HAI CHI SAILORMEN ASHORE

HOSTS OF CHINATOWN BRING OUT DRIED DUCK AND SAMSHU

Broadway, Skyscrapers, Department Stores and Picture Shows Rival the Bowery for the Proceeds of a Day Ashore With Purses That Were Full.

They were Tz'chi Ham, N'ung Tsow Pong and On Quong Chi. They sat yesterday below the fiercely growling chow dog on Jee Gum's panels and clicked the rims of their samshu cups together. Then jolly, jolly sailormen that they were, the three sang in mixed dialects that fine old chantey of the service which always rouses the wild geese on the Hoang-ho when one of the Emperor's ships comes trailing her homeward bound pennant:

For I am the cook and the captain bold,
And the mate of the ship Hai Chi
(Yo-ho! Tsing wa yungto tsche fut)
And the bo'sun tight and the midshipmite
Of the heavenly bord tavie!

After which Tz'chi Ham and N'ung Tsow Pong and On Quong Chi unrolled a long scroll, dipped a camel's hair brush in black ink on the little ink stone and each wrote ideographs for several busy moments. They then presented the scroll to the smiling Jee Gum. The 241 ideographs that the restaurateur read hastily from right to left and up-and-down-wise mere inquired "How much?"

Jee Gum brought out his little sliding ball slate, did some quick calculation, then wrote a the bottom of the jolly sailormen's croll of inquiry: "Thirty-nine chon, seven cash=$.49½."

Whereupon the three jolly tars of the Hai Chi paid their score, arose, each one, and shook his own hand in friendly parting salutation for Jee Gum; then out to the big world beyond the growl of the chow dog on the panel, where figures dance out of the mouth of a white lamp onto sheet and men dive under the sidewalks to ride like devils on hidden cars.

You see, Tz'chi Ham and N'ung Tsow Pong and On Quong Chi are Fukien men all, and Jee Gum and all of the Chinese men of New York are Canton men. A Fukien man may not understand the barbarous talk of a Canton man, but by the favor of all the kind gods of mountain and plain a Fukien man and a Canton man write the same ideographs. So the 250 members of the Hai Chi's crew who came ashore yesterday in the first shore party and found their way down into Chinatown were quick with the camel's hair brush, even though their tongues might foul the barbarous Cantonese, and they learned much.

The brothers of the Chinese Merchants Association were all itching to get busy and offer the pressed dried duck and the varnished pig of Oriental commerce to the tars of the cruiser Sea Safe, but they had to restrain their generous impulse because Admiral Ching Pih Kwong was still in Washington, and until his return no welcoming of the Sea Safes could be arranged.

But the informal hospitality bubbled like the smoke in a water pipe, especially about the rooms of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. There are members of the association, whose founder still carries a price on his head, in the Emperor's navy, and a rare day it is for the insurgents of the great empire when they can have with them the men who handle the guns of the new born China. Ask any of the busy little university students who meet in debate in the Reform Association's rooms and he will say that at heart every sailorman in China is a Reform man, even though the Parliament is still aborning.

Up the long stairs to the Reform Association's rooms went group after group of the Sea Safes, piloted by the short haired young politicians of Mott and Pell streets. And they looked upon the pictures of Kang Yu Wei, the outlawed charter memeber, and of Joe Singleton and the other great lights of the association. Then they knew that though Mott street is a long way from Kwangtun and Shantung there is much of China right here in the yellow triangle off the Bowery.

Many of the chief men of Chinatown unbent their dignity yesterday when they spied through their windows the little groups of yellow men in trig blue blouses and with the light from the golden ideographs sparking from their caps into their eyes. Shop doors were opened in hospitality, and if the sailors happened not to be of Kwangtung province unmistakable signs of welcome invited them in. Back of the counters and in the darkened nooks of stores where the domino games are usually played wicker bound bottles crept from their hiding places and the boxes of terrible cigars opened automatically.

Oh, yes; Tz'chi Ham and his jolly comrades went far and fared well.

Around the corner from Mott street is a moving picture establishment which fattens off the pocket money of Chinatown. Past the stony eyed lady cashier many a Sea Safe was piloted by volunteer mentors from the quarter, and there out of the dark they saw magi spring. Perhaps N'ung Tsow Pong did not understand why the wild and untamed Indian was tied to a tree and kicked in the stomach by the rough and ready cowboy, but far less did he understand how all this should appear in the dark on a flat sheet which was simply a sheet when the lights were turned on. On again, gone again—too much for a Sea Safe from Taku town.

