BALDWIN MAY SUE ROOSEVELT

ANSWER TO RETRACTION DEMAND NOT SATISFACTORY.

Democratic Members Call on New Haven Chamber of Commerce to Cancel Roosevelt's Invitation to Speak at Its Dinner; No Baldwin Club at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 26. That Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Democratic nominee for Governor, is seriously thinking of suing Theodore Roosevelt for slander was given out to-day at State Democratic headquarters in this city. Chairman C. W. Comstock of the Democratic State central committee first gave the news of the Judge's intention.

This is the outcome of the controversy between Roosevelt and Judge Baldwin. The former has called the Judge reactionary as shown in his decisions, and the Judge has called upon the ex-President to retract. Roosevelt has written a letter for the press in which he does not retract to suit Judge Baldwin. It seemed to some as an ingenious reiteration of the former expressions of the ex-President as to the conduct of the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut and president of the American Bar Association.

"Will you reply to Mr. Roosevelt's letter?" he was asked this afternoon.

"I shall not reply, if at all, before I receive his letter," responded Judge Baldwin.

"It has been hinted that you might sue Mr. Roosevelt for slander," said the reporter.

"As to that subject I do not care to make any statement at present."

"But providing he does not make the retraction you have asked for?"

"If he makes the retraction I have asked for I certainly shall not institute any suit. Whether I shall sue in any case is a question, as already stated, about which I do not care at present to make any statement."

That Judge Baldwin does not regard Roosevelt's explanation as printed in the newspapers as being a retraction can be stated positively.

As a result of action taken to-day by several prominent Democratic members of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the invitation extended to Theodore Roosevelt to attend the banquet of the chamber next December may be withdrawn. The Democratic members of the chamber, who number approximately one-third of the 2,000 in that body, will hold a meeting within a few days and draw up a petition that the invitation to Col. Roosevelt to attend the annual banquet be withdrawn because his presence might tend to stir up a partisan feeling that would not make for the best interests of the many activities of the Chamber of Commerce.

It is said that this movement was inspired by Mr. Roosevelt's attack upon Judge Baldwin and the apparent unfairness of his reply when Judge Baldwin had in a dignified and gentlemanly manner asked for a retraction by Col. Roosevelt. One of the prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce said tonight:

"If Theodore Roosevelt is to be a guest at the next Chamber of Commerce banquet in this city after his unwarranted treatment of Judge Baldwin I believe that every Democratic and independent member of the chamber will not only refuse to attend the banquet but that if the officers of the Chamber of Commerce insist upon having Col. Roosevelt here that they will withdraw from membership in the chamber. At the banquet planned for in December it is improper to allow such a partisan as Theodore Roosevelt to occupy the limelight.

"Mr. Roosevelt goes out of his way to attack and insult one of the most distinguished citizens of this city and State in a manner that is paramount to falsehood. Asked for a retraction he begs the whole question and replies in a snarling manner."

Efforts by undergraduates at the Yale law school to form a Baldwin club were brought to an end to-day by Judge Baldwin. When he entered the classroom for a period in railroad law to-day the Judge said:

"I have noticed by the newspapers that the students of this school are about to form a club favoring me. As my name has been mentioned in connection with it, I feel I have a right to comment on it as a candidate for Governor.

"I consider it best that in view of my connection with the faculty the Yale law school should not be involved in politics, as it is undesirable and may be improper, as the public will believe that there is much interest here among the students, when in fact that interest does not exist. I therefore ask that you do not form any club."

There will be no attempt to form the club.

When the student body learned of the request they at first looked upon it as strange, but after discussion it was agreed that the reason that prompted Judge Baldwin to ask the abandonment of the club idea was not to involve the Yale men of the law school in his campaign.

The following was issued to-day to the graduates of the Yale law school:

DEAR SIR: Do you want to see Judge Simeon E. Baldwin elected Governor of Connecticut in November? Of course you do, and every graduate of the Yale law school should.

He claims your interest by his unswerving devotion to the school for forty years, by his inspiration as a teacher and a friend, by his undoubted influence in your own life.

He appeals to your suffrage as a man of the highest character, of the finest intellect, of unimpeachable integrity and masterful ability.

AUTO SCARED POLICE HORSE.

