ELECT STIMSON OR LOOK OUT FOR 1912

Senator Root Says Taft Can Be Renominated Only by United Party.

OTHERWISE, A MOSES TO LEAD

Appeal in Political Meeting to Republicans to Stay in the Lines.

United States Senator Elihu Root took the campaign platform in the Manhattan Casino, at 155th street and Eighth avenue, last night and in an address that took something more than an hour to deliver pleaded with the members of his party to stand by the Republican ticket in this State this fall.

He not only denied that a victory for Stimson would mean Roosevelt for President in 1912, but said that the result of the victory of the Republican State ticket would be just the reverse of that prophesied by the opponents of Mr. Stimson.

"Mr. Taft," he said, "is a strong, wise, considerate and fearless man. He has grown and is growing, and will continue to grow in public esteem. If he continues to make as good a President as he is making now he will be the natural and inevitable candidate of his party in 1912 unless," and Senator Root's voice lowered and his earnestness was evident, "unless one thing shall happen: that the people of the United States shall repudiate the administration of Mr. Taft by such a crushing and overwhelming defeat of his party that it will be apparent that Mr. Taft cannot be reelected.

"If it should happen that the Administration can't hold its own party together the national convention would be quite likely to look for a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness, and they might go to Mr. Roosevelt or they might go to one of the far more radical leaders who are now looming up on the political horizon in the north and middle West."

Again and again Mr. Root urged against what he termed "voting for the punishment of Mr. Roosevelt" and thereby turning over the control of this State to the Democratic party and to Charles F. Murphy. He said that where one man would vote against the Republican ticket because he does not like Mr. Roosevelt others would vote for it because they do like Mr. Roosevelt. Every mention he made of the name of the ex-President brought out applause.

He said that these men liked Roosevelt "because they feel that with his tremendous force and courage and ability he has done a noble and much needed work for honesty, purity, equality and freedom in the political life of our country," and said that his own guess would be that if the issue in this State at present were whether Mr. Roosevelt has reflected credit and honor on the Republican party there would be a very large majority in the affirmative.

The reason for Mr. Roosevelt's control of the Saratoga convention, he said, was that there was an issue before that convention in which the people of the State were deeply interested, and Mr. Roosevelt was on the right side of that issue against the party organization. Finally he put it to his audience as a matter of duty that Mr. Stimson and the Republican party should be supported in the work of housecleaning that has been accomplished.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Republican county committee. Among those on the platform were Comptroller Chairman Lloyd Griscom, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Mrs. Woodford, and in a box close to the stage was Gov. F. Bennard. James Cowden Meyers, former leader of the Republican minority in the Board of Aldermen, presided. The big hall was rather too large for the crowd, but there were 1,200 or so persons there at that.

Judge William H. Wadhams preceded Senator Root. He spoke for some time on the direct nominations question, and then brought out a scrapbook of forestry matters in this State from which he read clippings from newspapers now supporting Mr. Dix, but which back in 1908 were printing pretty severe criticisms of the so-called Lewis grab bill.

These clippings, mentioned a conference of men behind the Forestry, Water Storage and Manufacturing Association and gave the name of John A. Dix as the third on the list of the conferees.

These clippings, as read by Judge Wadhams, mentioned the purpose of the association as "a concerted raid on the Adirondack reserve," and "the most insidious and gigantic grab yet proposed." Judge Wadham said the public was tired of "eminent respectability" which should not be eminent and which is not respectable.

Senator Root's appearance coming up the aisle with Chairman Griscom and Bronson Winthrop started a demonstration which was renewed when he began to speak.

A good many Republicans at this time seem disposed to ignore all the grave and substantial issues which are before the people of this State and to vote at the coming election upon no issue whatever, but simply as an expression of feeling against Mr. Roosevelt, whose course regarding national affairs they disapprove for one reason or another and whom they desire to punish by defeating the party to which they belong, in which they believe and which they have long loyally supported because he holds a distinguished and potent place in the councils and activities of the party.

It should be observed that the declaration of this intention cuts both ways. Wherever a man declares he will vote against the Republican ticket because he does not like Roosevelt there will be others who will vote for the ticket because they do like Roosevelt, and because they feel that with his tremendous force and courage and ability he has done a noble and much needed work for honesty, purity, equality and freedom in the political life of our country. My guess would be that if the issue in this State were whether Mr. Roosevelt has reflected credit and honor on the Republican party on our State and on our country, or the contrary, there would be a very large majority in the affirmative.

