

NO WORD FROM ENGLAND ON THE CANAL DISPUTE

"Official" Demand for Arbitration Denied in London and Washington.

ABUSE OF U. S. CONTINUES

State Department Officials Suspect British Bluster Is Political Game.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Reports from London this afternoon to the effect that the British Foreign Office officially denied having decided to demand arbitration of the Panama Canal controversy confirmed the suspicion of State Department officials that statements published here to that effect were not well founded on facts. Officials of the Department found it difficult to believe that the British Government would depart from its rigorous observance of the formalities in the conduct of foreign affairs, upon which it is always so insistent, by announcing a decision on the canal issue without first notifying the Government of the United States.

The fact that these Government officials received not one word from Great Britain indicating that that Government has arrived at a decision as to its course in the Panama Canal matter, as a matter of fact notice of such a decision is not expected here for several months or until about the time Congress is in session again. The expectation is based on speculation. The frank conversations between the State Department and Mr. Innes, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy, have not left the State Department wholly in the dark as to the purposes of the British Government.

The course of Great Britain in one respect, however, is causing a great deal of uneasiness and resentment here. Abovementioned is general in official quarters at the campaign of abuse of the President, the Government, the Congress and the people of the United States which is being pursued by the British press, although such abuse is clearly based upon a misrepresentation, or a misunderstanding of the facts, of which the British Government is perfectly well aware. It is felt that if the British Government does not wish in turn to arouse the indignation of the American people against Great Britain she will take steps to correct the misunderstanding of the canal situation which is being forced upon the English public and the European public as well.

There is a suspicion here that the British Government is playing a political game of its own at home and is encouraging a blustering attitude for political purposes. Those holding this theory believe that eventually either Great Britain will decide the case does not call for arbitration or that if arbitration is asked that demand will not be pressed upon this Government.

It is even suggested that the British Government later when the agitation has died down will take up the subject of discussion diplomatically with the United States and that there then will appear some other proposition acceptable to the United States which will not be pressed upon this Government.

Should, however, a demand for arbitration of the canal matter be received from Great Britain in the near future the case of the United States will be greatly delayed. When the issue arises if it does arise, this Government is prepared to act with much deliberation and take plenty of time in determining its course. There will be no decision until President Taft and his entire Cabinet are once more assembled in Washington.

SEES ANGLO-AMERICAN CLASH

German Authority on International Law Discusses Canal Law.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—Prof. Wilhelm Kaufmann of Berlin University, a distinguished authority on international law, in a leading editorial in the Tagblatt on the Panama Canal dispute says: "It is to the urgent interest of all seafaring nations that their representatives in the most energetic and most honorable manner that the canal law is a contradiction of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and also of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama of November 18, 1903, and is inadmissible under international law."

Prof. Kaufmann then compares the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with the Convention of 1903 and concludes that the latter is a modification of the former and that the latter is a modification of the former and that the latter is a modification of the former.

violating the former treaty is untenable in international law. The news from New York that the European criticism of the law and the President's message thereon is strongly presented and is changing American sentiment to the support of President Taft for signing it is attracting wide attention in Germany. This was foreseen by the Government official who on August 16 said in reference to the prospects of English papers in regard to the Panama Canal act: "It is only a matter of time until England with its many possessions will clash with the interests of the United States and will find that the American people will not always do what England wants. While drumming up the color for to come to the assistance of the mother country, the matter of naval supremacy, ostensibly because of the German danger, England also has her eye on the American market."

SUSPECT WOMAN'S WILL AND DEATH

Continued from First Page.

water. The woman on the houseboat heard no outcry. Mr. Gibson was rescued, but the rescuers were unable to get the woman. Her body was recovered later, after Mr. Gibson had returned to New York.

The Coroner of Orange county decided that the woman had come to her death by accidental drowning. The body was brought to the Erie terminal in Jersey City by an undertaker and a deputy sheriff. There Mr. Gibson took charge of it and burial was made in New York.