Mounted Man Thrown Off and Is Injured Painfully.

Mounted Policeman Alexander Kleinmeyer of the Westchester station was riding his horse, King, on Ovington street near Westchester avenue last night when a passing automobile made so much noise that the horse bolted. The horse had gone two blocks with Kleinmeyer swing on the reins when he lost one of his stirrups and was thrown sideways on the animal. In this position the policeman nearly had the horse under control when the snaffle broke and he fell off.

The horse ran on five blocks. It was caught by Mounted Policeman McCarthy, who helped Kleinmeyer get to the station house. He was suffering from shock, a lacerated hand and bruised shoulder, and his uniform was ruined. He reported sick but wouldn't go to the hospital.

To Act in Prof. Bemis's Place.

Commissioner Henry S. Thompson of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has appointed J. Walter Bennett, secretary of the department, to be acting deputy commissioner to succeed Prof. Edward W. Bemis removed. The office of deputy commissioner will not be permanently filled until Mr. Thompson has had a chance to consult with the Mayor.

APPEALS TO COLLEGE MEN.

Intercollegiate Civic League Sends Out Bi-Partisan Pamphlet.

The Intercollegiate Civic League, which has headquarters in New York and has forty college civic clubs established throughout the country, is sending to college men in the city to-day a pamphlet urging them to get out and work for their party, whether Democratic or Republican. The pamphlet contains letters from Edward M. Shepard and Herbert Parsons, written to the chairman, R. Bayard Cutting, outlining the issues in behalf of each party.

Mr. Shepard says that although either Stimson or Dix would make a good Governor, he thinks Dix should be supported because he has aided the movement within the Democratic party for purer politics and was made chairman of the State committee for that reason. "It was during his modest, unselfish and skilful performance of its duties (refusing as he did the suggestion of his Gubernatorial candidacy and warmly supporting another choice) that more and more in spite of himself the sentiment of the party turned to him," says Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Shepard says that there has been no public exhibition of Mr. Stimson's political independence, and merely because he prosecuted the sugar cases successfully, doing "excellent but strictly professional work, it is now proposed to make him Governor of the State." He says that Mr. Stimson himself will admit that rarely has it been proposed to reward the faithful performance by a public officer of his duty in so signal a manner as is demanded for Mr. Stimson.

Mr. Parsons for the Republicans says that Dix has a likable personality and is a business man, but his political record lacks force, and he was nominated because the Democrats could not agree on a really strong man. There was no more bossism in the nomination of Stimson than of Hughes four years ago, and Col. Roosevelt's contribution at that time was applauded by the persons who now criticise him, says Mr. Parsons.

"Democratic success could not deprive Col. Roosevelt of the right of free speech, as some people think it would," says Mr. Parsons, "but the imminence of a Democratic national administration would disturb business as nothing that any single man could do would disturb it."

Mr. Parsons asks if the college man will vote against the "abler, stronger man because of fear of what Theodore Roosevelt may do."

JOHN D.'S CANDIDATE COUSIN.

Frank Rockefeller Tells Why Kansans Needn't Fear to Vote for Him.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 26.—Frank Rockefeller, who is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, has been attacked because of his relationship with John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller, the Kansan, is a first cousin of the oil man.

"Some of the Republican papers in my district," said Mr. Rockefeller, "fear that my relationship to John D. may warp my views as a Congressman. They forget that my legislative record proves that my campaign promises are good.

"I do not think that John D. knows I am running and am sure he doesn't care. When he wanted Congress to do anything he generally got what he wanted without electing any of his family to office to help him.

"I might add that John D. has generally worked with the Republicans any way.

"His life training and his business have given him a different view of things from what a fellow like me gets after farming and raising stock in western Kansas for thirty-three years. If he raised as many red hogs and white faced cattle and as much corn and alfalfa as I do he would be a whole lot nearer to the people and would have so much better understanding of them that he would be in a much more enviable position than he now is."

OSBORNE SPEAKS IN BROOKLYN.

Upstate Orator Predicts Democratic Success for State Ticket.

