STIMSON FIRES ON DIX

Asks Democratic Nominee What He Really Stands For.

ATTACKS SILENCE POLICY

Republican Candidate by Telegram Seeks to Get Opponent on Record.

Despairing of getting any answer from the silent Mr. Dix by the ordinary challenge methods of a campaign, Mr. Stimson sent yesterday to the Democratic candidate, at his home in Thomson, a telegram in which he tried for the last time to get his opponent honestly on record on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Stimson said in his telegram that he believed it to be against the theory of our government for a candidate to "slide into the great office of Governor on a policy of silence."

Three pertinent questions on the actual and personal platform on tariff revision Mr. Stimson puts forth first, and then, taking up the Staten Island speech of Mr. Dix, he challenges him to point out in the letter of Mr. Huppuch to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress any condition or proviso whatever in his demand for an increased duty on wallpaper.

"In your speech at Troy," Mr. Stimson telegraphs, "you stated that the power of government 'must be placed in the hands of those who represent the sufferers from the exactions of the tariff rather than those of its beneficiaries,' and I ask you in all sincerity whether you deem yourself a sufferer from the tariff because Congress did not give you the additional increase of duty which you asked from it?"

On the issue of the high cost of living Mr. Stimson wants Mr. Dix to tell the people what he would do, if elected Governor, to reduce the cost of living, and asks him to state what record he has to show that he would reduce instead of endeavor to increase the cost of living, particularly in commodities in which he was personally interested as a stockholder.

Asks What Taxation is "Unjust."

Mr. Dix's reference to "unjust taxation" also interested Mr. Stimson, and he asked the Democratic candidate to point out what state taxation he deems unjust.

"Is it the present corporation tax?" Mr. Stimson wants the people to know, "or the tax on inheritance, or on stock transfers?"

"In your speech at Cooper Union," Mr. Stimson continues, still pursuing the utterances of Mr. Dix on the few occasions when he took the platform, "you stated that 'we are to-day living under conditions which do not give proper regard to the welfare of the American workingman'; I ask you how you square your present campaign solicitude for the welfare of the American workingmen with the charge—not denied by you—that men in your mills work thirteen hours a day for $1 75?"

As to the Democratic platform's denunciation of "sumptuary legislation," Mr. Stimson wants Mr. Dix to tell the people of the state whether this means that he would work for the repeal of the Hughes anti-gambling laws.

"If you do not answer these questions, does not your silence mean that you have no answer that you would care to bring before the people of this state before they cast their ballots next Tuesday?" is Mr. Stimson's parting shot.

His telegram, which was sent to Mr. Dix yesterday, reads as follows:

New York, November 5, 1910.

John A. Dix, Thomson, N. Y.

For three weeks I have politely but persistently endeavored to get your views on the vital state issues of the campaign. I have repeatedly asked you pertinent questions to which the voters are entitled to have answers. I have told the people throughout the state that, so far as I was concerned, I am ready to give them my views on any question that may arise on the government of the state during the next two years, and I have even answered questions frankly and fully that are wholly immaterial to the campaign. I have taken this position because I think it is against the theory of our government for a candidate to slide into the great office of Governor on a policy of silence. I therefore address to you, courteously but firmly, the following questions:

First—How do you square your campaign profession in favor of a downward revision of the tariff with your company's demand, expressed through your business partner, the present Democratic state chairman, W. A. Huppuch, on Congress two years ago to get an upward revision on wallpaper, which you manufacture?

Attacks Dix's Tariff Stand.

Second—If, as you now say at Carnegie Hall, you have always believed in a downward revision of the tariff, did you not two years ago sacrifice that belief to your own selfish advantage?

Third—If you sincerely believed that the people have suffered from excessive tariff duties, why did you two years ago seek to increase that burden on your own product of wallpaper?

Fourth—According to the report of your Staten Island speech, on Thursday night, you stated that through your partner, Mr. Huppuch, you asked "that the tariff on wallpaper be raised, provided the tariff on the raw material was raised." I challenge you to point out in the letter of November 21, 1908, signed by Mr. Huppuch, any condition or proviso whatsoever in your demand for an increased duty on wallpaper.

Fifth—In your speech at Troy you stated that the power of government "must be placed in the hands of those who represent the sufferers from the exactions of the tariff rather than those of its beneficiaries." I ask you in all sincerity whether you deem yourself a sufferer from the tariff because Congress did not give you the additional increase of duty which you asked from it?

Sixth—You appeal to the voters to elect you because of the high cost of living. I challenge you to tell the voters what you would do for them to reduce the high cost of living in case you are elected Governor.