I am not, however, going to discuss that question of Roosevelt's him, for there is no such issue before the people of this State. The false assumption that there is such an issue tends to take away from the cause of honest and effective and progressively improving government in this State many of the supporters to which that cause is entitled, and among them some of my old and tried friends.

Mr. Root then went on to say that some folks believe the nomination for President in 1912 must be considered. Mr. Taft is President, said Mr. Root, "and if he continues to make as good a President as he is making now he will be the natural and inevitable candidate of his party in 1912 unless one thing shall happen: that the people of the United States shall repudiate the administration of Mr. Taft by such a crushing defeat of his party that it will be apparent that Mr. Taft cannot be reelected. The Democratic party cannot bring about such a result, but Republicans can by their adverse votes," he continued.

After election people don't scrutinize the multitude of reasons which may have contributed to the result. They see only the general result, and if it should happen that the Administration can't hold its own party together the national convention would be quite likely to look for a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness, and they might go to Mr. Roosevelt or they might go to one of the far more radical leaders who are now looming up on the political horizon in the north and middle West.

Make no mistake, my friends, so far as this election in the State of New York bears any relation to national affairs, Republican votes for the Republican ticket strengthen the Administration in the party, and Republican votes against the ticket tend to weaken and break down the Administration. No one understands this better than Mr. Roosevelt. No one knows better than he that the strenuous efforts he is making in behalf of Republican candidates not merely in New York but in a dozen other States are services in aid of the Taft Administration and tend toward the renomination of Mr. Taft in 1912.

Mr. Root said Stimson was nominated because "he is as big and strong a man at 43 as Taft or Roosevelt was at that age. He runs in that class. He is of the quality of which great public servants are made, and no matter how the vote goes next month, modest, unassuming and unselfish as he is, a great career awaits him, because he is such a man as the people greatly need."

Then Mr. Root excused utterances by Mr. Roosevelt on the courts as follows:

There is a very old American saying that when a litigant does not like a decision it is his privilege to go down to the tavern and swear at the court. Everybody grumbles about decisions that he does not like, and Mr. Roosevelt appears to have done so out loud and in public according to his temperament and habits. But I have never known the grumbling at decisions of the courts by people who don't like them to do any harm, and the idea that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates an attack upon our judicial system or that that system is in danger from him or from anyone else is purely fanciful and devised for campaign purposes only.

There were some interesting utterances on the subject of the new nationalism, which Mr. Root did not find was particularly new. Of it he said:

There may be something that I have not heard of, but I have been able to find nothing in it that was not taught in my class in the law school forty-odd years ago, that has not been written large in the text books on the Constitution since Marshall's time, that has not been part of the generally accepted belief of the American people for generations. I can see that some of the old doctrines that we have professed we have given a lax and indifferent application, that some of the ideals to which we have done lip service and pen service we have ignored in practice, that some old established principles have been treated as obsolete because we have failed to provide adequate means for applying them to new conditions.

So far as I can see anything new in the so-called New Nationalism, it is that there shall be a revived and active sense of loyalty and of duty to the old doctrines and the old ideals of American democracy, that the application of the power vested in us by the Constitution for the general welfare of the United States, for the full protection of the rights of all governments, state and local, which shall make government worth living under, shall be given to the people living upon them for good government, for keeping pure the springs of business, for providing decent conditions and reasonable opportunity for the people of this country. That is all that I can see in the so-called New Nationalism, and I am heartily in favor of it, and I know that you are heartily in favor of it.

The doings of Mr. Roosevelt at Saratoga were discussed by Mr. Root. How and why Mr. Roosevelt got the leadership there, although he had no office, he had no patronage, he had no money, he could neither punish nor reward any one, and the controlling political organization of the Republican party was against him," was answered so:

There was an issue before the convention in which the people of the State were deeply interested. Mr. Roosevelt espoused the right side of that issue against the Republican organization, and naturally enough he furnished the element of leadership to the side he was with. A majority of the delegates voted with him because upon that issue the people who elected them were with him. The issue was a revolt against the tyranny of party machines and party machinery.