At a joint Democratic rally of the Seventh, Ninth and Twelfth Assembly districts last night in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, Thomas M. Osborne, ex-Mayor of Auburn, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Osborne said that the Republican loss system as applied to State conventions deprived the people of their freedom of election. He said that the conventions now are shams, that they are composed of dummies and are ruled by bosses. He took it for granted that the Democrats would win in this State, and said:

"If we are weighed and found wanting when it comes to the keeping of our pledges after we have been in power some time there will be indignation that will bring ruin to the party."

Mr. Osborne thought that the Public Service Commission would be more serviceable under Mr. Dix than under Mr. Stimson. He said that the next Senator from New York would be a Democrat, and indirectly referred to Edward M. Shepard as the man for the place.

The other speakers were D. F. Malone, John S. Crosby and Edward Lazinsky, candidate for Secretary of State.

McCooey Confident.

John H. McCooey, leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, made the prediction yesterday that Dix would get a bigger plurality in Kings county than any other Democratic candidate for Governor has received. Two bets were made yesterday that Dix would have a plurality of 30,000 in Kings county.

Foelker Didn't Register.

Congressman Otto A. Foelker of the Third district can't vote this year. He didn't register. Some of his friends were considerably upset by his failure to get a renomination and by the choice of former Sheriff Alfred T. Hobley in his place. They are not very enthusiastic in their support of Hobley.

Drexel Arrested for Speeding.

Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., while driving in an automobile to Belmont Park yesterday afternoon was stopped in Jamaica by Policeman Meale, who accused him of travelling at a rate of thirty miles an hour and took him before Magistrate Smith. Mr. Drexel decided to make a test case of his arrest. He said that he understood the law required the city to put up signs indicating the city limits and that he had been unable to discover any such signs. He said he was ignorant of the boundaries of the city and could not tell whether he was guilty of an infraction of the speed law. He said he would like to have his case put over until Saturday next so that he could make inquiry into the matter. The Court granted his request.

Saxe Not in Hearst Column.

By a decision of Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday the name of John G. Saxe, Tammany candidate for the Senate from the Seventeenth district, cannot appear in the Independence League column on the ballot, as the Board of Elections had decided it could. The case went before the court on the appeal of John M. Harding, an Independence Leaguer, who was a candidate at the convention but was defeated by one vote because he and another delegate were unseated. Justice Bischoff decided that the returns of the inspectors of election were false and that Harding and the other man were elected and should have been seated.

DR. WILSON GENERALIZES

SETS FORTH HIS VIEWS ON MANY TOPICS IN A COLLEGE TOWN.

A Campaign Speech That Was Out of the Usual Run—When He Was a Reformer at Princeton—His Definition of a Sophomore—Collegians Cheer Him.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 26. "As I stand here and say these things to you I feel almost presumptuous," said Woodrow Wilson to-night to the 1,700 persons sitting and standing in the opera house here. He had been asking the audience why it didn't get interested in politics oftener than once in three years and what the use was of going through the motions of electing a man if he's going to take orders from some one the voters haven't elected. Mr. Wilson went on to explain why he felt almost to be presuming.

"I am implying that I can render you a very great service," he said, "and I don't know certainly that I can. I only know my intentions and the resolution and determination that are in me. You will have to make up your own minds about me."

This was toward the end of a speech broadly historical, a speech dealing with politics but not with a campaign. Mr. Wilson has been rippingly cheered by that part of Rutgers College with a chest expansion of five inches or more. So at the start he said:

"I know a good deal of what I say will reach you, for I know by experience that these young gentlemen won't absorb it all."

Then perhaps with the intention that they shouldn't absorb it all he went on to say that a sophomore was one in whom the sap of manhood was rising but whose head it hadn't reached; that the conference between Liberal and Conservative leaders in Britain bade fair to result in home rule for Scotland as well as Ireland, an approach to our government of states; that the oldest struggle of man was against being controlled too much by government; that the trouble with despotisms is they haven't sense enough to let the fool talk; that his only objection to the Socialist programme and the handsome sentiment back of it was his failure to see how it could be made to work; that the biggest programme was that of the Socialist, the littles that of the standpatter.

"I've been a very troublesome reformer in my time," said Mr. Wilson with gentle laughter, "you just ask any Princeton man. When they came and asked me, 'Why don't you let things alone?' I used to say, 'If you'll guarantee that this college will stand still I'll stop.' They naturally couldn't guarantee anything of the kind and I said then, 'Of course you can't stand still, and since it's bound to move I'm going to guide it.'"

