

Everybody's Magazine

In the November Number MR. LAWSON tells how George Westinghouse, a world giant, fought the "system" to a standstill, and how President Roosevelt kicked Standard Oil out of the White House. The description of his meeting with Henry H. Rogers deserves a place in literature.

We wish you to compare the November EVERYBODY'S with any magazine published. Read HALL CAINE'S greatest story, "THE PRODIGAL SON." Read in "New Fighting Machines" how Americans are supreme in devilish ingenuity. Read EUGENE WOOD'S joyous satire full of sense on "Is Bathing Good For Us?" Look at the beautiful sketches of Washington by VERNON HOWE BAILEY.

Read the bright short story, "SOUVENIR NIGHT," of a bachelor destroying the souvenirs of his many courtships before his wedding day. Look at the stage beauties and the portraits of the people who are doing interesting things. Read STRAIGHT TALK, edited by our readers. Read our modest department "with Everybody's Publishers." Read the short stories by HARTLEY DAVIS and "CHE BUONO."

Read—well, read the whole magazine and you will find it the best ten cent general magazine in the world, with MR. LAWSON'S article thrown in for good measure.

The publishers of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE take this method of expressing their sincere gratitude to the public for the wonderful appreciation with which their efforts have been rewarded.

Seventeen months ago when we bought the magazine from John

Wanamaker it had a circulation of 150,000 copies. In twelve months the circulation doubled, we had won so much appreciation.

Then began the LAWSON articles and the "HALL CAINE" story. The circulation rose to 600,000. The public had again responded, and we again endeavor to rise to the occasion.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE aims at the widest popularity, no magazine pays more generously to writers and artists. No desired article, or story, or picture has ever been relinquished because of costliness. No contributors are too distinguished to be invited.

Again, EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE deals with the present and the future; it lets back things alone, except as they reach forward into the living hour. From start to finish each number throbs with current life.

It is not chiefly a man's magazine or a woman's magazine. It speaks with equal interest to men, women and the young. Peculiarly, it is the magazine of the Home.

It has the virility which men demand and which women admire. It has the sentiment which women make and which men enjoy.

Its stories of love deal with that old-fashioned, right-hearted passion which ennobs and purifies.

It celebrates the arduous achievements which stir the blood. It exposes shams and warns against wrong-headed leads. It prays it may never be guilty of cant.

The November number of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE, out October 20, is sold on all news stands unless sold out.

November Edition 600,000 November Advertising Cash \$48,200
17 Months Ago 150,000 Copies A Quadrupled Circulation
17 Months Ago It Was \$9,700—
Quintupled Advertising Receipts
IT'S THE ADVERTISING THAT MAKES THIS TEN CENT MAGAZINE POSSIBLE

The Ridgway-Thayer Company, Publishers, New York City

PRAISE FOR OUR LIQUOR LAWS

WE HAVE DONE BETTER THAN ENGLAND, SAYS PROF. BRYCE.

Gene Further and Done More to Settle the Problem—Compares England's Position for Dealing With Corporate Overgrowths—More About Lawmaking.

Another large audience greeted the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., yesterday afternoon when he stepped forward to deliver the sixth lecture of his course on "The Law in its Relation to History," at Columbia yesterday, with another degree, the gift of that university, added to his already long list of those honors. More than half the audience were women.

Mr. Bryce did not devote much time to the United States or American law yesterday. He did, however, express the opinion that we had gone further and done more to settle the liquor traffic problems by legislation than England has, and he spoke briefly of the legal side of the labor and trust problems.

Noting that neither slavery, extensions of territory nor the immense volume of European immigration had affected our laws in any great degree, Mr. Bryce gave as the reason for this last that our law had reached a stage of development where we had got rid of the old technicalities, and it had become a powerful, simple system which made it unnecessary to alter it to suit new comers. He went on to say of the problems engaging attention here and in England:

First comes the restriction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. That has been a problem of great importance. Here you have taken it up and made many legislative experiments, and it seems to me that you have done better than we have in England, partly, perhaps, because the question is not identified with the political parties.

On both sides of the ocean, he said, the many questions relating to labor and the conduct of strikes were giving rise to much controversy and some legislation, and decisions of the courts were given with much care. But the most perplexing problem of modern legislation was how far it is desirable either that the State, the Government or a whole of the local authorities, ought to interfere with individual liberty to promote the welfare of the individual.