It was a part of that great rebellion which has been going on all over the Union, and in so many States has led to new political methods of varying merit, direct primaries, direct election of Senators, the initiative and referendum, and recall, all devices to enable voters to have their way notwithstanding political machines, and to deprive the professional politician of the opportunity to barter and trade for his own purposes, with the power to manipulate and control conventions and delegations and to confer nominations and appointments to office as his stock in trade.

Then followed a history of Gov. Hughes's fight for direct primaries and Mr. Roosevelt's indorsement of the fight. Mr. Root appealed strongly to the Republican voters to support the Hughes idea and to reject the old methods of political control "which have been characterized by the damning facts disclosed in the Albany investigations."

Mr. Root then discussed the State engineering works and the need for faithful, honest and efficient work. He said the Skene case was typical of Tammany Hall mismanagement and said the Republicans wanted to return Williams as State Engineer; and, in Mr. Root's words: "for the great financial officer of the State it has nominated Mr. Thompson of Troy. He has a clean and wholesome record and is a man of the highest character."

Then Mr. Root outlined the career of Mr. Stimson and the things he did in the sugar cases and other matters. As to Mr. Dix he said:

What do we know about Mr. Dix, the Democratic candidate? He is a reputable gentleman, a director in a number of successful money making corporations, well considered by his friends and neighbors in the city of Albany, very cautious in his statements about himself and a little loose in his statements about others. He has no public record and he appears to have come in contact with public matters of present interest only once.

The point of contact was the tariff. The great difficulty in making an American tariff law always has been that all the manufacturers of the country flock to Washington with statements and affidavits and protestations, each one showing that his industry will be ruined by a reduction. Congress has before it nothing to oppose these statements except the arguments of people who have little or no personal knowledge of any particular business. There are no adequate means of testing the evidence of the manufacturers and reaching the true facts. With the vast growth and complication of our business we have outgrown our method of making tariffs.

"The Democratic platform condemns the tariff law," Mr. Root said, "and Mr. Dix personally denounces it and charges the Republican party with bad faith in not revising the tariff downward.

"Yet among the people who crowded the halls of the national Capitol, making the lives of members of Congress a burden by their clamor against downward revision of the tariff, were the representatives of Mr. Dix's Standard Wall Paper Company. What they urged appears in this paper which I read from this tariff hearings for the Committee on Ways and Means, volume 6, page 6,252:

BRIEF SUBMITTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS ASKING FOR INCREASE OF DUTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1908.

Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The wall paper manufacturers whose signatures are hereto affixed respectfully ask your consideration of the effect produced upon the wall paper industry by the rapidly increasing importations of wall papers, due to the low rate of duty applying to same under the present tariff, according to schedule M, paragraph 402, law of 1897, wherein the duty is placed at 25 per cent ad valorem, and hope that our arguments will justify you in recommending a material increase in the rate of duty in order that the manufacturer may be afforded at least some relief from the present discouraging conditions. &c.

Then after referring to the materials of which wall paper is made, the paper proceeds:

We appreciate the fact that these so-called raw materials, as far as wall paper is concerned, are finished productions in themselves, and that it might work an injustice to other industries in this country to have the duty on such material reduced, and because of these facts we ask for an increased duty on foreign wall papers.

"Among the signatures to this paper is 'Standard Wall Paper Company, W. A. Huppuch, first vice-president.' This is the same Huppuch whom Mr. Dix and Mr. Murphy have made chairman of the Democratic State committee to aid Mr. Dix in denouncing the Republican party for not revising the tariff downward.

"What inferences are we to draw as to the sincerity and good faith of the man who could take these two positions, one for his private interests and the other as a candidate for office upon the public? Is this gentleman not rather too, I will say, adaptable to be an ideal Governor of the State?"

TO HELP WITH NEW COURTS LAW.

Committee to Cooperate With Justices and Magistrates in Inferior Branches.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of a committee of seventeen persons to cooperate with the new Chief Justices of Special Sessions and the Magistrates' courts in getting the best results from the inferior courts law. It was organized at the suggestion of the Charity Organization Society, and its secretary will be Lawrence Veiller, who was instrumental in forming it.