Mr. Wilson observed that in this day no business can be privately done. "No affair, for instance, in which hundreds of thousands have invested money can be called private business. Therefore no corporate question can be a purely private question. The interesting thing about a corporation, he said, is not the business it does, but the men it employs.

"The even chance for all men has to be struggled for all over again by each successive generation," Mr. Wilson continued. "If he could invent a government, he said, that would take care of everybody he wouldn't do it, because that would make us all children. It is good for us to fight our way so long as we have a fair start.

"I would have no respect for you if I thought you all came here merely to hear me talk," said the candidate of a sudden. "You came for a variety of reasons, some of which I can imagine. For instance, you may have come to see if I look like an honest gentleman.

"I believe you are, all right!" cried a blue shirted man in the third row, and there was a great and glad echo all over the theatre at that.

Speaking of the boss who gives orders to the people's choice, Mr. Wilson said: "You had better look into this, and you can't begin sooner than now. If you'll do what you can to aid me we'll have the time of our lives." The audience voiced a disposition to go joyriding with Mr. Wilson as soon as he suggested it.

This is Mr. Wilson's only visit to Middlesex county, which gave Gov. Fort a majority of 13. These thirteen, according to George S. Silzer, the Senator from Middlesex, whom the county with a great deal of reason adores, have all been pledged to vote for Wilson. But the Democrats do say that if the purchasable vote can be kept down Wilson will carry Middlesex by a thousand.

SHUTS 'EM UP TO SETTLE IT.

Judge's Way of Disposing of Student Sandhog's Separation Suit.

After a suit for separation brought by Nellie Patterson against Edward H. Patterson, Jr., son of a well to do varnish merchant, had been on trial for days Supreme Court Justice Gerard suspended the proceedings for an hour when the case for the defence opened yesterday afternoon and sat on the bench waiting to see if the couple couldn't patch up their differences in an adjoining court room.

At 4 o'clock no word had been received from them and the Court adjourned the case until this morning. One of the lawyers said that the announcement of a reconciliation probably would be made when court opens to-day.

The testimony showed that Patterson's father allowed him a comfortable income and sent him to Andover and to Columbia, where he was studying engineering. While he was at Columbia he met Nellie Classen, the daughter of a diamond cutter. They were married, but decided to say nothing about it until Patterson got out of college. Mrs. Classen learned of it and demanded that her daughter's husband furnish a home for her and support her.

Through the wife's parents word of the marriage got to Patterson's father, who told him he would get no parental assistance. The youth left Columbia and got a job as a "sandhog" in the Hudson tunnel, where he worked until he got the bends. Then they lived with Mrs. Patterson's parents. Mrs. Patterson testified that her husband was cruel to her and once hit her with a pillow.

Justice Gerard's questions to Mrs. Patterson indicated that he was not satisfied with her tale of cruelty. W. Bernard Vause in opening the case for the defendant said the separation seemed to have been brought about by outside persons, and he thought husband and wife should be reconciled.

"Can't they be reconciled now?" asked the Court. Then turning to Mrs. Patterson, the Court said: "Step up here a moment." Justice Gerard talked earnestly to the plaintiff while she stood beside him, but for a few moments she merely shook her head and laughed. "I've given him a chance," she was heard to say. Then she began to cry, and the Justice sent Mr. and Mrs. Patterson into another room. When they came out after being together for two hours Mrs. Patterson went home with her father and mother. The Pattersons have a child 2 years old.

Long Term for Wife Slayer.

August Richter, 61 years old, who stabbed and killed his wife, Catharine, at their home, 1368 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, on May 20, was sentenced by Justice Maresa in the Supreme Court yesterday to not less than tenor more than twenty years in Sing Sing. He has six children.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath. Mothers should teach the little ones its daily use.

EX-GOV. CANDLER DEAD.

Congressman for Four Terms and Twice Executive of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Allen D. Candler, Congressman for several terms and twice Governor of Georgia, died at his home here to-day in his seventy-sixth year.

He was a cousin of Bishop Candler and Judge John S. Candler. He was one of the first white children born in Lumpkin county, then the home of the Cherokees. His ancestors came from Ireland. He was a gallant Confederate soldier and rose to the captaincy of the Banks County Guards. During the war he became famous for always addressing his company as "gentlemen of the Banks County Guards." During the war one of his eyes was shot out.