The will naming Mr. Gibson as executor was dated February 12, 1912, and was admitted to probate on August 3. In his petition to the Surrogate Mr. Gibson is alleged to have stated that Mrs. Szabo died in the county of New York, that the only heir was Petronella Menschik, the mother of the deceased, living in Vienna, and that Mrs. Szabo left no husband, child, father, mother or sister or issue of any deceased brother or sister.

In an affidavit relating to the transfer of Mrs. Szabo's estate, it is stated that Mrs. Szabo left no real estate and gave the value of her personal property as upward of \$2,000. Annexed to the petition for the probate of the will the investigators have found a paper purporting to be a waiver of citation of Petronella Menschik, the mother, dated July 21, 1912, and purporting to be acknowledged that day before Donald Lyons, a notary public in Kings county. The investigators have been told that a woman was introduced to the notary as Petronella Menschik, and that this woman, executed the instrument. Official information from the Austrian Government states that the mother died in Vienna in February, 1910, and it is stated by members of the family that the mother never visited America.

According to the information which was presented to the Surrogate today Mrs. Szabo was married to two brothers and three sisters, all citizens of Austria and none of them living in this country. A further statement contained in Mr. Gibson's affidavit that he is a resident of Brooklyn. The Surrogate has learned that the lawyer is a resident of Rutherford, N. J.

On these grounds the Surrogate will allege that the letters testamentary granted to Mr. Gibson were obtained by a false suggestion of a material fact, that the interests of the persons interested are not sufficiently secured and that the executor is a resident of this State and is not entitled to letters without giving a bond.

The savings bank accounts in the name of Rosa Moushik Szabo included accounts in the Greenwich Savings Bank and the American Savings Bank at 115 West Forty-second street and the Franklin Savings Bank at Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, where she had several trunks, also six, and that these were shipped to Rutherford, N. J., about July 2. Mrs. Szabo's furniture and other effects, these friends say, were in New York.

William M. Hoess, public administrator, was asked to assist the consulate in its investigation. Mr. Hoess reported a few days ago that he sent a representative to see Mr. Gibson at his office at Liberty street and that the representative was unable to see the lawyer or to find out in what office he was to be found. The man from the public administrator's office was told by Mr. Teichmann that Mrs. Szabo could not write. On the papers moving for letters testamentary the representative found the mother of Rosa M. Szabo signed as next of kin and waived her rights in the probate proceedings. The witnesses to the will were the mother of Mrs. Szabo, and Agnes T. Boyd of 81 West 177th street. The will was very short and merely stated that "after payment of all debts I give to my mother, Petronella Menschik, all property," and appointed Mr. Gibson as executor.

LONDON ENTHUSED BY NEW "WAR SCARE" PLAY

Firstnighters Wildly Cheer Sir Beerbohm Tree's Latest Production.

PLOT BASED ON HISTORY

Depicts Drake's Crushing of Spanish Armada, Applicable to Modern Times.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 3.—You may call it bombastic, it is. You may say it is full of claptrap, that cannot be contradicted, but all the same this "Drake" play, which Sir Beerbohm Tree put on tonight at His Majesty's Theatre is a very good play for Englishmen. What is more, its production was cunningly timed for a period when the country is in the throes of a poignant dispute as to the needs of the British navy.

The play is all about the Spanish war scare in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and not one word which the author, Louis N. Parker, puts in the mouth of his sailor hero or the Queen but might be applied, at least from the jingo viewpoint, to the Anglo-German situation today. The audience was a large one, and not only the pit and galleries but the stalls and boxes cheered and whooped at every opportunity and women split their white gloves applauding.

The play falls into the classification of histories. There is no plot and the main current shows how Sir Francis Drake first made himself a practical instrument of Queen Elizabeth's courage and patriotism, then built up England's sea power and crushed that of Spain in the defeat of the Armada. The scene wanders from Hampton court to Panama and back to Plymouth, thence to Terra del Fuogo and back to the English Channel and off St. Paul's cathedral. There is plenty of the bang of cannons, smoke and red fire, sword play and knifing, all culminating in a triumphant procession and services at St. Paul's, while trumpets blared and joybells chimed and the stage crowd shouted and kept strewing flowers before the hero.