Seventh—As District Attorney I did my best to reduce some of the causes of the high cost of living by relentlessly fighting against the special privileges of the Sugar Trust and other corporations; I convicted the largest number of corporations and collected the largest amount of fines for the offence of rebating in the United States. I ask you to state what your record has been on any question of reducing the cost of living or the question of privilege other than the undisputed fact that you asked for an increased privilege of the tariff duty on wallpaper.

Eighth—You speak of the suffering of the people from "unjust taxation." I challenge you to point out what taxation in the state government under Governor Hughes has been unjust taxation.

Ninth—Do you deem the present corporation tax "unjust taxation"?

Tenth—Do you deem the tax on inheritances or the tax on stock transfers "unjust taxation"?

Says Dix is Inconsistent.

Eleventh—In your speech at Cooper Union you stated that "we are to-day living under conditions which do not give proper regard to the welfare of the American workingmen." I ask you how you square your present campaign solicitude for the welfare of the American workingmen with the charge made by the Commissioner of Labor, not denied by you, that men in your mills work thirteen hours per day for $1 75 cents.

Twelfth—Your platform denounces "sumptuary legislation"; does this refer to the anti-racetrack laws of Governor Hughes? I ask you to state whether you would sign a bill passed by a Democratic Legislature, under the leadership of Senator Grady, repealing these anti-gambling laws?

If you do not answer these questions, does not your silence mean that you have no answer that you would care to bring before the people of the state before they cast their ballots next Tuesday?

HENRY L. STIMSON.

Thomson, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Mr. Dix said he received Mr. Stimson's telegram of questions too late to consider them to-night. Further than that he had nothing to say.

STIMSON TELLS OF TRUSTS

East Side Men Hear His Record Contrasted with Dix's.

More than fifteen hundred persons gathered at Grand and Pitt streets yesterday afternoon and heard Mr. Stimson tell about how he has prosecuted the trusts. Alexander Wolff, district leader, introduced him. Samuel S. Koenig, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, also spoke. The crowd swarmed around Mr. Stimson's automobile as it entered the square and gave him an ovation.

"No one who is honest will deny that the cost of living has gone up," said Mr. Stimson. "I am not here to tell you that if I am elected it will go down and that the evil will be cured. But I do want to tell you what I have done to try to help that situation in the past, and I want to compare what I have done with what Mr. Dix has done.

"When I became United States District Attorney here I found that the Sugar Trust had clinched its monopoly because it got favorite rates from the railroads. After one year's work I prosecuted the New York Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Central Vermont railroads, besides several others, and I prosecuted the trust itself for receiving those illegal rates. Ask the railroad men if secret rates are given now. They will say no, and while that was only one of the causes of high cost of living, it has been done away with."

At every mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name the crowd cheered. Mr. Stimson said that he was no man's man, and that if elected Governor he would be the Governor of all the people.

STIMSON TALKS TO-MORROW

He and Roosevelt Will End the Campaign in Greater City.

Starting at noon to-morrow, Mr. Stimson and Mr. Roosevelt, under the auspices of John Boyle, jr., and Augustus Lorzer, secretary and manager of the speakers' bureau, respectively, of the Republican County Committee, will begin their final day's work in the campaign.

The Republican candidate for Governor will speak at The Farm, at West and Bethune streets, at noon, and, leaving there a quarter of an hour later, will reach the headquarters of the James E. March Republican Club, at No. 233 Lafayette street, near Spring street, at 12:30 p. m. That will be another open air meeting, and will end Mr. Stimson's work until 7:30 o'clock to-morrow night.

In the meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt will address the meeting at Lafayette and Spring streets at noon, and the West and Bethune streets meeting at 12:30 o'clock.

At 7:30 p. m. to-morrow Mr. Stimson will address another open air meeting in Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Pitt streets, and rushing away uptown then he will speak at Jefferson Park, 110th street and First avenue, at 8:10 p. m. From that meeting he will go to The Bronx to address his last meeting of the night in New York, at McKinley Square, 169th street and Boston Road, where he is due to arrive at 8:55 p. m.

Mr. Roosevelt will take a final whirl about the city, making his first speech at Hamilton Fish Park, at 7:40 p. m. His schedule for the rest of the evening in New York is: No. 206 West 63d street, Union Baptist Church, 8:10 o'clock; Lenox avenue and 134th street, open air meeting, 8:35; McKinley Square, The Bronx, open air meeting, 9:05; First avenue and 116th street, open air meeting, 9:30, and Jefferson Park, open air meeting, 9:45.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt will leave Manhattan for Queens, where he will make his final speech of the campaign, in behalf of Congressman W. W. Cocks, the Representative from Mr. Roosevelt's home district.