Bronson Winthrop, who was a member of the commission which secured the passage of the new law, is chairman, and Supreme Court Justice Page, who was also a member, and Julius M. Mayer, who was counsel, are also members of the new committee. The other members are Alton B. Parker, Morgan J. O'Brien, Otto T. Bannard, Robert W. de Forest, Homer Folks, John M. Glenn, Frederick Trevor Hill, Philip J. McCook, Frank L. Polk, George W. Schurman, Nathan A. Smyth and Ralph K. Jacobs.

Sub-committees have been organized to investigate the workings of the new law in various phases, one of which is devoted to the night courts. Another will consider the court buildings with a view to suggesting a model type, after which it will recommend the construction of such buildings to take the place of the present overcrowded and unsanitary structures. Another committee will work with the Chief Justices in devising an indexed court record system which will show at a glance the records of the courts. Committees on probation, legislation and the Domestic Relations Court have also been formed.

MONTCLAIR ASKS LACKAWANNA

To Make Changes in the Plans for Terminal Improvements.

MONTCLAIR, Oct. 28. The town of Montclair has submitted to the Lackawanna railroad company suggestions for changes in the plans for the terminal improvements which the company contemplates here. Among the changes desired by the town are the lowering of the track terminals to lessen the grades of the viaduct on Grove street, the covering of the driveway at the approach to the terminal, provision for a "Y" for the street railway company at the terminal plaza, the construction of a footbridge over Pine street, which it is proposed to close to vehicular traffic, and the depression of Bay street so that the grade crossing at this point may be eliminated.

These suggestions have been submitted to Chief Engineer G. J. Ray of the Lackawanna railroad company, and the town has asked for a conference on the matter in the near future so that the negotiations may be concluded before the reorganization of the Town Council on January 1.

COMPLAIN OF N. Y. CENTRAL.

Riverside Drive Resident Says There's Too Much Noise.

As a result of a complaint made yesterday to the Public Service Commission by George L. Willson of 235 Riverside Drive the question of the right of the New York Central Railroad Company to run its tracks through Riverside Park is to be reopened.

Mr. Willson asserts in his complaint that the company, although operating four tracks, has the right only to two tracks, and he says further that the noise made by the company in moving its trains at night is a public nuisance. The commission has sent a copy of the complaint to the company with directions that an answer shall be made to it within five days.

DIDN'T BELIEVE POLICEMAN.

Jury Gives That Reason for Its Verdict of Acquittal.

Policeman Edward O'Brien of the First precinct appeared in General Sessions yesterday against John Amendola, who, he said had attempted to pick his pocket on a subway train.

The jury acquitted the defendant, and when Judge Swann expressed surprise one of the jurors said, "Your Honor, we did not believe the testimony of the policeman."

To O'Brien Judge Swann said: "If I were a policeman and the words of a man known to the police were taken in preference to my word I would reform."

Normal College Alumnæ Reunion.

The Associate Alumnæ of the Normal College will hold their annual fall reunion in the college chapel at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Borough President McAneny of Manhattan and Mrs. Kramer, who was recently elected president of the association, will speak.

ALL NIGHT EXPRESS TIEUP

NO WAGONS MOVED IN JERSEY CITY AFTER DARK.

All Day of Disorder Across the River and in This City. Disturbance in Front of Miss Helen Gould's House. Long Island Express Men to Be Called Out.

In accordance with an agreement made by officials of the United States, Wells Fargo and Adams Express companies with Job H. Lippincott, president of the Jersey City Police Board, no wagons were moved after dark yesterday and the tired out cops had a comparatively easy time of it in the evening hours.

There were many outbreaks during the day in Jersey City, and the strikers and their sympathizers did pretty much as they pleased whenever they took it into their heads to go after strike breakers on express wagons. In Hoboken the police reported that they had a quiet day. They pointed with pride to the fact that no serious trouble had occurred in that city since Tuesday morning, when a gang of strikers stoned the cops and the police trimmed them up with their nightsticks.

Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City said last night that so far as he could learn from reports of his subordinates and from personal observation on a tour through the strike centres the Jersey City police had the situation well in hand and there was no need for outside help. He has not asked Sheriff Kelly of Hudson county or Gov. Fort for assistance.

Emory A. Stedman, vice-president and general manager of the Wells Fargo company, and Charles W. Stockton, counsel and assistant to the president of the company, called on Mayor Wittpenn yesterday and laid especial emphasis on the necessity of more police protection for the company's men and property. The Mayor assured him that every effort would be made to give them what they wanted.