He came into State and national prominence in 1882, when he defeated for Congress Emory Speer, now United States Judge for the Southern district of Georgia, regarded by many as one of the most brilliant orators Georgia has produced, and a man who had twice defeated the Democratic nominee put up to oppose him. Gov. Candler was successful and served four terms in the House, declining renomination for the fifth term. In 1898 he was elected Governor and was reelected in 1900.

Gov. Candler was intensely Southern in his feelings and was never thoroughly reconstructed. An instance of this occurred when the negro Sam Hose, who had outraged and murdered a white woman, was burned while Candler was Governor. Hose was burned on Sunday at Newnan and special trains were run from Atlanta to the scene of the tragedy on Sunday night. Gov. Candler was told that a Boston paper was bitterly denouncing him for not preventing the burning tragedy and was asked to make reply. "What do you suppose I care what a damned Yankee says about me?" was the Governor's reply.

MRS. KINNICUTT DEAD.

Active in Civic Matters and for Many Years on Manhattan Hospital Board.

Mrs. Eleanora Kissel Kinnicutt, a member of the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane for many years and wife of Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, died at her home, 39 East Thirty-fifth street, last night after a long illness. It was largely through the personal interest taken by Mrs. Kinnicutt that legislation reorganizing the Street Cleaning Department of New York was passed and the late Col. Waring was appointed Commissioner. She was first appointed to the hospital board in 1896 by Gov. Morton and reappointed by Gov. Roosevelt and Gov. Hughes.

Mrs. Kinnicutt became connected with the Samaritan Home for the Aged thirty years ago and at the time of her death was secretary of the board of managers. She was a member of the State Charities Aid Association until she resigned to accept the appointment from Gov. Morton. She was also a trustee of Barnard College and of the New York Training School for Deaconesses.

Mrs. Kinnicutt was the daughter of Gustav Hermann Kissel, a New York merchant, and was married to Dr. Kinnicutt in 1873. She is survived by her husband and two sons, Francis H. and Gustav Hermann Kinnicutt.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Representative Simon P. Wolverton died at his home in Sunbury, Pa., on Tuesday after a stroke of paralysis. He was 71 years old, one of the most prominent lawyers in Pennsylvania and was chief counsel of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. After being graduated from Bucknell University in 1860 he took charge of the Sunbury Academy while he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He practised law in Sunbury until 1874, when he was elected to the State Senate and he remained a member until 1882, when he refused a renomination. Two years later he was elected to Congress in the Independent Republican ranks and was reelected ten years later. At the end of his second term he returned to his growing law practice and retired from political life. He was appointed local attorney of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company about three years ago and was counsel for these companies at the time of his death. He was also on the legal staff of the Lehigh Valley.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry L. Chipman, U. S. A., died on Tuesday in Detroit. He was born in Canada, was in Canada and entered the volunteer service with a Michigan regiment at the beginning of the Civil War. He was soon appointed a captain in the Eleventh Infantry in the regular service, joined the Army of the Potomac and took part in the Peninsular campaign. In 1864 he was appointed Colonel of a colored volunteer regiment and commanded a brigade during part of the battle at Honey Hill, S. C. He also participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Gaines's Hill, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He received the brevet of Major for bravery at Chancellorsville and that of Brigadier General for his services during the war. After the war he returned to the Regular Army and was a Lieutenant-colonel when he was retired for age in 1887.

Brig. Gen. David Porter Heap, U. S. A., retired, died in Pasadena, Cal., on Tuesday, after a long illness. He was born in Stefano, Turkey, in 1843, and was educated at Georgetown College and at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1866 and became a First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and took part in the Richmond campaign and the siege of Petersburg. For bravery in the latter he received the brevet of Captain in 1865. He was promoted to a Captaincy in 1867 and served as chief engineer of the Department of Dakota from 1870 to 1872. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1895, a Colonel in 1901 and had served on a number of engineering and lighthouse boards and had been chief engineer of the Department of the Pacific when he was retired, in 1905, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He was the author of several books on lighthouses and electricity.