The scenery was magnificent and the sea and battle effects very realistic. There was special music by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, professor of music at Cambridge University, which was admirably illustrative of the story. The cast was an excellent one. There were forty-eight speaking parts. Lynn Harding made a striking figure and won the house completely. Phyllis Nielsen-Terry was not only every inch a queen, but every inch Queen Elizabeth. Sir Beerbohm Tree, amid wild enthusiasm, made a speech at the close of the performance in which he said he was proud to be the author of the production, not only because it was good for the management but still more because it may help to keep alive patriotic fervor and England's sense of her position and duty on the sea, at which Lloyd George, who was in the audience and who is opposed to naval expansion, grinned contently.

BRAZIL'S GROWING PROSPERITY

Increase in American Capital Since 1909 is 4,527 Per Cent.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 3.—The enormous increase in foreign, especially in American, capital brought to Brazil between 1909 and 1911 is shown in a report prepared by the Minister of Agriculture. Two Brazilian and twenty-one foreign companies were authorized during the year 1909, nine Brazilian corporations and twenty-three foreign ones in 1910 and thirteen Brazilian firms and forty-three foreign ones in 1911.

FIRE IN FAMOUS CATHEDRAL

Crews From Gunboats Extinguished Flames in Edifice on Majorca.

PALMA, Island of Majorca, Spain, Sept. 3.—The altar in the San Bernardo chapel of the famous cathedral here has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 75,000 pesetas (\$15,000).

The crews of the gunboats in the harbor extinguished the flames, saving the cathedral. The Gothic cathedral at Palma was erected and dedicated to the Virgin by King James I. of Aragon as he called to the conquest of Majorca, but although founded in 1230 it was not finished until 1601.

Are Your Nerves In Good Order?

Has the strain of the Summer's heat and work left you in a rundown condition and but poorly prepared to go through the severe winter weather without danger of a breakdown? A rundown, nervous condition is evidence of a weakened system.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Prescribed by Physicians. Its effect on you will be promptly noticeable. Your appetite will be improved. The action of your stomach will be toned up. With improved appetite and digestion your whole system will receive more nourishment. Organic action will respond to the revivifying influence of nourishment and regularity. You will be able to forget your nerves and enjoy restful sleep.

YANKEE SONGS FOR BRITISH

American Music Publishers Plan Systematic Invasion.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 3.—American music publishers are about to begin a serious invasion of England. They have been very much disconcerted for a long time past over the treatment they have received in the English market and have now decided to combine and establish a clearing house in London to deal with the publications of all American houses. They will pool their expenses.

Experience has shown that running a London branch is a big proposition. Several publishers accordingly were forced to arrange with English publishers to act as agents for them in the United Kingdom. These agents always had the right of selecting whatever they chose from an American publisher's stock. It was natural that they have only taken successful issues that did not need advertising. Thus the business has been far more profitable to the London middleman than to the American publisher.

SWITZERLAND GREETES KAISER

President Forrer and Other Officials Receive Emperor at Bern.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERNE, Sept. 3.—The Kaiser arrived at Zurich this afternoon and was received by President Forrer and other high officials. There was great public enthusiasm during his progress to Zurich from the frontier and his entrance into this country resembled a triumphal procession. This reflected the gratification of the people over the visit and the friendly relations with Germany. This feeling is voiced by the leading newspapers, which devote columns to the event.

Emperor William's time will be spent mostly in watching the maneuvers of the Swiss army which began today in the mountainous country west of St. Gall. The weather has been bad for a long time and continues rainy. Five of the most exalted German officers, including Count von Waldsee, will accompany the Kaiser through the maneuvers. About forty other foreign officers will attend the tactics.

MONUMENT LOST AT SEA

Steamship Carrying French Memorial Founders—Sculptor Aboard.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—According to a despatch from Copenhagen received here the steamship Kursk has foundered with the French granite monument to Napoleon's troops who fell there in 1812. It is believed the sculptor Besenval was aboard the lost vessel. The memorial was to have been erected at the forthcoming Russian celebration of the centenary of the event, for which numbers of Russian troops are assembling in readiness for the arrival of the czar and his family. A despatch from the French Government is already at St. Petersburg to attend the ceremonies.