It happened late yesterday afternoon that four of the Hai Chi's fo'cs'tle men, unpiloted, breezed into Park row and started an uncertain path down toward the towering skeleton of the Municipal Building. Three tars with "Connecticut" on their caps bulged out of the Doctor's.

The Connecticut's men remembered the large time they had had two years ago when they were the guests of the Chinese Empire at Fuchau. They straddled the road and were buttonholing the Hai Chi's men instantly.

"Give 'em the hands across the sea talk, Bill," one advised. "It's up to us to make good on the entertainment stuff."

Bill made an elaborate speech in the same language that he would use in accusing a laundryman of the loss of a pair of socks. Smiles spread from button to button of the four Hai Chi bonnets but the four little strangers did not answer except to shove forth clumsy hands.

Bill crooked his knees, tugged at an imaginary cork between them and popped unctuously with his mouth. Four sea bonnets bobbed as one and immediately the American navy had the Chinese navy in tow for the nearest harbor of salvage.

But by no means did Chinatown get the bulk of the sailors' attention. All afternoon squads and files of husky yellow men were exploring Broadway, riding joyously on surface cars, ambling through Central Park and tipping their bonnets back to measure the eaves of skyscrapers. A crowd of nearly a dozen, headed by a midshipman, invaded one of the Broadway department stores, took a delirious ride on the escalator and paused to view the three cloak models at their task of displaying fall styles. The cloak models were by far the most interesting exhibit that department store had for the Chinese tars.

Yesterday was pay day on the cruiser. Every man came ashore with a small bundle of greenbacks in his blouse. Many passed guilelessly in the most dangerous parts of Broadway to pull their rolls out and count them all over again. International courtesy restrained even the most hardened pickpocket.

To-day there will be another shore party. Some time next week the officers of the Hai Chi will be entertained at lunch by the American Asiatic Association.

ADMIRAL CHING GUEST OF NAVY

Pays Formal Visit to the Department and Is Entertained at Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Ching Pih Kwong, commanding officer of the Chinese cruiser Hai Chi, now at New York, to-day paid formal visits to Huntington Wilson, acting Secretary of State, and Beekman Winthrop, acting Secretary of the Navy. The distinguished Chinese Admiral was entertained by Mr. Winthrop at luncheon at the Metropolitan Club.

The guests were Postmaster-General Hitchcock, acting Secretary of State Wilson, Yung Kwai, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires; Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, Capt. Long Ting Kwong, Major-Gen. W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C.; Rear Admiral H. I. Cone, Capt. F. F. Fletcher, Surgeon-General C. F. Stokes, Capt. T. M. Potts, Commander Ching Yaou Yur, Commander George F. Cooper, R. S. Miller, Lieut. Lieu Yung Kan and Lieutenant-Commander Richard D. White.

Admiral Ching left Washington this evening at 5:35 o'clock for Beverly, Mass., where he will be presented to-morrow to President Taft.

MAJOR BUTT IN TRAINING.

Greets Baron Uchida, Changes His Clothes, Rides Four Miles, in 43 Minutes.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 13.—Major Archibald Clavering Butt, U. S. A., A. D. C., passed his physical test to-day. It was not the prescribed army test which the President's aide took, but one which he voluntarily imposes upon himself.

Day after to-morrow the Major will board the President's car for the 13,000 mile trip. He knows that he will have a record to make in lightning changes of uniforms. So he has put himself through the paces to-day by way of preparation.

Baron Uchida called upon the President to-day to take his formal leave of him before leaving for Japan. His train arrived in Beverly at 3:55. The Major met him in full dress uniform. The call was made and the Baron returned to the station. Without omitting any bows the Major then hurried back home.

Paramatta, the President's house, is two miles from the depot. The Major's residence is further. The Major made the trip home, changed from the full dress uniform to a little fuller dress civilian's costume and returned to the station to catch the 4:38 train to Boston. The whole thing—the Ambassador's call, two trips and change—was done in forty-three minutes.

PARALYTIC'S WILL UPHELD.

Surrogate Decides That Mrs. Benjamin Had Testamentary Capacity.

Surrogate Fowler decided yesterday that a person might be of "capacity to make a will" although suffering from a stroke of apoplexy producing permanent physical defects and upheld a will executed by Mrs. Alice Eliza Benjamin on November 14 last. Mrs. Benjamin died four months later and her will divided $5,000 among women friends, gave $1,000 to the former rector of an Episcopal church and divided her residuary estate of $32,000 between her physician and her companion, Laura A. Calvert.