Mr. Stimson will leave the city after his McKinley Square speech for Huntington, Long Island, which is near his country home, and there he will wind up his campaign with an address to his home folk. He will come to the city on Tuesday to vote, and will receive the returns by special wire at his headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan. Mr. Roosevelt will spend Election Day in Oyster Bay, from which town he is registered, and will receive the returns at Sagamore Hill.

STIMSON MEN ASK 3 TO 1

Bets Amounting to $15,000 Placed in Wall Street.

Betting on the outcome of the election was light in Wall Street yesterday, owing, it was said, to the unwillingness of the majority of Dix supporters to give better than 2 to 1 on their candidate. The Stimson men held out for 3 to 1, which have been the prevailing odds on Dix during the week, and a number of wagers were finally placed on this basis, although there were a few small bets at 2¼ to 1 on Dix. The total amount placed during the day, according to the betting commissioners, was about $15,000. Some of the bets reported were $1,500 to $500, $900 to $300 and $300 to $100, with Dix on the long end. Several offers were made of $1,000 at even money that Dix would not get 60,000 plurality in the state, but found no takers, and one bet of $500 at even money was reported that the entire Democratic state ticket would be elected.

In regard to the betting odds in this campaign favoring the Democratic candidate, it was pointed out in Wall Street yesterday that twice in the last three Governorship campaigns the givers of odds have been wrong. In 1904 Herrick was a 3 to 1 favorite in the betting over Higgins, and even money was wagered that the former would have 60,000 plurality. In 1906 the odds on Hughes for Governor against Hearst ranged from 3 to 1 to 4½ to 1, and this time the layers of odds were right, but in 1908 Chanler was made a 2 to 1 favorite over Hughes and again the result proved that the givers of odds had been mistaken.

FORMER MRS. GUITEAU DEAD.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Omaha, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Anna E. Allen, formerly the wife of Charles J. Guiteau, assassin of James A. Garfield, is dead at her home in Omaha. Mrs. Allen had lived in Omaha for six years, but the fact that she was the former wife of Guiteau had been kept secret. She was divorced from her husband two years before the assassination. When the defence attempted to prove Guiteau insane his former wife was called to the witness stand and by her his sanity was established.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Breaks up Grip and

COLDS

The Cause.

A Cold is caused by a sudden check in the circulation of the blood; commonly known by a chill or shiver;—

The Remedy.

"Seventy-seven" restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins and breaks up the Cold.

The Package.

A small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. All Druggists 25c. or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

DIABETES treated with greatest success without restricted diet.

Physio-nutritive Sal-Sano removes all symptoms of the disease, produces gain in weight, muscle and nerve power and energy. At leading druggists. Hegeman, Riker, etc.

SAL-SANO CO.,

56-58 Pine St. Write for booklet. New York.

50 cases of Distilled in 1890 Ardberg Scotch Whiskey

80 cases of Distilled in 1893 John Ramsay's Scotch

I believe they are two of the best Scotch Whiskeys in this country.

Callanan's Magazine Mailed on Request.

L. J. CALLANAN, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

BLAIR'S PILLS. CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. SAFE AND RELIABLE. AT YOUR DRUGGIST

JOHN MITCHELL DROPS DIX

Labor Leader Advises Wage Earners to Oppose His Election.

CONDEMNS 13-HOUR DAY

Says Workingmen Should Judge Candidate by His Conduct Toward His Employes.

In a letter given out yesterday John Mitchell, the labor leader, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, after driving home the charge that John A. Dix works his men thirteen hours a day for $1 75, advises the wage earners of New York, quite apart from political considerations, that they should oppose the election of any candidate who has shown himself so clearly to be out of sympathy with their efforts to secure fair wages and reasonable hours.

Mr. Mitchell's letter was given out by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, president of the Stimson League of Independent Voters. It constitutes the clearest statement of the wage earners' arraignment of the Dix labor record that has appeared so far in the campaign.

The great labor leader wrote that when the charges were first made that Dix worked his men thirteen hours a day for $1 75, he, as a citizen of New York State, assumed that a prompt denial would follow the accusation, and it was only after the effort of Mr. Dix to dodge the issue became transparently apparent that he began to realize what a reactionary blight the election of the Democratic candidate would have on the future welfare of the workingmen of this state.

"If he does not treat justly the workmen employed in his own mills, then the wage earners of the state have no right to expect that he will defend or protect their interests if he were elected as Governor of the state," writes Mr. Mitchell of Dix, "and professions of friendship count for little; the best measures of friendship by which to judge any candidate for office is his conduct toward the men whom he directly employs."

Mr. Mitchell's letter in full is as follows:

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1910.