Chief of Police Monahan last night detailed men to permanent strike duty beginning at 8 o'clock this morning. A total of 206 patrolmen and superior officers will be sent to the several strike centres to remain there until the trouble is over. Arrangements will be made to have them sleep and eat in Pullman cars in the railroad yards near the express platforms. Heretofore the policemen have been sent from the various precincts for strike duty, reporting back to their stations at stated intervals.

President Lippincott of the Police Board took a trip in an automobile through the Horseshoe, the scene of Thursday night's rioting. He saw one exciting incident at 3:30 P. M. in Pavonia avenue illustrating the ease with which a strike breaker could be done up on a public street. James Burke, 21 years old, of 992 Second avenue, New York city, was the strike breaker. He entered the United States Express stables and said he wanted to report to his boss. He asked incidentally where the forty-nine other men were and wanted to know if they had cold feet. He said that he wasn't afraid of the strikers or anybody else and he left the stables without a guard. The word got along the line that he was a "scab," and a crowd of young men who had been cruising around all day looking for excitement caught him in Pavonia avenue near Kelso street and did him up. Commissioner Lippincott saw the rumpus from a distance and drove to the scene of the strike breaker's Waterloo. He took Burke to St. Francis Hospital in his car, much to the disgust of the crowd. Burke was badly done up.

At 8:30 A. M. an Adams Express Company wagon bound north along Montgomery street for the company's stables at Montgomery and Henderson streets in charge of strike breakers was captured by a mob at Van Vorst street despite its police escort, consisting of Lieut. Sid O'Donnell and six cops. The driver was yanked from his seat and an onslaught was made with bricks, stones and sticks. The attacking party closed in and dragged the wagon crew to the street. Then they pounded and punched and jumped on them, and when the police succeeded in nightsticking the maddened crowd away from the wagon three of the strike breakers were stretched on the Belgian block pavement. They were Savious Tartar, 23 years old, of 327 East 108th street, Manhattan; Fred Frank, 28 years old, of Metropolitan, L. I., and Joseph Solledge, 21 years old, of 23 Lewis street, Manhattan. All were sent across the river after their wounds had been dressed by a City Hospital ambulance surgeon. Solledge had a bad scalp wound.

One of the liveliest scraps of the day took place in the Adams Express Company's stables just after the arrival of fifty strike breakers from New York under a police guard. Regular drivers who had not quit work resented the coming of the recruits, and a bitter feeling of resentment soon showed itself. Striking helpers in the stable helped to start things going. The strike breakers were armed with long clubs. The Adams men went for the clubs, and in a minute a hot fight was on. Many strike breakers were beaten up with their own clubs. Eyes were blackened and noses were punched. The police charged from the street into the howling mob of fighters and drove all out of the stable. Some of the New Yorkers escaped in the crowd and hiked down side streets to the ferry and tubes, and the others of the strike breakers were rounded up and steered by the police to the Henderson street station of the McAdoo tunnel, where they were safely placed aboard a train bound for Manhattan.

Sixteen of the drivers, helpers and guards who were injured in a riot at the stables of the Wells Fargo Company in Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, were treated at the Hudson street hospital in Manhattan. Their injuries consisted chiefly of scalp wounds, abrasions and bruises.

Just before 9 o'clock last night fourteen strikebreakers walked out of the Henderson street tunnel station in the care of a strong force of cops commanded by Lieut. Charles Graf. As they hiked south along Henderson street they were tackled at the rear of the City Hall by a mob of 500 young men and boys. The usual volley of stones rattled on the heads of the cops and their charges and a lively scrimmage took place before the police landed the strikebreakers inside the big doors of the Adams Express stables.

McDermott & Enright, Jersey City lawyers representing the United States Express Company, sent a letter to Chief of Police Monahan last night notifying him that the company had suffered much from rioting and disorder and that they had information of a plot to attack the company's stable at Eighth and Henderson streets during the night. They gave notice that the company would hold the city responsible for any damage which might be done to its property.

On the New York side of the river the strike extended yesterday to the drivers' helpers of the American Express Company, National Express Company and the Boston Dispatch Company. Only a few of the latter company's men quit. The officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who have taken charge of the strike, said last evening that in a day or two the helpers and drivers of every express company in the city will be out. The strike leaders said they would call out the helpers of the Long Island Express Company to-day.