The will was contested by Mrs. Benjamin's first cousin, Adelia A. Crawford, who alleged that it was executed through the undue influence of Miss Calvert and that Mrs. Benjamin lacked testamentary capacity.

The Surrogate said that Mrs. Benjamin had been a widow for years and Miss Calvert had been in the service of her mother for years before she succeeded to the companionship of Mrs. Benjamin. Mrs. Benjamin was dependent upon persons who were strangers to her in blood and had few disinterested friends or even acquaintances. She was without the ties of family and had little to offer for attentions in her latter years except material things, says the Surrogate.

Mrs. Benjamin was stricken with apoplexy in 1907. She remained a paralytic for the rest of her life, the Surrogate says, but regained her mental faculties sufficiently to carry on her ordinary affairs and had a "legal mind" when she made the will.

The Surrogate remarks that Miss Calvert was not a menial, but was the elder daughter of a clergyman and was the equal of her employer in education. Her employment was arduous and exacting and her services were appreciated.

FINGERPRINT INDICTMENT.

Marks Left on Glass Led to Carrara's Arrest.

The Grand Jury found an indictment for burglary yesterday against Charles Carrara, who had been arrested through fingerprint identification. This is the third time that a prisoner has been indicted on this kind of evidence. Capt. Faurot, the head of the bureau of identification at Police Headquarters, presented a piece of glass from a showcase from which $8,000 worth of hair goods had been taken. The fingerprints on this glass corresponded with those taken of Carrara in 1908 when he got into trouble with the police for burglary.

The theft with which Carrara is charged occurred on August 1 in the Wanmaker School of Hairdressing at 1313 Broadway. The case where the hair had been kept was covered with dust and allowed perfect finger impressions to be taken. Lieut. William B. Anderson, then in command of the bureau of identification, fixed these fingerprints as Carrara's, and late in August Lieut. Kenny of the detective bureau arrested Carrara at Eighth avenue and Forty-second street.

Carrara pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him before Judge Foster in General Sessions, and then went to the Tombs because he could not raise $3,000 bail. He says he is a speculator and lives at 307 West 112th street.

Four False Alarms at Bellevue.

Bellevue Hospital had its fourth false alarm of fire within a week yesterday afternoon. The trouble was caused in three cases by electricians who were overhauling the electrical system of the hospital. Last Saturday a fire drill was going on and a telephone message calling out the fire brigade as a part of the drill ordered it sent to an unexpected part of the hospital. The hospital fire fighters knew where the drill was going on and supposed that the call to another place meant business. The city department was not called out on any of the four occasions and the excitement was confined to the hospital's private fire department and the hospital staff.

Rugg to Be Massachusetts Chief Justice.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Gov. Foss sprung a surprise this afternoon by nominating Associate Justice Arthur P. Rugg of Worcester to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Marcus Perrin Knowlton of Springfield, who recently resigned because of failing eyesight. Judge Rugg is a Republican and the youngest Justice, both in years and in term of service, on the Supreme bench. He was appointed by Gov. Guild.

FINES FRANK J. GOULD $1,000

BUT JUDGE HOUGH DISAGREES WITH JUDGE ARCHBALD.

Only the Fact That It Has Been Done in Other Cases Leads Him to Accept the Non Vult Plea on Which Others Were Fined in Wire Pool Case.

Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court yesterday accepted a plea of nolo contendere from Frank J. Gould and fined him $1,000, but he made it plain that he accepted the plea only because his colleague, Judge Archbald, had established the precedent in the steel wire pool cases. There were eighty-odd indictments, and about seventy of them have been disposed of by Judge Archbald. Judge Hough also let it be known that his acceptance of the plea was not to be taken as a precedent in his administration of the criminal law in this district. Judge Archbald before he went to the Commerce Court was in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

As president of the Old Dominion Wire and Nail Company Mr. Gould had been indicted for participating in one of the nine wire pools. Mr. Gould was in court and his counsel, T. S. Fuller, made a novel argument explaining why Mr. Gould felt he was entitled to the court's indulgence.

For several years, Mr. Fuller said, Mr. Gould had been a stockholder in street railroads in Richmond, Va. Business was poor, and it was thought that if the companies were extended they would be a financial success. One of the things they needed was more power. Thereupon Mr. Gould bought the water power at Belle Isle, Va., near Richmond, which was owned by the Old Dominion Wire and Nail Company. In order to get control of the water company Mr. Gould had to buy the iron and nail company, which manufactured, among other things, horseshoes. Mr. Fuller added:

At the time of the purchase of the Old Dominion Company it was a member of the Horse Shoe Manufacturers Association, having joined the association prior to Mr. Gould's interest in it. He became its nominal president, but the management of the company continued in the same hands which had formerly directed it. Mr. Gould took no part in the management of the details and in fact the nail and iron business was merely an incident to the acquisition of the water power.