As a citizen of the State of New York and as a representative of the wage earners, I have observed with keen interest the discussion of various issues as they have developed in the gubernatorial campaign. I have been particularly interested in the expressions of the respective candidates for Governor in relation to industrial matters.

When the charge was first made that Mr. Dix, candidate for Governor, required the employes in his paper mills to work thirteen hours each night, I assumed that the charge had no basis in fact and that it would be answered by a specific and conclusive denial. However, up to this hour no denial has been made and no explanation has been offered by Mr. Dix. On the contrary, investigation has demonstrated that the employes of the paper mills controlled by Mr. Dix are required to and do work thirteen hours each night. It has also been charged and not denied that the workmen in his mills receive in return for these excessively long hours only $1 75 a night, or 13½ cents an hour.

For many years the wage earners of the state and the nation have been contending for an eight-hour day. In this effort the organized workmen have met with a large measure of success. The Legislature of the State of New York has recognized the practicability and the justice of the eight-hour day by legally providing that:

"Each contract to which the state or a municipal corporation or a commission appointed pursuant to law is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor or other persons doing or contracting to do a whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergencies caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property."

If the great State of New York and all its municipalities ordain eight hours as a fair day's work, what justification can there be for excusing or defending a thirteen-hour day in the paper mills controlled by Mr. Dix? The statute of the State of New York, just quoted, establishing the eight-hour day was enacted at the solicitation of the wage earners. Does it seem reasonable to suppose that Mr. Dix, who requires his own men to work thirteen hours each night, would sympathize with a law which establishes for state and municipal employes an eight-hour workday?

In view of the treatment accorded his own employes, could Mr. Dix consistently favor legislation limiting the hours of labor of women and children, or of men employed in dangerous and unhealthful trades? Professions of friendship count for little. The best measure of friendship by which to judge any candidate for office is his conduct toward the men whom he directly employs. If he does not treat justly the workmen employed in his own mills, then the wage earners of the state have no right to expect that he will defend or protect their interests if he were elected Governor of the state. In my opinion, the wage earners should distinguish between the candidates for office, and that, quite apart from political considerations, they should oppose the election of any candidate of any party who is not in sympathy with their efforts to secure and maintain fair wages, reasonable hours and just conditions of employment, and that they should give their support to candidates, irrespective of parts affiliations, whose past actions have demonstrated their fairness to labor.

JOHN MITCHELL.

CIVIL SERVICE IN NO DANGER

Both Stimson and Dix Are Satisfactory to Its Friends.

Elliot H. Goodwin, secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, yesterday made public a letter he had received from Henry L. Stimson, Republican candidate for Governor, in reply to a letter sent to him on October 1 asking for a declaration of his position as to the maintenance of the present scope of the Civil Service system and its extension in this state. Mr. Stimson replied as follows:

I am heartily in accord with the principles of Civil Service reform. Without going into details as to particular positions, I shall, if elected, maintain in general the present extent and scope of the competitive system, as established under the two administrations of Governor Hughes. Furthermore, I am in favor of the extension of the merit system to every practicable extent consonant with an efficient Civil Service.

I think we should all work to make the state service a career upon which a young man may enter and in which he may advance on his own merits without recourse to political or other extraneous influences.

Mr. Goodwin said that up to yesterday he had not received a reply to a similar letter he had sent to John A. Dix, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Mr. Dix, however, has replied fully to a set of questions sent to him by Hugh Gordon Miller, general counsel for the city council of the New York Civil Service Association. The questions and answers are as follows:

Q.—Are you in sympathy with the policy of maintaining the Civil Service as now constituted and of promoting the reasonable extension thereof?

A.—I am in complete sympathy with the policy of maintaining the Civil Service as now constituted and of promoting the reasonable extension thereof.

Q.—Are you in favor of retaining in their present positions faithful employes of the state now in the classified service?

A.—Decidedly so.

Q.—If elected Governor would it be your policy, as has been stated, to exempt from the Civil Service positions now under its protection, and would you be disposed to appoint a Civil Service Commission in sympathy with any such purpose?

A.—No such statement has been made with my consent or knowledge. If I am elected Governor the Civil Service Commission appointed by me will be one in complete sympathy with the letter and spirit and purpose of the Civil Service laws and of the merit system.

Mr. Stimson some days ago answered a similar series of questions sent to him by Mr. Miller, who last night made this comment: "The answers to our questions by both Mr. Stimson and Mr. Dix have been entirely satisfactory to us and should be satisfactory, it seems to me, to all supporters of Civil Service as a non-partisan institution. I believe the institution will be entirely safe with either of these distinguished candidates elected."

LONG HOURS LAID TO DIX

Labor Leader Says Trust Beat Efforts at Organization.