The strike in Manhattan was accompanied by many disturbances. One of them took place opposite the home of Miss Helen Gould, Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street. A crowd of men from the stables of the Adams Express Company a block away on Madison avenue were in the scrap.

The neighborhood of these stables was the centre of hostilities during a good part of the day. At Forty-seventh street and Madison avenue are the depots of the American company.

When the disturbance began in front of Miss Gould's house there were about 150 men and boys in the crowd, and the number swelled to about 200 when E. R. Balfour, agent of the Adams company, appeared and began to talk to them. He tried to say that they would gain more by returning quietly to their homes, but the crowd began to shout and jeer. Ten mounted policemen came up and scattered the strikers.

No general traffic was attempted by the companies. A representative of the American company said that though every wagon that was sent out was accompanied by a mounted policeman they had to turn back after a block or two. Several attempts were made early in the day to send out wagons with jewelry and other valuable goods that were wanted in a hurry, but the drivers returned when stones began to fly. There were a large number of drivers in the depot of the company at the southeast corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, but the company was afraid to send them out with new helpers. The same conditions existed at the depots of the other companies.

There were many disturbances downtown. Police reserves from the Leonard street station dispersed a mob in the forenoon after 140 drivers had been compelled to quit their wagons at the headquarters of the National Express Company in Hudson street. More than a hundred wagons were standing loaded at the time, and they had to be unloaded, their contents being taken back to the depot.

Some of the express companies applied to First Deputy Commissioner Driscoll yesterday to have policemen assigned to their wagons. Their request was refused. Commissioner Driscoll did not feel that he had the men to spare. He said that the police along the routes taken by the wagons would be warned to look out for disturbers.

NIGHT BUDGET SESSION.

The Lower Grade Women Teachers Likely to Get an Increase.

The final public hearing on the new budget was held last night in the City Hall, when the Board of Education's estimates were considered. The Board of Estimate in its tentative budget has made some large reductions in the sums asked for by the educational department for next year, and when the budget is made up it is likely that the $7,000,000 increase which was asked by the educational department will be only a little more than $900,000. President Winthrop of the Board of Education protested against the cuts. He insisted that the committee was wrong in assuming that no new classes and no new teachers would be needed between January and June next. He explained that the largest increases in the upper grades, owing to promotions from the primary grades, come in March and April. Mr. Winthrop asserted also that not sufficient money was allowed for the employment of teachers in the special branches of the elementary schools, branches which include cooking, physical training, sewing, music and shop work. He pointed out that not a dollar had been allowed for a new teacher in the high schools despite the fact that the increase in the number of students in the schools averaged about 2,500 a year.

Despite Mr. Winthrop's objections to the tentative budget the likelihood that the small increase decided upon by the budget committee of the Board of Estimate will stand.

The statement can be made that the Board of Estimate may determine upon an increase of salary for the women teachers of the lower grades. If these teachers get their increase it will be due to the earnest appeal made for them last night by Miss Grace Strachan, the president of the Interborough Teachers Association. She urged that the teachers who are now receiving $600 a year should be paid at least $720. The Board of Estimate, it is believed, will accede to this appeal, and while no provision will be made in the budget for the increase the raise in salary will be determined upon at about the beginning of the year and will be provided for by an issue of special revenue bonds.

DEATH OF FOOTBALL PLAYER.

Autopsy Shows That It Was Due Entirely to Unavoidable Heart Trouble.

ITHACA, Oct. 28. The report that Laurin B. Paine, the Cornell freshman football player who died in the infirmary last night, met his death from injuries suffered on the football field was proved without foundation to-day, when Dr. Charles A. Bentz of the department of pathology of the University of Buffalo declared after an autopsy that Paine's death could not be assigned in any way to injuries received on the football field. Dr. Bentz said that death was due entirely to unavoidable heart trouble. The announcement was a great relief, but the students are sore because the game with Williams to-morrow has been cancelled.