The manager of the company came to the conclusion that the association was not treating his company fairly and informed Mr. Gould of this and advised that they could do better independently than as a member of the association, whereupon the company in 1906 resigned and conducted its business independently. Other members of the association, however, endeavored to induce the Old Dominion Company to rejoin and offered better terms than it had formerly enjoyed.

Before consenting that it should rejoin the association, however, Mr. Gould took the advice of his then counsel, who assured him that in his opinion the plan did not infringe the law, whereupon he gave his consent that it should rejoin, expressly prohibiting his company, however, from agreeing to any plan which had for its object the fixing of prices. It continued a member of the association until 1909, when it voluntarily withdrew, and has ever since conducted its business independently and has never been a party to any arrangement of this kind since.

Mr. Gould had never attended a meeting of the horseshoe association, his lawyer said, and had nothing to do with its rules or management. He was nothing more than the nominal president of the Old Dominion company. Mr. Fuller added:

Of the eighty-odd men indicted for participation in these kindred pools more than seventy have pleaded and paid the fines imposed by the court, and I have advised him that in view of these circumstances and the temper of the times, the uncertainty of the exact application of the Sherman act, that it would be wiser to follow this course, and I therefore tender for his plea nolo contendere, the technical language of which is literally true in his case.

United States District Attorney Wise was not in court, but he was represented by his assistant, Mr. Knapp, who did not say anything to the court. Judge Hough after remarking that Mr. Gould's fine would be $1,000 said:

During my time there have been quite a number of applications made for the plea of non vult in this district. So far as I know after inquiry of the comparatively few persons who have been acquainted with these courts longer than I have it is not within the memory of living man that the plea of non vult has been accepted in New York. The reason for that is, I think, quite obvious on an examination of two or three of our State statutes. It is now many years since pleading on the criminal side has been regulated by statue in New York, and therefore the common law plea of non vult has not been accepted in the State court. It is of such common occurrence that on the substantive matter contained in any indictment a charge might be brought in the Federal court or in the State courts that it would be most unjust to have a kind of plea acceptable in the Federal court which was unlawful in the State court, especially when that particular style of plea is always and has always been from time immemorial within the discretion of the trial court.

Therefore I wish it to be understood, so far as I am concerned, that the acceptance of the plea of non vult in this case is based upon its acceptance by the Judge who first heard it, for there is no reason here that I can see to change what has been done in this particular cause, but this action is not to be regarded as a precedent in my administration of the criminal law.

All of the defendants have been fined $1,000 each except Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., a lawyer, who, it was said, was responsible for organizing the pools. He was fined $45,000, $5,000 on each of nine indictments. In explaining his acceptance of the plea of nolo contendere and the imposition of fines Judge Archbald, who had been criticised, said that he had not been persuaded that the Sherman anti-trust law, under which the indictments were found, had been understood by the business world until the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions or that even counsel were prepared to advise them as to what they could or could not do.

SEVEN CADETS IN TROUBLE.

Names of the Men Accused of Having Intoxicants in Camp.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Seven cadets at the Military Academy at West Point are in trouble with the authorities as a result of a serious infraction of discipline. Three are in the third class and four are in the fourth class. President Taft is reviewing their cases and he is expected to take action upon them before he leaves on his Western trip. The names of the cadets are as follows:

Third class: T. D. Simkins of Georgia, R. J. Sasse of Delaware and E. E. Freeland of Florida.

Fourth class: D. Arthur of South Carolina, E. S. Moale of Washington State, G. R. Butler of Ohio and J. D. Christain of Virginia.

The offence with which they are charged, it is said, involves having intoxicants in their possession at the summer encampment which ended recently. This is regarded by officers of the War Department as a serious breach of discipline and may result in severe punishment.

TAFT THE UMPIRE.

Wickersham and MacVeagh Can't Agree as to National City Company.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 13.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh was a luncheon guest at Paramatta to-day. He is the only Cabinet officer besides Attorney-General Wickersham whom the President has seen since he went into retirement for his vacation. These two Cabinet officers have an issue between them over the National City Company of New York. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General have decided against the National City Company as organized in violation of the national banking laws.