HEALY WRITES TO GOMPERS

Head of Stationary Firemen Protests Against Tazelaar's "O. K." of Candidate.

In a letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, written by Timothy Healy, international president of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Mr. Healy states flatly that not only are the Dix mills in the class which make their men work thirteen hours a day, but also that Mr. Dix is responsible for these conditions.

From personal connection with the effort to organize the laborers in the paper making industry, Mr. Healy says he is perfectly familiar with the troubles encountered by the union men, and declares that the eight-hour day with a fair scale of wages was first brought about in paper mills in New England and in New York eight or nine years ago, but that the Dix mills are still in the thirteen hour class.

"The reason for that is," says Mr. Healy, "that the Wallpaper Trust has been able to defeat every attempt that has been made to organize its mills."

The Tazelaar interview, to which Mr. Healy refers, was a statement designed to convey the impression that organized labor approved of the Dix thirteen-hour schedule, which Healy protests to Gompers, is a misstatement of fact. His letter follows:

New York, Nov. 2, 1910.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of A. F. of L., No. 801 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: On my return to the city yesterday afternoon I was handed a copy of last Saturday's "New York Evening World," in which was published an interview with Organizer Tazelaar, of the American Federation of Labor, on the labor situation in the mills operated by John A. Dix, Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York.

I am inclosing you a clipping containing Mr. Tazelaar's statements as quoted, and I want to say that if he is correctly quoted he is not a fit man to represent the American Federation of Labor. I am a believer in your policy of rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies, and on account of those principles I keep aloof from party politics.

I know something of the paper making industry, having been active for ten years in an endeavor to organize our craft in the paper mills, and I am glad to say that we have been fairly successful in getting a scale of wages and the eight-hour workday in New York and the New England States. The first eight hours went into effect in that industry eight or nine years ago, but the Dix mills are still in the eleven or thirteen hours, and the reason for that is this: The Wallpaper Trust has been able to defeat every attempt that has ever been made to organize its mills. Mr. Dix is the man who is responsible for those conditions, and why a paid organizer of the American Federation of Labor should come to his rescue and make excuses for him is more than I can fathom.

You and I know that there is no excuse or justification for these long hours under any circumstances, and the man who imposed them is to my mind the greatest enemy that our movement has to contend with. I know that the Democratic party has scoured the state and has offered every inducement to representatives of organized labor to say a word for the head of its ticket, and, not being successful, it went outside and brought in Mr. Tazelaar, who is not a voter in this state, to give his O. K. to the candidate of Wall Street and the interests.

On behalf of the organization that I represent I respectfully request you to make an investigation of this matter, and if it is shown that Mr. Tazelaar has lined up with our enemy our organization will insist upon a revocation of Mr. Tazelaar's commission as organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Yours fraternally,

TIMOTHY HEALY,
International President.

GRISCOM SEES COLLAPSE

Tells Stimson How Democrats Fell Through Thin Ice.

Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the Republican County Committee, called upon Mr. Stimson at the latter's headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday to tell him of the reports he had received from the various leaders in New York County. He told Mr. Stimson that every indication pointed to the Republicans rolling up a big vote.

After his conference with Mr. Stimson Mr. Griscom made this statement:

"The Democratic campaign has collapsed completely because the party has not one candidate that can express himself on any of the issues of the campaign. We are confident of victory because we have a candidate whom the Democrats have not been able to point out as possessing a single defect, and a candidate who has answered every question that interests the people. Every effort to find fault with his personal record has met with rebuttal that has reacted in his favor.

"The Democratic party has failed to get anything in its platform that would appeal to the intelligent voter, and an analysis of the situation by thoughtful voters does not show anything which would give any cause to vote for the Democratic ticket except the hostility to the personality of Colonel Roosevelt.

"The campaign of abuse against Colonel Roosevelt reached its climax ten days ago, and it was on this that the Democrats placed their sole hope of victory. The anti-Roosevelt sentiment throughout the state has subsided, and particularly in this city. This leaves the Democratic party standing on nothing but the thinnest kind of ice. I can only repeat that the county of New York will not go Democratic by more than 40,000."

Otto T. Bannard was another caller at Mr. Stimson's headquarters yesterday. He said that he believed that the Republican ticket would be elected by at least 25,000 plurality, and that he thought that a very moderate estimate.

ELECTION NIGHT DROUTH

Excise Commissioner Promises Comparatively Dry City.

MOIST SPOTS WILL EXIST

Many Places Make Plans for Supplying Demand After 1 o'Clock.

It will be a dry night in New York on Tuesday, according to the statement issued from the office of Excise Commissioner Clement, in Albany, yesterday, which was the last day on which Mayor Gaynor's special all night permits could be put through the necessary routine at the capital in time to allow the hotels and thirst parlors to dispense good cheer in Manhattan on the night of Election Day.

