MAINE HEARS LAST OF STATE CAMPAIGN

Final Efforts Made by Republicans and Democrats to Win Victory To-morrow.

NEW PARTY OUT OF FIGHT

Contest for Governor, Legislature and Congress Lies Between the Old and Regular Organizations.

Portland, Me., Sept. 7.—When the campaign in Maine came to a close to-night there were few sections in the state that had been neglected by the speakers. The voters will on Monday declare their choice for Governor, Auditor, four Representatives, county officials and members of the Legislature and will decide for or against two constitutional amendments.

Democrats and Republicans have candidates for nearly all the offices, while Prohibitionists and Socialists are in the race for the head of the ticket and in a few legislative districts. The third party, as a distinct organization, has taken no part in the campaign.

Democrats have dealt with national questions to a considerable degree, although they have not neglected to defend the administration of Governor Frederick W. Plaisted, who is seeking a re-election. Republicans, desiring reinstatement in state affairs, have criticised certain measures of their opponents, but have remained silent on national affairs.

The prohibition issue, which has been a leading theme in Maine campaigns for half a century, has not been prominent this year. Campaign speakers from Congress, with Governor Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, the party candidate for Vice-President, have helped the Democrats on the stump.

Republican speaking activities have been borne by ex-Attorney General William T. Haines, the party candidate for Governor, and other state campaigners, assisted by Representative E. J. Hill, of Connecticut; G. H. Utter, of Rhode Island, and ex-Governor Yates of Illinois.

Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate for President, has spoken in several of the cities and large towns.

The Socialists have held a few rallies, with addresses by state leaders.

Governor Plaisted was elected two years ago by a plurality of 8,660 over Governor Bert M. Fernald, his Republican opponent. At the same time two of the four Maine Congress districts were captured by the Democrats, as well as both branches of the Legislature. Since the election of 1910 two United States Senators have been chosen by the Democrats.

Mr. Haines has held several minor offices and served several years as Attorney General.

William T. Sterling, the Prohibition candidate, has been identified with the party movement for many years.

The Socialist candidate for Governor is George Allan England, an author.

It is expected that the new Legislature will carry out the Senatorial preference primary election of last June, at which Senator Obadiah Gardner and ex-Governor Edwin C. Burleigh were selected as the Democratic and Republican candidates, respectively.

Governor Plaisted closed his campaign for re-election with speeches to-night in his own county of Kennebec. Mr. Haines addressed many of his followers in Somerset County to-night.

SUES TO PROTECT $200,000

Publisher Says He Is Victim of Stock Manipulation.

George Henry Stetson, owner of the publications "House Beautiful" and "American Suburb," has brought suit to protect an investment of $200,000 which he said is in danger because of the alleged manipulation of stock by his former attorney and another. The defendants are William S. Peace, Walter C. Kimball, Herbert S. Stone and the House Beautiful Company.

Prior to January 2 Stetson owned practically all the stock of "The American Suburb," amounting to $132,247, with the exception of $10,000 worth, which he had given to Peace for legal services. Stone owned the majority of the "House Beautiful" stock. Stetson entered into a contract with Stone for the purchase of this stock for $35,857 in cash and $124,142 in notes. Stone was retained as editor of "House Beautiful."

Stetson alleged that Peace, his attorney, was the negotiator of this transaction and that he betrayed the plaintiff by inducing him to pay more than the value for the stock. He also alleged that Peace entered into a conspiracy with Kimball, an advertising agent, who was interested in "House Beautiful," issuing to themselves the majority stock and giving him only 22,200 shares, or less than half of the issue.

Stetson declared that he was out $300,000 in cash and other property by this alleged transaction, and he asked for an injunction enjoining any of the defendants from disposing of the stock or taking any corporate action.

HELD AS AUTO BURGLAR

Citizen Sees Suspicious Actions and Hunts Up Patrolman.

Morris Ziborisky, while seated at a window in his home, No. 67 Moore street, Williamsburg, early yesterday, saw a man stop in front of the drygoods store of Benjamin Israelsky, at No. 60 Moore street. He says the man climbed over the fanlight of the front door, and later dropped half a dozen rolls of silk, valued at $70, to the sidewalk. These the man finally carried into an adjoining hallway, where he left them and went away.