This opinion Mr. MacVeagh does not agree with. He holds, together with the Comptroller of the Currency, that the organization scheme of the National City Company and of the other national banks having savings and trust company affiliations is in accordance with the law.

The situation is unique in that the Attorney-General made his investigation and submitted his opinion against the National City Company without being requested to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury. The National City Company comes under the supervision of the Treasury Department and it is customary for the Attorney-General to probe such cases only when he is asked to do so by the Secretary of the Department concerned.

If Mr. MacVeagh had asked for an opinion he would have been bound by precedent to follow Mr. Wickersham's suggestions. However, as he had not asked Mr. Wickersham's opinion and did not agree with him he refused to act upon it and turned the case over to Mr. Taft.

Though the President has seen both Mr. Wickersham and Mr. MacVeagh since he received the case it is not known definitely that he has discussed the case with them. At least Mr. Taft has made known his intention not to settle the matter until he returns to Washington in November.

4 DEAD IN FREIGHT WRECK.

Engine Overturns When Work Train Backs Into It From a Siding.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Four men were killed and fourteen badly injured in a collision between a freight and a work train on the Lake Erie and Pittsburg Railroad at 8 o'clock this evening. The wreck occurred half way between Franklin and Warren road. Three of the injured, all of whom are at St. Alexis Hospital, will die before morning, according to the surgeons.

The wreck was evidently due to a misunderstanding of signals, the work train backing from a siding directly in front of the freight, which was moving at high speed toward Cleveland.

Three of the dead were taken from beneath the overturned engine of the freight train. Four died on the way to the hospital or shortly after their arrival there.

The point where the wreck occurred is difficult of access. It was necessary for ambulances to travel a mile through a gully. In the tedious journey to the hospital the injured were greatly weakened by loss of blood.

The impact was in the nature of a sidewipe, but the end car caught on the pilot of the engine and was uptilted. The cars ahead of it buckled and the whole mass fell around the freight engine, which ran upon the débris and turned over.

When the engine turned over a great cloud of escaping steam caught the men who were pinned down beneath the timbers of the wrecked cars. At least a third of the injured were badly scalded.

Ben Tripp, whose home is in Toledo, was the enginer of the freight train. He leaped through a window of his cab, and though he was bruised he escaped injury.

Francis E. Maloney of Toledo, fireman for Tripp, was thrown through the window of the cab and after hurling through the air for thirty feet struck on a rock. He was not badly injured.

MRS. JOHNSTONE HERE TO FLY.

Aviator's Widow Will Begin Taking Lessons at Hempstead Plains.

Mrs. Ralph Johnstone, widow of the aviator who lost his life in an aeroplane accident at Denver last year, arrived at the Hempstead Plains aviation field yesterday to take up aviation. She said last night that she hopes to begin taking lessons soon.

"I am going to learn to fly because I believe there is big money in it," she said, "and I intend to be frank in the matter."

Mrs. Johnstone would not say what machine she will fly, but some time ago it was said that she would become a pupil of Capt. Baldwin. The Wright brothers, for whom her husband flew, have refused to take women pupils.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The cruiser Washington has arrived at Newport, the cruiser Salem and destroyer Monaghan at New York Navy Yard, the gunboat Wheeling at Guantanamo, the destroyers Walker, Ammen, Perkins and Sterrett at Newport, the battleships Virginia and Nebraska at Boston, the cruisers West Virginia and Colorado at Mare Island light, the hospital ship Solace and tender Yankton at Tompkinsville, the destroyers Smith and Flusser at Newport, the battleships Vermont and South Carolina at Norfolk, the battleship Georgia at southern drill grounds, the battleship New Hampshire at Hampton Roads and the supply ship Celtic at Lynn Haven Bay.

The destroyers Drayton, McCall, Ammen and Terry have sailed from Newport for Hampton Roads, the despatch boat Trippe from Newport for full power run, the collier Justin from Corinto for Amapala, the tug Accomac from Pensacola for Boston, the collier Prometheus from San Francisco for San Diego, the battleship Ohio from Hampton Roads for Boston and the supply ship Culgoa from Hampton Roads for New York Navy Yard.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, quartermaster, from San Francisco, Cal., to Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Stanley S. Ross, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Pa. Department to take effect November 28, vice Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, paymaster, who is assigned to the Sixty-third Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

The following transfers are ordered: First Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins from First to Second Field Artillery; First Lieut. Harold E. Marr from Second to First Field Artillery; Major George H. Penrose, quartermaster, from Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, to Fort Snelling, Minn.