CHINESE DEFEAT MONGOLIANS

Vanquished Lose 1,000 Killed in Engagement Near Tonkin-fu.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PEKIN, Sept. 3.—Gen. Chao Erh-shun of Manchuria telegraphs to the Government that Gen. Chang Cholin attacked a large force of Mongolians near Tonkin-fu, defeating them after a twelve hours engagement. The Mongolians lost 1,000 killed and 700 were taken prisoners. The Chinese captured five guns and much ammunition. Reinforcements are being hurried from the northern part of Chili province to Mukden and Kirin.

The Japanese legation here officially denies that Japan is contemplating any encroachments in Manchuria or is impeding China's action against the Mongolians in Tonkin-fu.

CORSETS PREVENT DISEASE

Such is Opinion of German Professors After Research.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Two grave medical professors Hirschfeld and Loewy, after their advocacy of the use of corsets as it goes it is wholly correct, for they have satisfied themselves that corsets may be preventives of disease in the possessors of "paralytic thorax" who are particularly prone to consumption.

The professors reached this opinion through exhaustive experiments with respiration aided by the X-rays. They say, however, that if the disease has already developed the corsets are harmful.

MEXICAN SITUATION SERIOUS

Americans in Cananea Reported to Be in Peril.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Brig-Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, whom Major-General Wood sent to Arizona recently, to examine into the border situation, reported to the War Department today that the situation south of the Arizona line is critical. Gen. Schuyler reports that the American colony at Cananea, numbering about 2,000, is in a precarious situation. The Mexican rebels have fled to Nogales, while the rebels are reported to be advancing upon the city. Arms and ammunition are scarce among the foreign colony, it is understood. Gen. Schuyler believes, however, that there is no use in sending any more United States troops to the border and the War Department coincides with this view.

The Mexican Government, according to the War Department advice, is most seriously misinformed regarding the gravity of the situation in the northern Sonora. It is affording absolutely no protection for the towns of Nacoziari, Cananea or El Tigre, all of which are being menaced by the rebels. The Federals evacuated Ojinaga last night upon hearing of the approach of a rebel force and the civil guard threw their arms into the river and fled to "Presidio" Tex. where about 500 others have taken refuge.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE

CHRISTIANIA—After a long and perilous journey Dr. William S. Bruce, the Scotch explorer, and a companion, who had been exploring Spitzbergen, reached Advent Bay. There they were rescued by a steamship. POBEN—As the result of eating poisonous fungi for mushrooms seven persons are dead and many are suffering. The victims were members of two families which have been virtually destroyed. BERLIN—Capt. Spellerin, a Swiss aviator, reached home some time ago after a successful flight over the Alps from Untermythen after crossing the Alps from Untermythen in a balloon. He reached a maximum altitude of 17,000 feet.

U. S. BLUEJACKETS MAN ALL TRAINS TO MANAGUA

Communication Completely Established Between Nicaraguan Capital and Coast.

SUFFERING AT GRENADA

Condition There Growing Worse—Rebel General's Stronghold Is Near By.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The railroad from Corinto to Managua has been opened by the American marines and bluejackets in Nicaragua and communication established between the capital and the coast for the first time in several weeks. This gratifying news, received today at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Southerland, in command of the American forces in Nicaragua, tended to relieve considerably the anxiety of the Government officers regarding the situation in that republic. Major Butler, with a small force, left Leon yesterday and succeeded in arriving at Managua. All trains on the railroad are now manned by American bluejackets, and the railway is under the able management of American naval officers. Small forces have been stationed in the cities along the line of the road from Corinto to Managua to prevent any destruction of railroad property by rebels or others.

Col. Pendleton, who is arriving at Corinto today with 750 marines on board the California, will start with his command for Managua tomorrow. He will arrive at the capital on Thursday. He will then have in Managua a total force of 1,150 men.

With this ample force he will proceed to open the railroad further, from Managua to Granada, its terminus. Granada is on the shores of Lake Nicaragua and is the head of all lake communication. Between Managua and Granada is the city of Masaya, a stronghold of Gen. Mena. San Juan del Sur, the cable station, is also in possession of the American forces, thus completing the chain of strategic points in the lines of communication.