Capt. Hugh Garden, who was well known among Southerners in this city, died on Monday in Southport, N. C., following a stroke of apoplexy. He had been in ill health for several years and was almost blind when he left New York six months ago. He made his home at the Hotel Savoy. Capt. Garden came to New York in 1880 and began to practise law. He was a student at the University of South Carolina when war was declared. He entered the cavalry and remained there until the end of the rebellion. He then went to the University of Virginia to study law. He was a successful attorney here until impending blindness compelled him to abandon his practice. His wife survives him. He was a friend of President Cleveland and was associated with him in funding and procuring the payment of the State debt of Virginia.

David J. Evans, who was formerly active in the business and political life of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 76 Fort Greene place, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a native of Wales and came to this country in 1847. He was superintendent of the old Brooklyn City Railroad for several years and later served in the Pension Office and Post Office. He was long a director in the National City Bank and the Phoenix Insurance Company. He is survived by two sons.

C. Henry Harding, 72 years old, died on Sunday at Windsor, Vt. Mr. Harding, who since 1873 had been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was engaged on the fortifications built in 1873 near Newport, R. I., by the Government. He was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad from 1865 to 1870 and worked with the United States engineering corps on river and harbor improvements at intervals between 1871 and 1895. Since 1895 he had been in private practice.

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE VALID.

Oklahoma Supreme Court Upholds Constitutional Amendment.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 26.—The Oklahoma Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion, written by Associate Justice Robert L. Williams, unqualifiedly upholding the constitutionality of the "grandfather" clause amendment to the State Constitution, voted August 2, and approving also as legal the peculiar form of ballot used.

The decision was in the Atwater case, appealed from Oklahoma.

The court declares that the Oklahoma amendment has no application to race but puts an absolute educational requirement upon all voters or descendants of voters who did not have or exercise their rights of suffrage in 1866.

Not only the negro slaves and their descendants must submit to the educational test, i. e., reading and writing one section of the State or Federal Constitution, but the blanket Indians who had no form of electorate government and descendants of foreigners who were from countries where the right of suffrage did not belong to them must also submit to the educational test to vote.

The court then points out that the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chicasaw, Osage and Seminole Indians had a form of government January 1, 1866, and consequently were exempt from the operations of the "grandfather" clause. These six tribes form the bulk of Oklahoma's big Indian population.

The remnants of the Kaws, Comanches, Kiowas, Kickapoos, Arapahoes, Apaches, &c., are deprived of voting under to-day's decision unless they stand the educational test. This would compel United States Senator Curtis of Kansas, who is an Oklahoma Kaw Indian, to qualify as a voter in Oklahoma.

The court further points out that the negro who had the right to vote in certain States before 1866 and his descendants who reside in Oklahoma may vote under this amendment regardless of the educational requirement.

The decision closes with a warning that if negroes entitled to vote are shut out of the polls in November, and if those kept from voting should have been sufficient in number to change the result, the election would be void.

IMPORTERS ANXIOUS TO PAY UP.

Secretary of the Treasury Gets Letters Urging Him to Accept Their Offers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. Ever since the fact became public that Collector Loeb had received offers from a large number of importers to pay back money they had made through undervaluations provided they were not prosecuted the Secretary of the Treasury has been getting letters urging him to accept the offers. The letters came from New York importers, and plainly show that the writers are perturbed over the Collector's crusade. Here is the prize letter of the lot:

October 21, 1910.

The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William MacVeagh.

HONORED SIR: Reading the article in the New York newspapers that morning regarding the proposition of several importers who ask Mr. Loeb to allow them to make restitution to the Government for undervaluations that have occurred in the past, with the promise of immunity and a'voidance of publicity and prosecution by the courts, I take the opportunity to anonymously supplicating you to give the plea a good deal of consideration. The laxity of custom authority before yours and Mr. Loeb's administration left the importer and even the tourist without any compunction of conscience as to the defrauding of the Government.

The undervaluation of merchandise coming into this port is without doubt the result of the practices of the old time commissions in European capitals. Bills undervaluing goods were made out in the commissioners' offices without even any solicitation on the part of the customer, it having been the practice in the past to do so. I will even go further in stating that every dressmaker, jewelry house or any other business that catered to the American buyer in Europe made the same offer to the customer without being asked.