The following assignments of officers of the infantry arm are announced: Col. Colville P. Terrett, unassigned, to Twenty-sixth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, unassigned, Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale to Twenty-sixth Infantry; Major Truman O. Murphy to Fifteenth Infantry; Major William H. Bertsch to Third Infantry; Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Brewer, now attached to the Seventh Cavalry, to Fourteenth Cavalry; Col. Mathias W. Day, cavalry, unassigned, to Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, now attached to the Thirteenth Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment; Major Robert G. Paxton, Fifteenth Cavalry, to the Tenth Cavalry; Major Nathaniel F. McClure, Twelfth Cavalry, to the Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, cavalry, unassigned, is assigned to the First Cavalry, vice Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, who is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

The following assignments of officers of the cavalry arm are announced: Col. Walter L. Finley to First Cavalry; Col. John C. Gresham to Fourteenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson to Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. George H. Sands to Thirteenth Cavalry; Major Charles A. Hedekin to Fifteenth Cavalry; Major Francis J. Koester to Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Casper W. Cole to Fifteenth Cavalry; Capt. Edmond R. Tompkins to Fifteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson to Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. George Dillman to Tenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Philip J. R. Kiehl to Eleventh Cavalry.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieut. V. K. Coman, from the Idaho to home and wait orders.

Lieut. M. Milne, from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. W. Smith, from Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow Point, Md., to Neptune.

TELL TAFT THEY'RE FOR HIM

NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS HEADS LIKE HIS METHODS.

"Stirrup Cup of Tonic" the President Calls Their Godspeed and Promise of Unfaltering Support—His Mistakes Termed "Those of an Honest Man."

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 13.—As a farewell message on the eve of the President's departure for the West Henry M. Davidson, president of the New England Association of Commercial Executives, pleged to Mr. Taft to-day the support of business New England. Mr. Davidson spoke with a puritanical bluntness that added strength to his indorsement. He frankly placed the debit against the credit in Mr. Taft's record and closely measured the balance to his credit.

"We have watched your course in the White House and before the people," said he, "and are satisfied if you have made mistakes that they are the mistakes of an honest man who had rather do something and be wrong than do nothing and be right."

Mr. Davidson spoke as the representative of twenty-eight commercial organizations in the six States of New England, and he added, as "the business spokesman for for more than 2,000,000 people." He headed a delegation of some eighty members from his association. Mr. Taft received them on the lawn at Parramatta.

Mr. Davidson appeared strikingly different from other heads of delegations who come before the President with their well oiled praise. His association of the representative business men of this region had drawn their composite judgment of Mr. Taft and had entrusted to Mr. Davidson the task of placing this before him, praising him where praise was due and speaking out where the shoe pinched.

Their weighed praise pleased Mr. Taft. He spoke of it as a "stirrup cup of tonic."

Mr. Davidson said:

"We want at this time, when you perhaps need more than ever before the moral support of every sincere lover of his country, to express to you as citizens of New England our confidence in your judgment and our faith in your plans in the three great undertakings that have so far characterized your administration, viz.: reciprocity with Canada, the conservation of our resources and the wisdom of a thorough investigation by a competent non-partisan tariff board of the important schedules of the tariff in order that we may if possible once for all settle this vexed question in our economic life.

"The welfare of our great working class as well as of capital is so essential to our development as a people that we desire as business men conservative action in all matters tending to materially alter the basis upon which our prosperity rests. We are not unmindful of the fact that Germany consumed practically ten years in draughting the scientific schedules that have made her the most potential producing agent per capita on this globe, and we shall hope that the wisdom and care that have characterized all your steps in this most important regard shall continue to actuate your course hereafter.

"In what you have done already to emphasize the necessity of what Mr. Adams was pleased to call 'the sober second thought,' always safe and seldom wrong, you have done well and you will be justified by history if you are not by the passion of the hour. The great masses of our people, all of whom would be vitally affected by any radical change for the worse in their living conditions, are singularly dependent upon you, and although they may be temporarily misled, in the end they will realize that you are what we all know you to be, their true and lasting friend.

"We are not among those who deplore this as a degenerate age. On the contrary, we believe that we American people were never better housed, better fed, better clothed and as a rule better paid than to-day, and we are anxious that if many changes are contemplated in our industrial condition they shall be made after a thorough investigation by a strictly non-partisan body of men whose findings shall not be colored by the desire for political success but rather by a sincere desire to improve upon the splendid civilization we already boast.