Satisfied the man was a burglar, Ziborisky hunted up Patrolman Stern, of the Stagg street station. Stern waited in the hall until a taxicab drove up to the house and a man got out and entered the hallway. As Stern seized him the man made a desperate resistance, and was beaten on the head with the butt end of the patrolman's revolver.

When Stern blew his whistle two other patrolmen appeared, and the whole outfit went to the station. The police are satisfied the prisoner is the same man who has committed a number of robberies, using automobiles to carry away the plunder.

The driver of the taxicab said he was Hiram Maranoff, of No. 164 Manhattan avenue, employed by the Gayety Taxicab Company, Broadway and Penn street. He was not detained. The prisoner described himself as Samuel Lewis, a bookkeeper, of No. 624 New Lots avenue, Brooklyn. Magistrate Naumer, in the Manhattan avenue court, held him without bail for a hearing on Tuesday.

MADE A TRUE REPUBLIC

George Leaves Freeville to Let Juniors Be Supreme.

Lyman Beecher Stowe, secretary of the National Association of Junior Republics, explains in a letter made public yesterday why William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., had decided to leave Freeville and sever his active connection with the institution. The letter says:

First and foremost, Mr. George desires to prove to the world beyond possibility of reasonable contradiction that a Junior Republic is founded upon principles of immutable right, the successful working out of which is not dependent upon himself or any other one man.

In his capacity as national director Mr. George, after his removal from Freeville, will continue in close touch with the work and will be called upon and volunteer his advice and counsel, as is his sworn duty in his official capacity.

Mr. George's secondary reason for this step is the fact that the national movement is growing so rapidly as to call for his entire time and energy in its direction.

Mr. George's third and last reason for carrying out his announced intention is that he has found that so long as he resides within the bounds of the Freeville Republic it is inevitable that both helpers and citizens constantly turn to him for advice and counsel, which naturally he cannot well withhold, but which frequently places him in embarrassing positions and which sometimes makes it appear that he is thwarting indirectly the will of those locally in authority upon whom the legal responsibility rests.

In closing I would say that it cannot be too positively asserted that his removal not only does not indicate that he is to have less to do in the future with the Junior Republic work, but rather that he is to exercise a more vigorous and wider sphere of influence in the work than ever before.

WORLD'S CONGRESS CLOSES

Next Meeting To Be Held at St. Petersburg in 1915.

The Sixth World's Congress of the International Association for Testing Materials, which has been in session at the Engineering Society's Building, No. 29 West 39th street, ended its labors yesterday.

N. Belelubsky, privy councillor and professor emeritus of the Institute of Engineers of Ways of Communication of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, was unanimously elected international president to succeed H. M. Howe. Mr. Belelubsky created considerable amusement by the manner in which he accepted his election.

The Russian official, following the custom of his country, placed his arms about the retiring president and then, to the surprise of Mr. Howe, kissed him upon the cheek. The fact that Mr. Belelubsky happens to be bald and heavily bearded added to the members' enjoyment of the incident.

Mr. Howe was elected a life member of the general council, his old place in that body being given to Captain Robert W. Hunt, of Chicago, president of the American Society for Testing Materials. Aside from the elections the most important business transacted yesterday was the adoption of resolutions bearing upon the prevention of accidents in building and the heavy financial losses due to fires. Statistics read at the meeting showed that while the per capita loss from fires was only 33 cents in European countries, it amounted to $2 in the United States.

The resolutions called for the appointment of a committee to make an investigation into the fire problem and report at the next world's congress. This will be held at St. Petersburg in 1915, the general council planning to meet next March in Amsterdam, Holland, to make the necessary preparations.

The delegates, about five hundred in number, will leave to-morrow in three special trains over the Pennsylvania Railroad for a tour which will include Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

MAY ADOPT ESPERANTO

Chemists to Act Upon Its Use as an Official Language.

The scientists in attendance upon the eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry cut their business sessions short yesterday that they might attend the reception at the American Museum of Natural History. All sections concluded their business for the day at noon, and the half-holiday was fully observed.

A joint meeting of the congress and the American Institute of Mining Engineers held the attention of a great many of the chemists yesterday morning in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, and was devoted almost in whole to the discussion and reading of papers on the use of electricity in the smelting and refining processes in mining. Papers were read by F. A. Fitzgerald, J. O. Handy, F. T. Snyder and P. Heroult. The refining of steel by means of electric furnaces was the subject of a lecture by R. Amberg.