"Everybody is agreed that there are some things the State may do," said Mr. Bryce, "but it must not curtail, even a little, individual liberty."

Lastly, he said, there was the question of what limit should be put upon great combinations of capital, which, he asserted, were much less frequent and powerful and on a much smaller scale in England than in this country. He ascribed this to the results of indirect taxation—by levying duties on imports, the fact that English business men lacked boldness in creating and maintaining large combinations and also to the fact that England was not limited by the provisions of any Federal or State statute, and the people at any moment could pass legislation to deal with any combination a great deal more easily than it could be adopted here. Said Prof. Bryce:

In England if any great combination were to arise and the legal remedy against it were to prove ineffective, Parliament would have no difficulty whatever in applying a remedy by passing an act. Here, on account of the constitutional limitations of your State and Federal legislatures, it might make a difference.

DON'T WANT JAP IMMIGRANTS.

Movement in the South to Check the Arrival of More Rice Growers.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—County Attorney Wheeler of Galveston, Texas, has made a report unfavorable to the colonizing of Japanese in Louisiana and Texas. A movement was made by the Southern Pacific Railroad last year to bring large colonies of Japanese to settle on the rice lands along that railroad in Louisiana and Texas. The proposition met with much favor among the white rice growers of the section, on the ground that the Japanese would add another race to the country; that they already existing in the South. Mr. Wheeler finds that the immigrants have no desire or intention to become Americans or to remain permanently in this country; that they have not bought the lands on which they are growing rice, but have only leased them for long terms and that their idea seems to be to return to Japan after making enough money and to let other immigrants follow and take up the lease.

The approval given to the movement was subsequently withdrawn, on the ground that the coming of the Japanese would add another race to the country; that they already existing in the South. Mr. Wheeler finds that the immigrants have no desire or intention to become Americans or to remain permanently in this country; that they have not bought the lands on which they are growing rice, but have only leased them for long terms and that their idea seems to be to return to Japan after making enough money and to let other immigrants follow and take up the lease.

HELPING THE POOR.

The Association for Improving Their Condition Reviews Its Year's Work.

At the sixty-first annual meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor these officers were elected yesterday.

President, R. Fulton Cutting, vice-presidents, William R. Huntington, William Gaston Hamilton, Constant A. Andrews, Howard Townsend and Percy R. Payne; treasurer, Robert Shaw Minturn secretary, Leonard E. Ostrycki; counsel, John L. Caldwell; general agent, William H. Allen.

Albert G. Milbank was elected to the board of managers in place of George Blagden, resigned. Last year, it was made known, the association spent \$125,674, and received from contributors \$84,759, of which \$34,255 was for fresh air work.

The report on the year's work spoke of the opening of the Milbank memorial baths, the lengthening of the fresh air season, the establishment of a tent camp for salt air treatment of little children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and glands, the addition of a "foster housewife" and trained nurses to the workers in the relief department, investigation of the exorbitant charges for burial of the dead, and many other classes of work. Through its relief department it aided 17,000 individuals and made 62,000 visits.

ACCUSED BY OFFICE BOYS.

Young Englishman, They Say, Stole Postage Stamps From Them.

Herbert Boutell of 312 West 126th street, the young Englishman whose arrest Tuesday night for swindling was brought about by the patient slouching of fourteen-year-old Willie Rittner, one of his victims, waived examination in the Tombs court yesterday and was held in \$3,000 bail for trial.

LAST ESCORT FOR GEN. WORTH

HE WANTED THE 17TH REGIMENT AT HIS FUNERAL.

Told Col. Appleton So Long Ago and the Seventh's Commander Didn't Forget—An Impressive Military Parade Over the Dead Civil War Veteran.

In accordance with his wish, expressed to Col. Appleton just before the Spanish war, Brig.-Gen. William Scott Worth's funeral escort yesterday was the Seventh Regiment, which he had often reviewed and to which he was much attached. The funeral procession really began at Staten Island and ended at Nyack, where the burial took place.