"And now, sir," he concluded, "as you go out from among us on your long and arduous tour we want you to go with the Godspeed of New England ringing in your ears. Other sections may waver, but we will not. You are our President and as such are entitled to our sympathy, our loyalty and our unfaltering trust. And you have this in abundant measure. May the God of nations, who has by His all wise hand led us from the moment when we were a few feeble folk on the shores of Massachusetts Bay and the banks of the James River to a republic of 90,000,000, continue to inspire, protect and prosper you in the performance of the great and solemn duties which He has committed to your care."

In reply Mr. Taft spoke of his forthcoming trip. Said he:

"I am very much touched by your coming here to bid me godspeed on this trip which I am to take. I am going to do the best I can on this trip to talk to the people on the issues of the day, not alone the political issues, for there are a great many issues that it is well for the people to consider that do not attract politicians at all. They are the issues that do not figure in the headlines and yet contribute much to the welfare of the people, and it is well for the people to understand them. They are issues that come up in the Executive office and in Congress every session. They concern the administration of the Government and its efficiency and its economy, and those matters I hope to discuss with other things.

"To say that I am indebted to you for the encouragement you give me by coming here is to say something that you must know is true. I am complimented. I am very much obliged to you for giving me this stirrup cup, which I am sure will last through my trip."

FOR CUSTOM HOUSE PURPOSES

Cuban Government Decides to Permit Use of Non-Negotiable Bills of Laden.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The State Department has been advised by the American Legation at Havana that the Cuban Government has decided to permit the use of non-negotiable bills of lading for custom house purposes as applied to shipments from the United States and that official instructions to Cuban consular officers in this country to this effect are about to be issued.

This action will afford relief to shippers and exporters doing business with Cuba, who by the recent regulation under the consular fee law of July 1, 1911, were obliged to send their original bills of lading to Cuban Consuls for certification.

The new regulations will permit the issue of duplicate bills of lading plainly marked "non-negotiable, for customs house purposes," to be filed with the Cuban Consul at ports of shipment without detention of the original bills.

Beekman Winthrop to Go Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Beekman Winthrop, acting Secretary of the Navy, will sail from New York on Saturday on a six weeks trip abroad. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Winthrop. Mr. Winthrop's trip is purely for recreation and he says he will not inspect any foreign dockyards. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop will go to London and Paris.

Saks Autumn Auto Coats for Men and Women

¶ The soft and flowing duster is ruled off the course of motor fashions, and the warm and sturdy auto coat takes its place at the wheel for the Autumn run.

¶ And conspicuously to the fore for exclusiveness of style and finish, desirability of lines and superiority of fabrics, are the Saks auto garments for Fall.

Men's Auto Coats 32.50 to 100.00

¶ Made of cheviots, English tweeds and other cloths, whose chief feature is warmth without weight, in fact and not in theory. Double breasted, Raglan or square shoulders. Some belted, others plain box effects. Slash or patch pockets. Lined or skeleton. As distinguishable from the average auto coat as a good car from an inferior one.

Women's Auto Coats 22.50 to 75.00

¶ In vicunas, cheviots and cashmere cloths, in double faced or two tone effects. Fronts and backs straight and loose, and skirts large and roomy. Collars are such as may be worn for street use or buttoned close for motoring. Slash pockets, various style revers, turn over cuffs, and buttons that are immense in size and a revleation in design. One coat buttons far to starboard with a single, solitary, lonely button half as big as a motor headlight! But that is only one of a hundred.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

LOOT FOUND IN NURSE'S ROOM

YOUNG WOMAN ACCUSED OF STEALING $3,000 WORTH.

Police Say She Confessed and That the Valuables Traced to Her Are Worth Much More—Alleged Theft Took Place Where She Was Nursing.

A trained nurse, who is believed to have stolen about $3,000 worth of jewelry and silk from the home of William B. Devereaux at Mamaroneck, was located yesterday in the Raymond street jail in Brooklyn by detectives who had arrested her originally for the theft of a silk shirtwaist from a Fulton street department store. At the time of her arrest she said she was Louise Watson, 24 years old, of 157 Congress street. Mr. Devereaux identified her yesterday as Helen Watson, a trained nurse employed by him during his mother's illness. Mrs. Devereaux died on Sunday and Miss Watson left Mamaroneck on the following day. The jewelry and silk were missed soon afterward.