It is probable that at the next meeting of the congress Esperanto will, in addition to English, French, German and Italian, be adopted as an official language of the conferences. The matter will be referred to a sub-committee, which will report at least a year before the opening of the ninth congress as to the feasibility of adopting Esperanto.

The recording staff of the congress is having difficulty in interpreting the phonograph records of the speeches delivered. The fault, it is said, lies in the fact that the scientists, when they are reading their papers, talk in a tone so low that the records are imperfectly made. A notice in "The Daily Journal," a bulletin printed by the chemists, warned all to speak more plainly.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PEAT

Jersey Meadows a Source of Wealth, Says Professor Davis, Chemist.

According to Professor Charles A. Davis, of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., who addressed the American Peat Society in Earl Hall, Columbia University, yesterday afternoon, peat—material of the sort that is to be dug from swamp and meadow land, may be used, with good effect, as fuel, as fertilizer, as material for paper stock, for mud baths for the treatment of rheumatism and other diseases, and mixed with refuse beet sugar and other molasses as a food for stock.

Professor Davis said that Americans have been neglectful of the possibilities of peat, while other nations were awakening, more and more, to the necessity of its use. There are only two peat fuel plants in the United States, he said, the output of each plant averaging from 10 to 20 tons a day.

Of the use of peat for fertilization, he said that it was gradually becoming more common. Factories for preparing peat for fertilization are now located in eight Eastern states. He alluded to the visit of the society, on Friday, to the Alphano plant on the Great Meadow, near Hackettstown, New Jersey, where a colony of agriculturists is flourishing as the result of the use of materials which contain nitrogen and other elements of fertilization.

WORLD'S STAR AIRMEN WILL FLY AT CHICAGO

Competition for Gordon Bennett Trophy Will Be Blue Ribbon Event of International Meet.

WON TWICE BY AMERICANS

This Country, England, France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland To Be Represented in Aviation Races.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—America's third international aviation meet, which opens here on Monday, will establish a new mark for America in the number of aviators of international fame entered. Chief of these are the pilots of the foreign and American racers who will compete in the Gordon Bennett world's championship aeroplane race, the first event of the meet.

With immunity from legal interference for alleged patent infringements assured by an agreement reached between the Aero Club of Illinois and Orville Wright, aviator and inventor, preparations were rushed to-day for the meet. The suit for $113,000 damages against the local club brought last year by Wright for alleged infringements on his aeroplane patents by other aviators entered in the meet last fall has been settled amicably out of court.

The meeting embraces daily monoplane and biplane handicap races, a scratch biplane and monoplane race which is designed to give further demonstration of the skill of the Gordon Bennett drivers, and a 40-kilometre race for all types, handicapped. Other contests are bomb and mail throwing, accuracy landing contests from a height of one thousand feet without a motor and similar events in which the skill of the operator is tested.

This is the fourth time aeroplanes have been matched for the world's championship, as typified by the $10,000 silver trophy given by James Gordon Bennett in 1908 to be contended for annually by licensed pilots of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Won Twice by Americans.

Twice before a single American entrant has driven his aeroplane ahead of his competitors and brought the silver trophy to America. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first winner, at Rheims, France, August 28, 1909. His biplane finished the 124-mile race in 1h minutes 50 seconds, or five seconds ahead of the looked-for winner, Louis Blériot's monoplane. There were five starters, but only four of the flyers were able to cover the distance, which then was considered an almost impossible journey for an aeroplane.

In New York, on the Belmont Park racetrack, the second contest was held. The course had been lengthened to 100 kilometres (62.14 miles), and Claude Grahame-White, England's best known airman, won in 71 minutes 4 seconds in the first 100-horsepower Blériot monoplane built. Alfred Leblanc, of France, led in the race in a similar machine up to the last lap of the field, when he ran out of gasolene and in landing crashed into a telegraph pole and smashed his aeroplane.

Grahame-White's victory took the trophy to England, where it was contested for in 1911 on the Isle of Sheppy, at Eastchurch, on July 1. Charles Terres Weymann, sole American entrant again, went up in a 100-horsepower Nieuport monoplane and captured the trophy. His time for the 150 kilometres was 81 minutes 36 seconds, a speed of 75 miles an hour, then a world's record. Leblanc, again after the world's championship, had to content himself with second, being two minutes slower than Weymann.

Speed alone determines the winner, there being no restriction on the construction of the aeroplane. Because of the high speeds attained few aviators have cared to enter, and in the three events held previously only thirteen entrants appear on the lists.