If the present Government should decide to acquiesce to the prayers of the importer, as stated, you will earn the blessings of many good citizens who have sinned this way in the past without considering it a sin. And money will come into the Government to the conscience fund from sources of which they never had any idea of. Allow us to come in to expunge our souls of this weight which unfits us for business and our home life. The Almighty does not destroy. He merely punishes as a father does a child and says: 'Sin no more.'"

Wild's Orientals

The price of an Oriental Rug does not always indicate its true value.

Your protection lies in expert selection and Straight American Business Principles.

We are rug specialists.

Our 40 years' experience with Oriental markets enables us to secure the most beautiful specimens at the lowest cost

—and our prices to you represent just a fair commercial profit

—with no excessive expansion in price on the rarest pieces.

JOSEPH WILD & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 35TH STREET
Established 1852

ESCAPE DID HIM NO GOOD.

Watson, Who Got Out of Rhode Island Reformatory, Gives Himself Up.

A young man who said he was George Watson, 19 years old and from Rhode Island, walked into the East Eighty-eighth street police station last night to surrender himself. He told Lieut. O'Neil that he had been sentenced to serve seven years in the Rhode Island Reformatory at Providence for burglary. He served about one year. Ten days ago while doing some work outside the prison he succeeded in eluding the guards and came to New York.

He said he stole a suit of clothes and by riding on trains and partly by walking took three days to get here. Since then he has been trying to find work but failed. He got hungry and concluded that he was better off in prison.

The Rhode Island authorities will be communicated with. All Watson had in his pockets were a pair of scissors and two candles.

German Invasion at Barnard.

The annual entertainment of the Deutscher Kreis of Barnard College to the freshmen was given yesterday afternoon. Lemonade was served in steins marked "Bier" and the æsthetic appetites were regaled with pretzels. The reception committee wore German peasant costumes. Eva Mordecai sang German songs.

Friends Plan a Banquet for Senator Bailey.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 26.—Democratic friends of United States Senator J. W. Bailey held a meeting to-day at which arrangements were made for a banquet to be given to him in Dallas on November 3. Covers will be laid for about 350 persons.

Nobody Wins the Greek Prize.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 26.—The Hugh Chamberlain prize for the best entrance examination in Greek at Yale has not been awarded this year, no candidate having passed with a sufficiently high mark. Entrance in Greek is optional at Yale.

Dean's
Catering Department
Possesses every facility for taking entire charge of
Wedding and Débutante Receptions
Dance and Theatre Party Suppers, also Card Parties and other functions — either in town or out of town. Refreshments furnished, complete, with the necessary service, thoroughly trained waiters, doormen, coatmen, ladies' maids, carriage men and musicians; also canopy, floral decorations, card tables, chairs, etc.
Established Seventy-one Years.
628 Fifth Avenue New York

Your Next Suburban Home

Are you thinking of building a suburban house? Have you made up your mind what type of design will be in harmony with the surroundings in which you propose to build?

A design that looks well on a large site is usually out of place on a small one. A house of one type will cost more than a house of another type with the same number of rooms and yet may not be in good taste where you intend to put it.

Do you want verandas and open air sleeping rooms? Do you keep servants or do you feel obliged to consider the amount of household work which the arrangement of your rooms will require?

These and many other considerations should be kept in mind in choosing the general type of house best suited to your needs. Good taste in building is less a matter of cost than of proper selection.

A comfortable house appropriate to its surroundings does not depreciate in value through changes of fashion in architecture. It can always be sold or leased to advantage. Good taste is a good investment.

THE SUNDAY SUN will print a series of articles explaining what the requirements of good taste in suburban building are under different sets of conditions in the way of natural surroundings, size of grounds, cost of construction, &c. Each of the main types of design will be discussed in a separate article by an architect who has gained special distinction in working in that design. The articles will be illustrated and will deal particularly with houses costing $5,000 to $20,000 to build. Here is the series:

Nov. 6—Our suburban architecture and its rank in artistic merit.

Nov. 13—The selective design in which American traditions and foreign influences are blended.

Nov. 20—The Colonial style.

Nov. 27—The half timbered house.

Dec. 4—The pseudo-classical house.

Dec. 11—Houses of concrete, stucco and hollow tile.

Dec. 18—The bungalow or small cottage.