Commander Washington, on board the Denver at San Juan del Sur, reports that all is quiet there.

Advices received from Minister Wetzel today indicate that conditions in Granada are more shocking and constantly growing worse. This city has been held by the rebel forces since the beginning of the revolution. It is stated that through a system of terrorization imposed by Gen. Mena, who controls the fort and all military supplies, the people are being reduced to a condition of great suffering.

The Minister reports that the members of the Cartago peace commission have abandoned their efforts to bring about an armistice and are leaving Nicaragua. The President has absolutely refused to consent to an armistice agreement because Mena promptly violated a previous armistice arranged through the Minister from Salvador. The Nicaraguan Government has sent a detachment of troops to Matagalpa, where the Americans and other foreigners were reported in danger.

NO MORE MARINES TO BE SENT

Conference With Taft To-day Regarding Situation in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Upon the return of President Taft to Washington tomorrow Huntington Wilson, acting Secretary of State, will lay before Mr. Taft the latest developments of the situation in Nicaragua, Mexico and Cuba. It is also believed likely that the Panama Canal controversy with Great Britain will be discussed, although the State Department has not received any communication from the British Government in the last week or so.

The great improvement in the Nicaraguan situation, where American marines have accomplished the unique and important task of reopening railroad and telegraphic communications, makes it appear unlikely that the President will be asked to order more American forces to Nicaragua. It is believed that the fighting is over and there is little danger of any serious trouble. Concentration of the efforts of the American forces on relieving the suffering in the Nicaraguan cities is expected to follow soon.

It is believed probable that some arrangement will be made for a reply to the message of President Gomez, President Taft in regard to the Gibson incident.

No new phase of the Mexican situation, admittedly about as bad as it can well be, has arisen since the return of Taft to the city and no departure from the present policy is expected to result from tomorrow's conference.

LEON HOSTILE TO MARINES

Outbreak Against American Troops Prevented With Difficulty.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. COLON, R. P., Sept. 3.—A small force of American marines sent upon another expedition to Leon, Nicaragua, was welcomed there with a show of hostility, and only stern measures taken by the rebel leaders prevented an outbreak against the United States troops. News of this effect reached here today.

Insurrection activities are confined to the interior.

ENSIGN TO WED IN ENGLAND

Nelson W. Pickering Will Marry Daughter of British Officer.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 3.—The engagement of Ensign Nelson Winslow Pickering of the United States Navy to Miss Amy Drury, daughter of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the English army, has been announced. The marriage will take place in October.

Ensign Pickering was graduated from Annapolis in 1904. His present duty is instructor in the Bureau of Ordnance.

GOMEZ APOLOGIZES TO GIBSON

President's Secretary Calls on American Charge in Havana.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Yesterday's adjourned meeting of all the diplomats here in regard to the assault on Mr. Gibson, the American Charge d'Affaires, was concluded this evening. A result of an official statement was given out as to the conclusions reached. It is safe to presume that the meeting resolved to send a joint note asking the Cuban Foreign Office what measures have been taken for the safety of diplomatists, especially in view of the incendiary attitude of the newspapers. The German, British, Spanish and French Ministers have claims to press against Cuba and naturally would like to know if their lives are to be in jeopardy if they present them.

Senor Ramirez, secretary to President Gomez, visited Mr. Gibson this afternoon and expressed the President's sorrow over the attack on the American official by the Reporter Maza. A committee of the Veterans Association, who sent a cablegram to President Taft this afternoon denouncing the assault on Mr. Gibson, will visit the latter tomorrow to express their sorrow at the attack and reprobation of the man who committed the assault.

All but two of the newspapers have ceased their attacks on the attitude of the American Government, the strong position taken by the State Department at Washington having frightened both the newspapers and the Government. El Dia, the leading Conservative organ, criticizes President Gomez for his despatch to President Taft, saying it should have been sent much sooner and should have been more spontaneous. Instead of waiting until the Cuban Executive was frightened. The fact is, President Gomez has been very indifferent about the matter from the first.