The football coaches through Daniel A. Reed, the head coach, said to-night that they had not been consulted as to Paine's injury, and that they were not asked to give their version as to what had happened. They expressed regret that the authorities had not waited until after the autopsy before cancelling the game with Williams. The following is the telegram sent by President Schurman to Paine's parents to-night:

Dr. Bentz of Buffalo made a post-mortem examination this afternoon and has just submitted to me the following signed report:

"Autopsy performed October 28, at 4 P. M. From the findings it is my opinion that the patient died of unavoidable acute dilatation of the heart, associated with arterial disease and a gastro-enterocolitis. There was no evidence of rupture, hernia or anything else due to a football injury. The gastro-enterocolitis was the most important cause of the dilatation.

"I should add that Dr. Bentz is a member of the department of pathology of the University of Buffalo and has made thousands of autopsies.

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, President.

GIRLS FOIL BURGLAR.

Wellesley Students Hear Him When He Falls Over Chair and Call Police.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 28. An attempt to rob the house of John H. Sheridan, the Wellesley tax collector, last night was interrupted by three Wellesley College girls who boarded at the house and who scared the burglars away.

Mr. Sheridan and his wife were at the Wellesley town hall and the girls were in their rooms studying when their attention was attracted by a noise on the first floor. Knowing Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan were out, the girls rushed down the back stairs and went into a neighbor's house and telephoned to the police.

Chief Kingsbury went to the house and found an entrance had been gained by forcing a rear window. The intruder walked through the house and tripped over a chair in the front hallway. This was the noise the girls heard.

Justice Kellogg Gets Another Five Years on Appellate Bench.

ALBANY, Oct. 28. Gov. White to-day redesignated Supreme Court Justice John M. Kellogg of Ogdensburg, of the Third Judicial district, to sit with the Appellate Division, Third Department. The term is for five years.

ORIENTAL RUGS WASHED, restoring original colors. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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WILL HOLD A VERY SPECIAL SALE OF

BOYS' OVERCOATS

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), OCT. 29th,
AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

BOYS' RUSSIAN COATS, 2½ TO 8 YEARS $5.75

BOYS' OVERCOATS, 10 TO 17 YEARS, AT $8.50

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IMPORTED BLACK CHIFFON BROADCLOTH

SPOT-PROOF FINISH, WILL BE ON SALE
THIS DAY (SATURDAY),

AT THE VERY SPECIAL PRICE OF $1.45 PER YARD

BLACK DRESS MATERIALS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
IN SKIRT AND DRESS LENGTHS,
WILL BE MARKED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO WOMEN'S BLACK SILK HOSIERY
AT SPECIAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

PLAIN BLACK SILK HOSE . $1.10 PER PAIR

EMBROIDERED BLACK SILK HOSE $1.85 PER PAIR

CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS AT MODERATE PRICES. KNEE LEGGINGS OF CORDUROY, VELVETEEN, CHINCHILLA, JERSEY CLOTH AND LEATHER; LEGGING DRAWERS OF WORSTED, JERSEY CLOTH, VELVETEEN AND BROADCLOTH, IN COLORS.

LEGGINGS MADE TO SPECIAL ORDER TO MATCH CHILDREN'S COATS.

WOOL COMBINATION SUITS CONSISTING OF SWEATER, CAP AND LEGGING DRAWERS TO MATCH.

SHOES, PARTY SLIPPERS AND BEDROOM SLIPPERS
IN STYLES FOR BOYS, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

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

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1868 Established 43 Years 1910

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Sale of Ostrich & Willow Plumes

As long as these last we will sell them at these prices

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Black Ostrich Plumes

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
16-inch Plumes	$3.50	$2.50
18 and 20-inch Plumes	$5	$3.75
19 and 20-inch Plumes	$6.50	$4.75
19 and 20-inch Plumes	$8	$6.50
20 and 22-inch Plumes	$12	$8.98

Black Willow Plumes

14-inch Plumes	$4.50	$3.50
16 and 17-inch Plumes	$6	$4.50
17 and 19-inch Plumes	$12.50	$8.50
18 and 19-inch Plumes	$14	$10.50
20 and 22-inch Plumes	$19	$14.75
22 and 23-inch Plumes	$21	$15.98
23 and 24-inch Plumes	$25	$17.98
25-inch Plumes	$30	$21.50
24 and 26-inch Plumes	$35	$25.50

These are the finest made—three-ply, hand-knotted willow plumes—better are not made.

We give SURETY STAMPS and redeem them in merchandise.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.—*Adv.*