The body was brought from Clifton, Staten Island, Gen. Worth's late home, yesterday morning, on the steamer General Meigs and was landed at the foot of Bloomfield street, North River, where it was met by the Seventh Regiment, one troop of Squadron A, a part of the Second Battery and a body of police and escorted to St. George's Church at Sixteenth street and Stuyvesant place, where the funeral services proper were held. The escort on the General Meigs consisted of five officers and a squad of six men from the Eighth Regiment U. S. A., and these accompanied the procession to the church.

When the caisson bearing the bronze coffin, draped with the American flag, on which was laid the late General's military hat and sword, reached the church entrance the Seventh Regiment was drawn up close along the railing of the vestibule and extending from Seventeenth around into Fifteenth street. Six sergeants took the coffin from the caisson and carried it to the centre aisle near the chancel rail.

The Rev. William F. McCorr, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, officiated at the funeral. In the front pews on the right sat the Rev. C. Campbell, pastor of the Walker of Staten Island. The simple funeral ritual of the Episcopal Church was used. In the front pews on the right sat the Rev. C. Campbell, pastor of the Walker of Staten Island. The simple funeral ritual of the Episcopal Church was used. In the front pews on the right sat the Rev. C. Campbell, pastor of the Walker of Staten Island. The simple funeral ritual of the Episcopal Church was used.

As the procession started from the church, a private of the Seventh Regiment tripped on the curb and fell heavily to the sidewalk, he and his gun coming down with a crash, startling some of the women to half suppressed exclamations of sympathy. The man went on with the procession.

Almost at the same time one of the six horses drawing the caisson on which the coffin lay became restive and took to hopping and kicking. The caisson was jammed against the curbstone and there was a great deal of temporary confusion until the horse was calmed and the line straightened out.

The march was through Sixteenth street to Union Square, to Seventeenth street, to Fifth avenue, to and around the World Monument, erected to the memory of the dead General's father in Madison Square, and thence to the ferry. The coffin was taken in a private car to Nyack. The burial was in Oakland Cemetery.

Major Gen. Roe, who was one of the pallbearers, was in command of the escort. He and the other pallbearers accompanied the body to Nyack, where a volley was fired over the grave by a detachment of Regulars.

DEDICATED TO ART AND CULTURE

Goldwin Smith Lays Cornerstone of Hall at Cornell That Is to Bear His Name.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Prof. Goldwin Smith at noon to-day laid the cornerstone of the new Hall of Art and Culture on the campus of Cornell University which is to bear his name. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell, and members of the board of trustees and faculty assisted in the ceremonies, which were witnessed by the student body of the university.

In the cavity in the large cornerstone were placed copies of current university publications, the daily papers, coins and photographs. As the block dropped into place Prof. Smith pronounced the cornerstone as "well and truly laid." President Schurman in introducing Prof. Smith said: "Goldwin Smith is honored as one of the earliest professors at Cornell, coming to the youngest from Oxford, the oldest of English speaking universities. He is also honored as the constant friend of Cornell, of our country, of democracy, freedom and peace among the nations, and as an exemplar of the highest culture."

Goldwin Smith, in reply, said: "You have hidden me to lay the first stone of a noble building, which is dedicated to art and culture. You are going to call the building after my name. The honor is deeply felt, and he on whom it is conferred in my life, though small and sad with rain, was the November morning in the bright 1868 on which I landed from the night train in Ithaca, was received by Andrew D. White and afterward taken out by Ezra Cornell to the campus, on which then stood one poor block, which now is covered with the stately buildings and is joyous with the student life of the great Cornell University."

This building is to be partly dedicated to the culture of which the old English schools and universities were the special seats. That culture of an Eton boy and a graduate of Oxford, before university reformation and the recall of science and studies to the curriculum, may be said to represent in the most antiquated form. Classical culture has been de-throned, even at Oxford, not killed or banished, but displaced. The hand which I laid in that of Abraham Lincoln was not my own, but that of the great party in England, headed by Bright and Cobden which was true to your cause in its darkest days. True to your cause in its darkest days, let me always repeat, was the great mass of the English people, though the war deprived them of the cotton by which millions of them lived.

I fear I am hiding a long farewell to Cornell and all the objects of my long interest and attachment here. I do it with a heart full of affection and gratitude. I then, on the distant shores of Lake Ontario, I share the chimes of Cornell. The golden fruits of all kinds which the university has borne since I met her founder here, may she continue to bear, and in ever increasing measure, through the years to come."