Dry in spots, but moist enough in others, would be a more definite way of expressing it, because some places around the city had been provided for in advance with all-night permits which will carry them all through the week. In the big hotels, like the Astor and the Waldorf-Astoria and a dozen others, and in the largest of the lobster palaces along Broadway, the "dry" order goes into effect sharply at 1 o'clock, one hour after the midnight of Election Day, for these places, without exception, have no special all-night licenses.

Some of the Broadway resorts, balked in their efforts to secure the coveted permit from Mayor Gaynor, were making arrangements yesterday to quench the early morning thirst of their patrons without breaking the law, and the ways thereof are legion. In the Café Martin the management has provided hundreds of papier maché tubs, in which bottled goods bought and paid for before 1 o'clock may be conveniently stored beside the customer's table, so that each man may run his own private little thirst parlor after the curfew hour.

The familiar "sandwich" will make a midweek appearance in many places, and in others the managers were busy yesterday preparing little cards to go on each plate, reading:

"Pay your checks before 1 o'clock, and, if you're thirsty, lay in stock."

Another little motto turned out by the printer yesterday, designed for use in one of the lobster palaces which has no special all-night permit for election night, reads:

"Stock up your fizz before the clock strikes one,
For after that we cannot take your mon."

Meanwhile there are some half dozen places, no hotels among them, but all of them all night restaurants, which will be able to go right along with their business after 1 o'clock the same as before that hour. These are the places to which Mayor Gaynor granted all night special permits after his wholesale revocation of those permits previously granted to almost every applicant. Among them is one restaurant which the Mayor himself, in his pre-election speeches, characterized as "a disreputable place."

Excise bonding agents who handle regular and special license business for all the city's large hotels have besieged the Mayor's office within the last week in a vain effort to obtain permits for these hotels on election night. They were uniformly refused, and some of them have complained that they have since been followed by "shadows," who have, in some cases, made inquiries of their friends and business associates concerning their financial and general standing.

One agent, who brought to the Mayor's office the applications for fourteen of the largest hotels in New York, was informed that no business could be done through him, and that he might inform the proprietors to come down and see to the special license business themselves. The proprietors or managers who did so were as uniformly turned down as their agent had been, in spite of their complaint that several well known Tenderloin resorts were already provided for on election night because of the Mayor's previous action in granting their applications.

Some of the hotel men were said to be considering yesterday the scheme of instituting a special messenger carrying service between some of these favored restaurants and their own places for the benefit of their patrons who might not want to move after 1 o'clock, and would probably be unable to find new tables any way in the restaurants so favored.

Before Mayor Gaynor's administration these all night permits, which bring a revenue to the state of $10 a night, were issued only after they had been approved by both the Police Commissioner and the Mayor. After his wholesale revocation of most of the all night licenses the papers had to be approved only by the Mayor himself.

The permits granted by the Mayor are good within the life of the regular state license, or until specifically revoked by the Mayor. Many of the restaurant, hotel and saloon men still have a credit balance with the Excise Department at Albany on advance payments, which they had fowarded there before Mayor Gaynor revoked their licenses.

This money, the Excise Department has advised them, cannot be rebated to them until the Legislature meets and makes provision for such an act, because under the present law there is no method of rebating considered.

CHICAGO TAILORS' STRIKE OFF.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The garment workers' strike, which called out forty thousand persons in the clothing trade and which was productive of numerous small riots, was settled this afternoon. It is expected that the strikers will return to their machines on Monday. The differences will be compromised by a joint committee.

NOTABLE OFFERINGS AT THE STORES

For Further Details Consult the Advertisements in To-day's Tribune.

HEARN, West 14th street, offers special values this week in women's suits, dress goods, muslins, rugs, comfortables and pillows. Other bargains may be had in lace curtains and bed sets.

BLOOMINGDALES', Third avenue, between 59th and 60th streets, are now showing trimmed winter hats. Special inducements will be offered this week in dresses, men's hose, women's bath robes and gowns, and there will also be an overflow budget of Monday sales.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, direct attention to a sale of taffeta waists and French china which will be offered this week at extraordinary values.

LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th street, Fifth avenue and 19th street, will have a special November sale of household linens, including linen sheets and pillow cases, blankets, bedspreads and comfortables at greatly reduced prices. They have also arranged for this week a series of special sales of tailored suits, gowns and dresses, and coats and wraps.

STERN BROTHERS, West 23d street, are now showing new and desirable styles of fur garments, neckwear and muffs which will be offered on Monday at special values. A large assortment of gowns, women's tailored walking suits, cloaks and wraps and misses' and small women's tailored suits and dresses are among other bargains. Attention is also directed to a sale of upholstery fabrics and draperies, household linens, Oriental rugs and carpets.