The prisoner might have gone to trial in Special Sessions merely for the theft of the shirtwaist if she had not tried to establish a good character by dwelling upon her accomplishments as trained nurse and musician and chanced to remark that she had just come from a case in Mamaroneck. This was on Tuesday, the day that she was arrested for the theft of the shirtwaist. On Monday an alarm for a trained nurse had been sent out from Mamaroneck and the arresting officers, Detectives Markey and Puciano, remembered it. They communicated with Mr. Devereaux, who is general manager of the Mining Management Company at 84 Wall street, Manhattan, and he went to Brooklyn to see if he could identify the woman or any of the loot.

In a furnished room at the Congress street address about $3,000 worth of property was found by the searchers, of which Mr. Devereaux identified a breastpin set with fifty pearls, a pearl necklace spaced with amethysts, some silk goods and two receipts for jewelry that had been left at a jeweller's for remodelling. One of these receipts had been given by Tiffany & Co. for a ring valued at $1,000 and the other was for a diamond brooch. Mr. Devereaux then accompanied the detectives to the jail. When the young woman saw him she began to cry, and according to the detectives confessed that she was guilty of the theft. The detectives say that loot found in her rooms plus the value of the receipts will total $5,000.

Some of the property—a silver sugar bowl and cream pitcher—bore the initials "L. I. C. H.," which led the detectives to another discovery. It linked their prisoner with the night supervisor of nurses in the Long Island College Hospital who was discharged about a year ago for joy riding in the hospital ambulance with another nurse and two internes.

Miss Watson is a brunette, tall and prepossessing. Magistrate Harris in the Adams street court said he would have held her in nominal bail when she was arraigned for the theft of the shirtwaist if the detectives had not insisted that she was guilty probably of another and more serious offence. She was held in $500 bail and the police will ask to-day to have this increased.

When the young woman was arraigned on the shoplifting charge she was defended by Miss Amy Wren, who was so strongly convinced of her good character that she took the stand in her behalf. She said that she had known the prisoner for two years and had never known any ill of her.

Miss Watson is a native of Chicago, she says, and has relatives in Los Angeles.

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Easy to Reach from Anywhere — Lexington to 3d Ave — 59th to 60th Street — Convenient now to Everywhere.

ORIENTAL RUGS

You can depend upon the high quality of every rug in this great September sale. Some of the items:—

ANATOLIAN MATS, many different kinds, only five rugs to each customer and none to dealers. An extraordinary value at the remarkably low price of **95c**

PERSIAN HAMADANS AND CARABAUGHS, average size 3x4 ft. Values up to $12.00. Many different kinds to select from. Special at the extra low price of **$5.00**

$30, $40 AND $50 ORIENTAL RUGS, heavy, sturdy Moussouls, fine Irans, Silky brown and blue Beloochistan, heavy, firm Kazaks, in bold designs, soft and fine Shirvans and Daghestans, many rugs in the lot selling for less than domestic rugs. Sizes 3½ to 4½ feet wide by 6 to 9 feet long; extraordinary values at **$15.75**

ROYAL KAZAKS AND IRANS. Average size is 5 to 6 ft. wide by 8 to 11 ft. long. There are only two bales here, just received, and we are ready to dispose of them quickly. Values to $150.00; special ..... **$58 & $68**

SUPERB PERSIAN HALL RUNNERS, among which are Kirmanshah, Kurdistan, Feraghans and Iran runners, both modern and antique; sizes average from 2½ to 3½ ft. wide x 17 to 30 ft. long; values $100 to $500; at ..... **$58 to $195**

AFGHANISTAN AND KHIVA BOKHARAS. Hundreds of these rugs have already left the Bloomingdale Rug Store to grace the homes of new owners. Those that remain are offered for very much less than other stores ask. In the lot are both modern and antique rugs. Sizes average 6 to 8 feet wide by 8 to 11 feet long ..... **$50, $68, $79 & $95**

Exquisite Kirmanshahs in Room Sizes at these attractive prices:—

Value.	Size.	Sale Price.	Value.	Size.	Sale Price.	Value.	Size.	Sale Price.
$300	11.2 x 8.1	$150	$495	14.9 x 8.2	$248	$550	12.7 x 8.	$278
335	12.8 x 8.7	168	495	12.2 x 8.11	248	565	12.10 x 9.4	288
375	18.2 x 9.2	188	495	13.9 x 8.8	248	565	10.1 x 8.5	285
390	15.2 x 8.10	195	480	13.1 x 9.3	238	580	10.10 x 9	295
395	13.9 x 8.11	197	500	12.8 x 9.7	250	590	12.2 x 9.7	295
435	14.3 x 9.5	218	525	12.3 x 8.10	268	590	13.1 x 8.10	295
			525	13 x 9.8	268	590	13.2 x 8.9	295

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