MINDEN'S BAIL DOUBLED.

Druggist Held in \$5,000 on Charge Made by Young Woman.

Simon B. Minden, one of the druggists arrested on a charge of counterfeiting a proprietary brand of pills, was arraigned in the Tombs court yesterday on the further charge of having performed a criminal operation on Anna Lawson, a young salesgirl living at 230 West Twenty-first street. The girl is now in Flower Hospital. The operation, according to Miss Lawson's statements to the police, was performed at Minden's store, 354 Eighth avenue. Minden was held in \$5,000 bail for examination Oct. 24. He tendered \$5,000 bail in the counterfeit pill case also. His examination on that charge was adjourned yesterday until this morning.

COURTS-MARTIAL FOR COPS.

MADDOO WANTS TO STOP RE-STATEMENTS ON APPEAL.

Expensive and Subversive of Discipline. He Says—Wants Mayor to Review all Cases—Moylman's Urges Him to Seek New Legislation Next Session.

The decision of the Court of Appeals ordering a new trial for former Police Commissioner Daniel C. Moylman, who was dismissed from the force by former Commissioner Partridge, stirred up Commissioner McAdoo to make some remarks yesterday regarding police trials. The many re-statements to the police force recently made by the courts have not been pleasing to Mr. McAdoo. He has had difficulty, too, in finding the money to pay the judgments for back pay which were included in the re-statements.

Commissioner McAdoo gave out yesterday this statement: "I made up my mind last spring, after talking to some of the most prominent judges in the State, that we should ask the Legislature at its next session for a change in the law so that the findings of the Commissioner as to facts shall be final, and that error reviewable shall only be such as relates to procedure, in compliance with the rules of evidence, in compliance with the rules of evidence, in compliance with the rules of evidence, in compliance with the rules of evidence."

"I have not yet thought it out in complete detail, nor have I completed my investigations as to how far the principle underlying army and navy courts could be applied to police trials, so as to be able to make a definite statement in that respect."

As is well known, the President of the United States has to pass upon all courts-martial of commissioned officers and the result is not promulgated until he has reviewed the case and entirely approved or disapproved the findings. If that system were adopted in its entirety here, all cases of officers, beginning with roundmen and continuing upward would have to receive the first approval of the Mayor before going into effect, and after the usual review by the Commissioner.

This might also call for the attachment to this office of some one occupying a position analogous to that of Judge Advocate General in the other services, who would pass upon the many law questions which come up here from day to day.

I am having an investigation made of the various cases in the United States courts on the subject of courts-martial, especially such well defined cases as that of Capt. Carroll for the purpose of comparison between the manner in which they are conducted and that of the trials here.

In courts-martial, as is well known, the officer is entitled to be tried by men of his own rank and senior to him on the list, who therefore have no incentive to create a vacancy by his dismissal from the service. Whether or not we could add to the trial Commissioner a member of the uniformed rank of the police in cases of officers, beginning with roundmen, is a question I am not prepared to answer. At any rate, existing conditions are being improved by the proposed changes, and the chances of reversal by the courts seem to be very great. The return of officers under these conditions after considerable intervals and when the service has adjusted to their absence, is very confusing, expensive and subversive of good discipline."

FAKE CRIPPLE SENT TO JAIL.

Hand Was Bandaged, but There Was Nothing the Matter With It.

Charles Carroll who, the police believe, is a graduate of a fake cripple institute, was arraigned in the Recorder's court of Hoboken yesterday with a companion, who called herself Mary Whelan. When Policeman Kiely found the pair begging in Washington street, Carroll's right hand was bandaged and he was appealing to passersby to help an unfortunate cripple, whose family was in danger of starving to death. The woman trailed along behind and relieved him of the coins as he gathered them in. The policeman pulled the bandage off the beggar's fist. Carroll's hand was found to be without injury. This bandage was made of linen, stuffed with excelsior.

Carroll told this story to Recorder Stanton: "I came from Providence last Thursday and slept in a New York lodging house that night. When I awoke in the morning I found that some one had robbed me of all my money. I had my hand tied to a chair, and on Saturday a man took me to his room and fed me. He told me it was easy to get a living without working and advised me to get onto the game. "He called it making believe you're a cripple and begging. He said he got along first rate at it and then he fixed up my hand just like he had his when it was working."