GREENHUT & CO., Sixth avenue, between 18th and 19th streets, will have a sale this week of new Russian ponyskin coats.

C. C. SHAYNE & CO., No. 126 West 42d street, invite attention to a sale of furs.

HIGGINS & SEITER, West 21st and 22d streets, just east of Sixth avenue, call attention to a special sale of china dinner sets.

A. JAECKEL & CO., No. 384 Fifth avenue, will offer for sale this week a large collection of fur garments and small furs.

REVILLON FRERES, No. 19 West 34th street, announce a sale of men's fur coats.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO., Nos. 54, 56 and 58 West 23d street, advertise for this week walking suits for misses, polo coats and fur coats at unprecedented prices. They also call attention to a special sale of millinery.

C. G GUNTHER & SONS, No. 391 Fifth avenue, announce a sale of Russian sable skins. The assortment comprises many different skins.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th street, advertise special values this week in novelty silks, crêpes and gauzes, dresses for misses and small women, women's suits and coats and black dress fabrics.

R. J. HORNER & CO., West 23d street, announce a sale of furniture at reasonable prices.

THE WHITCOMB METALLIC BEDSTEAD COMPANY, Madison avenue, corner 34th street, will have a sale of brass and enamel bedsteads, bedding and lace spreads.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO., Sixth avenue, between 19th and 20th streets, lay stress this week on a sale of patent button boots.

Sir HIRAM MAXIM'S

(The world-renowned Inventor of the famous Maxim Gun.)

Great Invention

For the relief of

WINTER COUGH. COLDS IN THE HEAD.
BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.
ASTHMA AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES, &c.

Sir HIRAM MAXIM writes: "I would not attach my name to any invention which I had not thoroughly tested and proved; and especially have I concerned myself in reference to these Instruments for Inhalation, which I have so unreservedly recommended to those who suffer as I have suffered."

Reproduced from Photo by Langfier L'd

STATEMENT

by

SIR HIRAM MAXIM

I have for years suffered from bronchial and throat affections. There is hardly any European health resort recommended for them that I have not visited, and I have consulted a large number of specialists upon my case.

If I had not found the means of cure I could not live on this side of the Atlantic at all. Every experience in my own case has shown me that inhalation and inhalation alone can give relief. Even so, on the old methods of inhalation such relief as I have been able to obtain was only temporary. This led me to turn my mind to the problem.

I found that every inhalation I tried always made me cough at the beginning, and, failing to get cured, I set my mind to the problem of ascertaining just where the existing methods broke down. As a result I made myself an apparatus by the help of which, although affected by a chronic bronchial trouble, I am able to live in perfect comfort. The little pocket appliance, which I call the "Maxim Inhaler," never leaves my person day nor night. At the first sign of trouble it is brought into play.

The larger apparatus of my invention, which I call the "Pipe of Peace," embodies, like the Maxim Inhaler, the principle of **direct inhalation.** The principle of both is perfectly simple, but the effect is simply perfect. In both of them medicated vapours — vapour of menthol in the Maxim Inhaler, vapour of a compound essence of pine, compounded by myself, in the Pipe of Peace—are released, not just inside the teeth, but **close to the throat.** My knowledge of chemistry enabled me to compound an essence of pine free from the liability which all ordinary pine essences possess to set up coughing at the beginning.

The form of apparatus which I have designed **delivers the vapours at exactly the right spot.**

Hiram S. Maxim

An illustrated booklet has just been published giving the full history of these inventions. It also contains some valuable information on Hay Fever, Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, and most diseases of the Nose, Throat, Bronchi, and Lungs. All sufferers are invited to write at once for a free copy to Sir Hiram Maxim's sole licensees.

JOHN MORGAN RICHARDS & SON, Ltd.
TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK

WRITE FOR FREE PAMPHLET.

ENDS CAMPAIGN AT HOME

Dix Says Republicans Discriminated Against Agriculture.

DISCUSSES CONSERVATION

Declares That Appropriations for Schools and Stations Were Cut Out of Annual Bill.

Thomson, N. Y., Nov. 5.—John A. Dix made probably his last speech of the state campaign here at his home this afternoon before a delegation of farmers. The Democratic candidate for Governor adapted his remarks to his audience, and after dwelling on the art of husbandry and its importance, declared that the Republican administration of the state had discriminated against the agricultural interests. He declared that appropriations for seven agricultural schools and two agricultural stations had been cut out of the annual appropriation bill passed by the last Legislature, although the state appropriation during the last few years had increased at the rate of over $1,000,000 a year.

