben S. Draper, Republican, 190,045; James H. Vahey, Democrat, 181,953; Draper's plurality, 8,092.

For Lieutenant Governor—Louis A. Frothingham, Republican, 188,272; Eugene N. Foss, Democrat, 181,562; Frothingham's plurality, 6,710.

The voters of Boston yesterday had the right of selecting one of two plans in choosing the executive and legislative authorities of the city. They decided in favor of Plan 2, and hereafter political parties, so far as city affairs are concerned, will be eliminated; the Mayor will be nominated by petition of five thousand voters, and elected for a term of four years, with a chance, should he prove unworthy, of being recalled at the end of two years. There will be a City Council of nine members, with the terms of three of the members expiring every year, under the customary provisions for starting this method.

The next city election will be held on January 11 and the new Mayor will take office February 1. The plan received a majority yesterday of 3,000 in a total vote of 74,000.

Candidates for Mayor for the January election under the new plan appeared rapidly to-day and by night nomination papers had been taken out by nearly a dozen. The list included Mayor George A. Hibbard and ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, opponents at the last election, and Alderman Frederick J. Brand.

FUNERAL OF CHANG CHIH TUNG.

Peking, Nov. 3.—An impressive state funeral was held to-day for Chang Chih Tung, the Chinese Grand Councillor, who died on October 5. The funeral procession started afterward for Tien-Tsin.

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OPEN SAN FRANCISCO.

Promised by New Mayor—Not Appreciated, Says Heney.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—After three years of reform government, which followed the bribery graft disclosures in the Ruef and Schmitz union labor administration in 1906-1907, San Francisco yesterday again chose a union labor administration by electing P. H. McCarthy Mayor and Charles M. Fickert District Attorney. McCarthy's majority is placed at 7,000 and Fickert's at 15,000.

Opposed to Fickert was Francis J. Heney, who for three years has conducted the bribery graft prosecutions. Mr. Heney's defeat was decisive, his vote running behind that of W. H. Crocker, Republican, for Mayor, and that of Dr. T. W. B. Leland, Democrat.

Continuance of the graft prosecutions was the dominant issue. Mr. Heney promised if elected to carry on the prosecution with unabated vigor. Mr. Fickert asserts that he will prosecute only such of these cases as can probably be carried to a successful result.

The opposition to McCarthy rallied round his own statement from the stump that if elected he would make San Francisco the "Paris of America." This declaration was seized upon as meaning he would stand for a return to the "wide open town."

Statements were issued by the candidates as soon as the results left no room for further doubt. Mr. McCarthy said:

"I shall do all within my power to vindicate the name of union labor and to give San Francisco the best administration it ever had."

Mr. Heney said:

"The election shows that the people do not appreciate the fight I have made for them and the present situation, but they will appreciate it two years from now. I have been fighting for a principle, and this is not the time to quit."

Rudolph Spreckels, one of Mr. Heney's backers, said:

"We will get together in the morning and organize for the next campaign. Now is the time for every man to come out into the open."

So far as counted, the returns show the election of a mixed Board of Supervisors, with a majority of Union Labor members. The other municipal officers are divided among the Republican, Democratic and Union Labor parties.

In a long statement to-day outlining his policies on several issues of the campaign, Mayor-elect McCarthy advocated the plan to bring a new water supply from the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in the high Sierras, in the Yosemite country.

COST TO DEMOCRATS.

Maryland Amendment Lost Them Choice Offices.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—As belated returns come in from the counties of Maryland the majority against the disfranchising amendment increases, and it is now probable that it will reach or even exceed 15,000. Of this Baltimore City gave 11,500.

Herring (Dem.), for Controller, is re-elected over Williams (Rep.), as the county returns show constant Democratic gains, which may bring the incumbent's majority up to 4,000. Boyd, chief judge of the Court of Appeals, is re-elected in the fourth circuit by about 500 votes.

In Baltimore City the amendment cost the Democrats some of the choicest offices. It dragged down to defeat a judge, a court clerk, the Sheriff and the Surveyor, the Republicans breaking even by electing four of their eight candidates on the city ticket. The Democrats barely managed to save those returned with a majority, and so close is the vote that the official count may be necessary to decide. Their candidate for State Controller obtained only a plurality of 1,200.

Several days must elapse before complete returns from the state have been made, the numerous candidates and the complicated ballots retarding the count. Even here, where the ballot was easy to vote, not more than thirty of the 321 precincts in the city were in by midnight and the last did not come in until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Legislature is strongly Democratic, the Senate having 21 Democrats to 6 Republicans, owing to the large proportion of holdover Democrats. The House will have 56 Democrats to 45 Republicans, so that the Democrats will have plenty of working majority to carry out any projected political legislation. Senator Rayner's re-election is assured.

The Republicans are up in arms over the imposition of the trick ballots which their adherents in the Wilson law counties were unable to vote, and Chairman Hanna of the state committee announced to-day that he would bring charges against the supervisors of election.

An incident of the election was the candidacy of Mrs. Ada Smith Lang, Socialist candidate for the House branch of the Legislature, who received 875 votes out of a total of 23,000 in the 2d Legislative District of Baltimore. While the other candidates for the Legislature were anxiously patrolling their districts to see how the vote was resulting Mrs. Lang was home looking after Donald Lang, five years old, who, she says, is her most cherished possession.

Store Open Until 6 P. M. Directly on the Subway.

Eight Car Lines Each Way Direct to Store.

Please Feel Free to Avail Yourselves of All Our Conveniences.