Reports are coming in of political fights at many places. At Mariel this afternoon a fight over the coming Presidential election resulted in one Liberal being killed and two Conservatives wounded. The man who was killed was shot five times in a regular street battle.

13 PERISH OFF CAPE HORN

Welsh Town Hears of Loss in July of Sailing Ship.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 3.—A thrilling story of the sufferings of the crew of the Carnarvon sailing vessel Criochri Castle, which was sunk off Cape Horn in July, has reached Wales. The vessel's rudderpost gave way and damaged the ship to such an extent that she had to be abandoned. Capt. Thomas and his wife and their four-year-old son, the second officer and thirteen of the crew took to the lifeboat. The first and third officers and five of the crew took to a smaller boat. The latter disappeared during the night the ship was abandoned and was never seen again.

That same night Capt. Thomas was washed out of the lifeboat, but his wife gripped him by his clothes and held on until two of the crew came to her assistance and dragged him back. Three of the crew died during the night and seven others before they reached land together perished.

The sufferings of the survivors in the winter seas off the Horn were terrible. The boat leaked all the time and the cold was intense. They became weaker every day. Finally they sighted Cape Pembroke lighthouse on July 22 and were able to get near enough to catch ropes thrown by the lighthouse keeper and his assistants. This was about all they possibly could do and the effort left every one of the shipwrecked people exhausted. Some of them were completely helpless and had to be dragged out of the boat. The clothes had to be cut off the six dead men. The second officer soon died and the bodies of the others are in a critical condition.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and their child are recovering.

SUFFRAGISTS STILL PUMP FED

Viceroy of Ireland Won't Treat Them as Ordinary Prisoners.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—The Viceroy of Ireland has refused to comply with the demand of the Irish suffragettes to treat Mrs. Evans and Miss Leigh, who were sentenced to five years imprisonment for attempting to burn the Theatre Royal, as ordinary prisoners. He has written a letter to the signers of the memorial which was presented to him recently in which he says he has not the power to interfere in a case where the penalty is penal servitude.

He says that pump feeding of the women was reluctantly resorted to after the prisoners had refused food and drink for several days. The physicians decided then that this method was absolutely necessary in order to save their lives.

The Viceroy points out that the prisoners can terminate the pump feeding as soon as they like, but if they persist in refusing food, the only alternative outside of pump feeding are to allow them to die or release them. He has not the power to release them, and the authorities are doing the only possible thing to prevent their death. The prisoners, he says, cannot be allowed to fix the terms of their imprisonment by refusing to eat.

NO REPLY TO TIBETAN NOTE

Great Britain's Demands to China Still Unanswered.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.—The intercourse of the Chinese with the Tibetans is being closely watched by British officials on the frontier of Tibet. To-day they refused at Darjiling to permit the passage across the Tibetan border of a mission claiming to represent the Chinese republic. It is believed the members of the mission are Mongolians whose object is to arrange an alliance between Mongolia and Tibet.



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If it is already there, in your living room or in your hall—a genuine rug comrade which FITS its place and your frame of mind, we congratulate you.

If it is still to be purchased—if your new decorations call for new rug character—we ask you to consider WILD'S ORIENTALS.

They have been selected by us from almost countless collections, in order that every individual Wild's Oriental may represent the best character of its class and size.

We know the changed size-requirements of the modern home and our selections are always made with this in mind.

During the Summer the Wild collection—already the largest in America—has been gradually added to, until we believe that every possible requirement in size, price and color may be met.

Architects and decorators are constantly coming to this collection for sizes and QUALITIES IN SIZES which positively cannot be obtained in any other American establishment.

We are in position to send an expert to your home, within reasonable distance of New York, to survey your rooms and furnishings—to assist you in determining the character of rugs, the sizes and the precise color tone demanded.

For this there is no charge—no obligation to buy.

We prefer you to examine the full Wild assortment beforehand—where you may learn to appreciate that in the case of a \$100 Persian rug of modern weave or a \$10,000 antique, a great service in selection has been performed for you in advance.

You will then more thoroughly understand that the rug house which goes with correct understanding into the confusion and changing conditions of the Eastern world for the BEST EXAMPLES ONLY of all weaves is entitled to your patronage.

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