This year the race has been lengthened to 200 kilometres (124 miles), and the course was laid out as an ellipse of 4.14 miles, requiring thirty laps to complete the race. In the French elimination trials Jules Vedrines made a speed of 106 miles an hour, which created much speculation as to what speed would be made by the choice machines of the six nations competing—America, England, France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

America's Defender Named.

France designated Jules Vedrines and Maurice Prevost, pilots of Déperdussin monoplanes, and André Frey, who drives a Hanriot monoplane, as its representatives. England had named Claude Grahame-White, Gustave Hamel and George Dyott, but it was not certain until the last minute just who would make the actual flights. Belgium's representative, Charles Morok, died of typhoid fever a few days before the trials, and Jan Wynmalen, who was to represent Holland, was so disappointed in the showing of his Oertz monoplane that he withdrew.

Those named to-night to defend the American championship are Glenn L. Martin and Paul Peck, and they are ready to carry a 160-horsepower motor on the American aeroplane, the largest aero motor ever designed.

The hydro-aeroplane, or airboat, aviation contests are the first ever held, outside of the military competitions in France for the selection of government machines. The contests must continue five days, during which there will be demonstrations as to how the multi-use machine may be guided on the water, be raised into the air and flown as a flying craft.

In addition efficiency prizes have been offered, the contests being the number of passengers carried, the length of time one, two and three extra persons may remain aloft and other similar competitions.

ESTATE IS SHORT $107,000

Lawyer's Trust Accounts Involved, Widow Reports.

The report filed in Newark yesterday with Surrogate Shoenthal by Mrs. Bertha C. Feick, widow of Charles A. Feick, a lawyer, who was killed in an automobile accident on September 20, showed that her husband, instead of being wealthy, was really insolvent.

According to her report as executrix of her husband's estate, the assets were $808,997 78, and the liabilities $916,507 74, leaving a deficit of $107,509 96.

There were three hundred claims against the estate, many being those of widows and orphans whose legacies Feick handled or who intrusted their money with him for investment. As he banked everything in his own name there is no way of tracing any particular account.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS FABRICS

SUCH AS ARE BEING USED IN THE PARIS MODELS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR. THE SELECTION INCLUDES TWO-TONED STRIPED AND DIAGONAL VELOURS, VELOUR DE LAINE, PEAU DE SOURIS, SILK-AND-WOOL BROCADES AND BAYADÈRE EFFECTS, ADAPTED FOR TAILORED SUITS AND CLOAKS; ALSO BLACK-AND-WHITE MIXTURES IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND DIAGONAL WEAVES, ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR SUIT COMBINATIONS.

THE MOURNING DEPARTMENT

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE SELECT ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN MODELS IN WOMEN'S DRESSES AND WRAPS, TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND HOUSE GOWNS, EMBODYING THE NEWEST FEATURES IN FASHIONABLE MOURNING; ALSO TRIMMED MILLINERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKWEAR AND ALL THE ESSENTIALS OF THE CORRECT MOURNING COSTUME.

MOURNING OUTFITS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

B. Altman & Co. ARE DISPLAYING THEIR AUTUMN STOCKS OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, APPROPRIATE FOR PURPOSES OF INTERIOR DECORATION.

INCLUDED ARE TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS AND VELOURS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS FOR DRAPERIES, FURNITURE AND WALL COVERINGS; LACE CURTAINS AND A LARGE VARIETY OF POPULAR CURTAIN MATERIALS, SUCH AS FANCY NETS, SCRIMS AND ART FABRICS; NOVELTY PORTIÈRES, COUCH AND TABLE COVERS; ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRETONNES, CHINTZES, PRINTED LINENS, ETC.

ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

AITKEN, SON & CO

(FOUNDED 1835)

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS

To Milliners and Dressmakers

We are now showing our selection of

PARIS MILLINERY, MODEL GOWNS, WRAPS AND THE VARIOUS MATERIALS COMPOSING THEM

"The big Parisian dressmakers have evolved their models in widely varied styles, and as they do not know themselves which way the pendulum will swing, they leave much to individual taste. This, of course, only serves to embarrass foreign buyers, who are quite alive to the danger of missing what may prove to be the distinctive note of next season's fashion in their haste to acquire the very first Parisian models. There is one department, however, in which one can foretell the fashions of to-morrow with some degree of certainty—that of the materials to be used."