After comparing the United States unfavorably with several other nations in regard to the government attention given agriculture, Mr. Dix continued:

I think the plan whereby the federal government can make systematic studies of the soils of various sections of the country and advise the owners of lands the best crops that can be produced from the quality of soil will all tend to ameliorate the adverse conditions. In every school and in every college I believe instructions should be given in forestry, for as a nation we have been wasteful of the forests. To-day we are confronted with the condition that in this State of New York, where the state owns 1,750,000 acres of forest lands, individuals own approximately the same amount. The product of these two vast areas of forest will supply the United States only twelve months in its consumption of lumber. The whole product of the forests of the United States would supply the demand for timber about eighteen years. We have been neglectful of this part of our soil. I believe nurseries should be established in various parts of the state that seedlings could be sold at reasonable prices to any individual who would plant them.

To-day we are compelled to purchase seedlings from France and Germany to supply the few who are willing to plant trees, and when we think that Switzerland has been deriving an income from her forests and a system of forestry dating back to a period of time five centuries before this country was discovered we may comprehend that forestry as a business or a system is not new.

We have heard much about the extravagance of administration in this state, as well as extravagance of administration in the nation, but I desire to call particular attention to the fact that while the appropriations in the last few years have been increasing at an average of over a million dollars a year, during the last year it reached the enormous total of $40,000,000. The Legislature requested that the appropriation bill of $45,000,000 be demanded from the taxpayers, but there were a number of items removed from the original bill, so that it came to the taxpayers at $39,500,000. It is not uninteresting to note that in the items which were deducted are the following:

Two agricultural stations, $45,000; agricultural school at Bainbridge, $50,000; agricultural school at Cobleskill, $50,000; agricultural school, Long Island, $50,000; agricultural school at Delhi, $50,000; agricultural school at Middletown, $50,000; forestry college at Syracuse, $55,000, and forestry college at Cornell, $20,000.

This may not be a discrimination against agriculture and a systematic study of the needs of that industry, but when we realize the extravagance in some other features of state administration it certainly is food for thought that this special interest has not enjoyed a special privilege. Europe looked to this country for the source of supply of breadstuffs, and in turn gave us her funds that we would extend our railroads and develop our farm lands, which were inaccessible before railroads penetrated the vast area of the Middle West. To-day we are selling to foreign countries securities issued by our railroads; the earning of those industrial developments in this country are being taken to other nations for the use of their funds. If the force and energy could be directed to a greater income from our soil we would retain in this country that revenue, and conserve to future generations the wealth resulting from those developments. This is certainly the time, and it is your opportunity, to consider well these problems, which must be met by you that your children's children may have respect for your judgment and believe, as has been truthfully said, that "above all things is humanity."

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Henry D. Winans & May,
749 5TH AVE., NR. 58TH ST.,
offers the following desirable apartments:—

"The Ramondo"
784 Park Ave., Cor. 74th St.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500 to $1,850.
Also a choice physician's apartment.

"The Soncy,"
49 to 53 W. 57th St.
9 extra large rooms and bath. Choice residential streets. $1,900 and $2,000.

"The Kenmore,"
353 W. 57th St.
8 rooms and bath, electric light, parquet floors, &c.; private block; $1,000 to $1,300.

"The Albany,"
B'way, 51st to 52d St.
7 to 10 rooms and bath, also 10 room physician's apartment, conveniently located. $800 to $1,200.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

UNUSUAL HOMES
NINTH ST., BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVS., BROOKLYN.
OPEN EVENINGS TO 9 P. M.

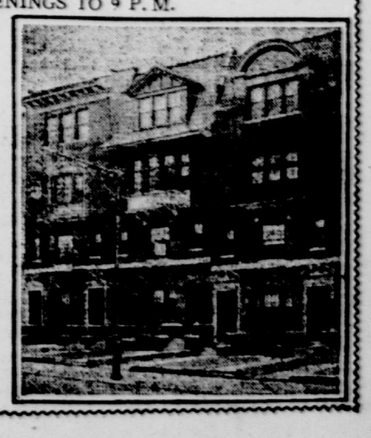
Park Slope Duplex Houses.

Two Apartments—two floors in each. Separate entrance to each.

TWO complete houses in ONE. All bedrooms, large, outside and light.

Extra large living and dining rooms. Hot water heat; hot water supply.

Beautifully decorated. Electric and gas fixtures exceptionally fine. Parquet floor. Seven fine rooms and bath in each apartment. Rent of one apartment will pay all carrying charges. All privacy of a one-family house—your expenses being paid by rent of the other apartment. Very accessible by several trolley lines and Elevated and by Subway being built.

Price $15,500. A few apartments to rent for $45 and $70.

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