Wanamaker's

New York, November 4, 1909.

It is Pleasant to Look Around in a Store Where Looking Does Not Mean Constant Importunity to Buy.

ANATOMIK SHOES Are the Normal Footwear for Thousands of Men and Women Who Do Not Realize Why Their Feet Are Causing Them Discomfort

In nine cases out of ten, the wearing of properly fitted *Anatomik footwear* would relieve this condition. The reason is apparent.

In the ordinary shoe, the sole of the foot is turned a little to one side, twisting the ankle; and the weight of the body falls in front of the heel, on the arch of the foot.

The *Anatomik shoe*, on the contrary, is made with a *straight last from heel to toe*, so as to fit the natural foot without any twisting or pressure; and so give *solid support under the point where the weight of the body falls.*

On the foot, the *Anatomik shoe* looks practically the same as any other footwear; yet in this hygienic construction it differs from all other shoes. It has brought relief and comfort to many thousands of men, women and children.

Many improvements are being made in *Anatomik footwear.* It is possible to have small and dainty footwear, even with *French heel effect*, without sacrificing any of the hygienic construction of the *Anatomik shoe.*

Anatomik footwear is both a remedy and a preventive. It corrects a large proportion of existing foot troubles, such as "flat foot" or fallen arch, and prevents foot trouble in future. It is made for Men and Women, Boys and Girls, in various styles and leathers and a wide range of sizes and widths.

For Men and Women, $8 a pair.
For Children, $3 to $5 a pair.

Sold in New York at this store only.

Men's and Boys' Shoes, Main floor, New Building.
Women's and Girls' Shoes, Main floor, Old Building.

Men Can Get $1 Shirts Anywhere If They Are Not Particular As To Style and Finish

Many of them are a good dollar's worth, too—as values are rated these days.

But $1 shirts such as these that bear the Wanamaker brand are possible only to a large and painstaking organization.

Clean, quietly good looking patterns will be the first attraction men will see today, but the full appreciation of their excellence will not come until the shirts are worn. Then the liberal fullness where fullness is desirable, the sleeves of correct length, the collars neither too low nor too high, and the other features conducive to comfort which have been considered the exclusive property of the custom-shirt man, will show why we are so enthusiastic.

At $1, today, full three thousand shirts, cut coat style, with cuffs attached and either pleated or plain soft bosoms.

Material is fine count percale—every shirt perfectly laundered. All sizes from 14 to 17.

Just inside the Broadway entrance, Main floor, New Building.

We Jumped at These Sample Suits For Boys Quick as a Flash When We Got the Chance

And 133 Mothers Will Follow Our Example When They See What $5 Will Buy

"Snapped them up quick as a flash," said the buyer, telling of his delight in finding a prize like this little lot of Sample Suits for boys at the height of the season.

Travellers' Samples of a maker who turns out some of our best Boys' Clothes. Just in off the road when we found them.

Boys' Norfolk and Double-breasted Jacket Suits, in sizes 7 to 17 years.

All-wool or they would not be here.

FIVE DOLLARS, if you get here early enough today.

Main floor, New Building.

It Is Really Remarkable How Little Good Furniture Costs

Wood getting scarcer, wages rising, demand increasing! Yet you would hardly think so if you look at some of the price tags on the furniture in these galleries and then measure up value by considering quality as well.

Among the Dining Room Furniture are some English suites, English XVIII Century Suites, English Quaint Suites,—to which we particularly invite attention. They will appeal instantly to the artistic taste of lovers of fine furniture.

And those who are best informed will appreciate the prices most.

And in Dining Room Furniture are some beautiful things that are quite inexpensive.

You will find the galleries a most interesting place to spend an hour or so.

Sixth Gallery, New Building.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Wanamaker's Broadway, Fourth ave., Eighth to Tenth Sts.

POTHIER WINS BY 11,834.

Radical Changes in Rhode Island Constitution Voted.

Providence, Nov. 3.—The Republicans swept Rhode Island yesterday, according to the returns, which were completed early to-day. Governor Aram J. Pothier, of Woonsocket, was re-elected by a plurality of 11,834, one of the largest pluralities in the state's history, over Olney Arnold, of Providence. The vote was: Pothier, 37,044; Arnold, 25,210. The total vote, however, was smaller than usual. The remainder of the Republican state ticket was elected by a substantial margin. The incoming state Legislature remains practically unchanged.

All three of the constitutional amendments which figured largely as an issue in the campaign were adopted by about a three-fourths vote of the stae. The amendments give additional veto power to the Governor provide for the redistricting of the state and make the Lieutenant Governor president of the Senate.

BREATHITT QUARREL HARMLESS

Dynamite Bomb Exploded and Thousands of Shots Fired.

Jackson, Ky., Nov. 3.—Although a dynamite bomb was exploded and thousands of shots were fired in last night's wild election celebration, only walls and plaster were damaged. Several persons in their homes had narrow escapes as bullets ploughed through walls and windows.

D. B. Redwine, Democrat, apparently has carried the county by 350 votes for Circuit judge over J. P. Adams, the present incumbent. The other Democratic candidates for all offices also appear to be victors.

The soldiers from Cynthiana were stationed in the public square all night, but it is reported that they possessed only blank ammunition. To-day they were reinforced by the arrival of the Lexington soldiers who were stationed at Crocketsville yesterday.

Attracted by the election reports, mountaineers rode into Jackson all day. As they learn the fate of each candidate they follow their custom of firing numberless reckless shots.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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The Baker & Taylor Co., 33 E. 17th St. New York