THE NEW YORK HERALD, Paris Edition, August 18, 1912.

We make in our own workrooms copies of imported model dresses, coats and hats.

We aim to give to our own designs in dress distinction and charm. Our importations are selected, and our workrooms are conducted to meet the requirements of the most discriminating.

We show the newest and best of Millinery and Neckwear, Gowns, Wraps, Waists and Lingerie. The most beautiful offerings of rich and rare Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings, Children's Garments and Hats.

BROADWAY & 18TH STREET

"Everything made on the Premises. Everything made to measure."

Lane Bryant

19 West 38th St., near Fifth Ave.

LARGEST MAKERS AND RETAILERS OF

DRESS and NEGLIGEE

Advance Models for Autumn and Winter

Serge and Charmeuse Dresses

16.75 to 34.75

Values up to $42.50

Suits, Coats, Waists and Skirts

in all seasonable materials at extremely moderate prices

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS OR MAKING TO MEASURE

Our models have distinctive elegance found only in the best, yet cost less than the average, as we manufacture and sell direct to the wearer.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BRANCH, Broadway & 163d St.

ROBBED BY CALLER, SHE SAYS.

Young Man Had Asked to See Rooms, Pretending He Wanted to Hire One.

A young man called at the home of Mrs. Rose Katzman, No. 217 East 58th street, yesterday, saying he wished to hire a furnished room. While she was showing the room and her back was turned Mrs. Katzman says the caller stole a gold watch and $16 in cash. Mrs. Katzman screamed and the man threw her to one side and ran upstairs into the apartments of Isidor Booster, who caught the fugitive, and held him until a patrolman arrived.

The man, who described himself as Morris Lichtenstein, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny. He said he was twenty-nine years old. When arraigned in the Harlem police court before Magistrate Harris he was held in $2,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

According to the police the man has served two terms in the penitentiary. They say the department has his finger print record, and his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS THEIR NEW STOCKS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, COMPRISING WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL AND MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS; DRESS MATERIALS, INCLUDING SILKS, VELVETS, LACES AND TRIMMINGS; PARIS MILLINERY; IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LINGERIE, CORSETS, ETC.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES HAVE BEEN ARRANGED FOR TO-MORROW (MONDAY):

GIRLS' DRESSES AND RAINCOATS

DRESSES OF SERGE OR CHALLIS, SOME OF THE LATTER WITH ADJUSTABLE COLLAR AND CUFFS OF BATISTE; IN SIZES FROM 4 TO 16 YEARS . . AT $6.50

DRESSES OF WASHABLE MATERIALS IN WHITE AND COLORS SIZES FROM 6 TO 14 YEARS AT $2.90 & 3.50

RAIN COATS, IN TAN, NAVY, GRAY AND BLACK 3.90

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW MODELS IN AUTUMN WEARING APPAREL FOR MISSES AND GIRLS IS BEING SHOWN IN THE REGULAR DEPARTMENTS.

A SPECIALTY IS MADE OF CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS FOR MISSES AND GROWING GIRLS; ALSO OF SHOULDER BRACES, ÉPAULIÈRES, ETC.

MISSES' CORSETS MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASUREMENTS AT SHORT NOTICE.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

10,000 YARDS OF WHITE MERCERIZED POPLIN

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CHILDREN'S FROCKS AND WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES,

AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF . 21c. PER YARD

USUAL PRICE 35c.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

AT REDUCED PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

WOMEN'S BLACK SILK HOSE PER PAIR, 95c.

WOMEN'S BLACK LISLE HOSE PER PAIR 32c.

WOMEN'S BLACK COTTON HOSE, PER HALF DOZEN PAIRS $1.30

CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON HOSE, IN BLACK, WHITE AND TAN PER HALF DOZEN PAIRS, $1.20

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

800 PAGES OF VALUABLE INFORMATION

THAT IS WHAT THE

1912 Tribune Almanac

WILL GIVE YOU

The approach of the Presidential campaign necessitates the use of a reliable and authoritative political reference book in which all statistics and other data relating to State and National Governments, etc., can be easily and quickly found.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1912 gives this information more fully and more correctly than any other publication.

If you are interested in politics and desire to be well informed THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC is indispensable.

ORDER NOW

Library edition, securely bound in boards, with cloth backs and handsome cover in colors, 60c. by mail.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,

154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK CITY