"I thought I would try Hoboken and on my way here I ran across this woman. She said she was hungry and I told her I'd treat her to dinner. Just as I was getting busy a cop pinched us."

Two fakirs who were engaged in the moonest kind of petty larceny. He committed them to the county jail for thirty days.

HOME TO FIND MOTHER DEAD.

Gaebler Reached the House Just as Her Coffin Was Brought Out.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 19.—Gustav Gaebler, Jr., a sailor in the navy, returned yesterday to his home in Garfield after a long absence. His parents did not know of his coming. As Gaebler neared his father's house he saw a hearse in the street, and as he reached the door a coffin was brought out. He asked who was dead and learned it was his mother. Mrs. Gaebler had been ill some time, and her greatest desire had been to see her only son before she died. The father is also sick and was unable to attend the funeral.

An Office for Capt. Landon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed Francis C. Landon of New York third secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin.

Mr. Landon lives in Staatsburg, N. Y., and represented Columbia county in the New York Assembly. He is a Captain in the New York National Guard. The place pays only \$1,200 a year. Mr. Landon's brother is a neighbor of the President's at Oyster Bay.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The collier Marcellus has arrived at Tompkinsville, the destroyers Macdonough, Truxtun and Whipple, and the tug Alice at Norfolk, the torpedo boat Dale at Hong Kong, the gunboats General Alava and Villalobos at Wusung, and the cruiser Cleveland at Dartmouth.

The lake cruiser Michigan has sailed from Buffalo for Erie.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—These Army orders were issued to-day: Capt. C. E. Leavenworth, from Fort Leavenworth to Washington. Capt. William Kelly, Engineers, to Fort Leavenworth. These navy orders were issued: Rear Admiral W. L. Field, retired, detailed as senior member of board in connection with buildings at Naval Academy. Lieutenant Commander C. E. Vreeland, from the Arkansas to Washington. Lieutenant Commander H. S. Knapp, from Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, to the Kentucky as executive.

COMMISSIONER SARGENT'S TRIP.

He Found the Patrol at Immigrant Stations on the Border Highly Efficient.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, to-day returned to Washington from a five weeks visit to the immigrant stations on the Mexican border, the Pacific coast and along the Canadian line.

The purpose of Commissioner Sargent's trip was merely to get better acquainted with the service in the field, he brings back some interesting information relative to conditions along the Canadian and Mexican borders. He finds the patrol at the north and south to be highly efficient, although obstacles are encountered on the Mexican line which the officials find it hard to overcome.

"Along the Mexican border our men have some hard propositions to meet," said the commissioner. "It is an easy matter for persons who desire to evade the immigration authorities to get across the Rio Grande, in some places the river is very low and in others, at some seasons, it entirely disappears. I find that Japanese are coming into this country across the Mexican border in numbers that are said to be constantly growing. While the Japs are not excluded by our laws, those now coming from Mexico violate the law. They are brought from Japan to work in Mexican mines, but conditions there being unsatisfactory, they make an effort to land in this country. In every instance where Japs have been captured they have been promptly deported."

According to Commissioner Sargent, the officers stationed along the Canadian border are doing efficient work.

"We are having little trouble in that quarter," said the Commissioner. "Very few immigrants other than Chinese make an effort to get into the United States through Canada. The willingness of the transportation companies to comply with our regulations and Canada's law imposing a head tax of \$500 on Chinese entering the country has almost put a stopper on the coming from that direction. Take it all in all, I am entirely satisfied with the work being done by our inspectors along the northern and southern borders. The service has improved fully 100 per cent, since my visit of more than a year ago."

Commissioner Sargent will begin putting the finishing touches on his annual report, which will soon be made public.

MANHATTAN CLUB SUBWAYING.

Sees the New Underground Road From End to End on Belmont's Invitation.

More than 600 members of the Manhattan Club took a trip through the subway yesterday. They all assembled at the club and, led by Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Taft, walked to Twenty-third street and boarded two trains at 3:15 o'clock. The trains were first sent downtown to the City Hall station, thence to Ninety-sixth street and back to Twenty-third street, where all hands got off. The trip was made on the invitation of August Belmont and John B. McDonald.

