

BATTLESHIPS' PARADE PAST TAFT; ON TO SEA

Greatest Fleet Salutes Commander in Chief and Passes Out of the Hudson.

NORTH RIVER DESERTED

Excursion Steamers and Merchant Craft in Holiday Garb.

President Taft stood on the bridge of the Mayflower as she lay at anchor in the upper bay yesterday morning and watched the proudest fleet ever assembled under the Stars and Stripes pass out to sea.

The fleet had stripped off the holiday dress of signal flags with which it greeted Mr. Taft on Monday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Mayflower, followed by the Dolphin, with Secretary of the Navy Meyer on board, took up its position near Ellis Island ready for the review.

Meanwhile up the river the battleships, hove short at their anchors, were waiting the signal from the Connecticut, flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.

The merchant vessels lying at the Hoboken and New York piers dressed ship in honor of the review, and the shores were bright with color when the brisk southwest wind pushed the smoke aside and gave the sun a chance.

The excursion fleet that hovered around the Mayflower was also decked in multi-colored flags and even a hard working old three-masted schooner near by exhausted her flag locker to pretty up for the occasion.

At 11:44 o'clock the Mayflower's crew stiffened to attention and the Connecticut, flying Rear Admiral Osterhaus's blue pennant and the white flag of the guiding ship, surged out of the upriver murk.

From her port side came a cloud of smoke and then, what seemed a long time afterward, the sharp bark of the saluting gun.

Next came the first division battleships following the lead of Rear Admiral Fisk's flagship, the Florida, which with the Utah, next in line, was Uncle Sam's biggest at the review last year.

Salute was overlapping salute now as each ship paid its respects to the President with twenty-one guns.

Among the salutes found in the crowd were a powder horn and a "petticoat" torch, both well preserved.

Next came the second division battleships following the lead of Rear Admiral Winslow's flagship, the Virginia, leading the third division battleships, the Rhode Island, New Jersey and Georgia.

Another red flag with two white stars announced the fourth division, headed by Rear Admiral Fletcher on the Wisconsin, followed by the Ohio and Idaho.

Next there slipped out of the smoke the armored cruisers, the two from Massachusetts, the two from Maine and the two from Vermont.

That was the end of the active fighting fleet. But President Taft, who on Monday had had some nice things to say about the naval militia, waited until the fleet was within range of the batteries.

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There followed sixteen long lying torpedo boats led by the Tingley, and then the mine ship San Francisco, the torpedo planter Montgomery and the scout cruisers Baltimore, Salem, Birmingham and Chester.

Next there slipped out of the smoke the non-submerging torpedo boats, while the crews kept a precarious footing and regardless of wet feet stood at attention.

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rolling along. She was hardly in the water when the tug motorboats and bigger river craft paid her respectful respect, breaking through the lines as soon as the naval militia boats had passed and swarming about the Mayflower.

Not all of the Atlantic fleet went out to sea and shortly after the review the destroyers came trooping back up the North River, each ship keeping column and the monitor manning the sides as they passed.

At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon they will be taken on an automobile trip from Washington Square to 15th street, up Riverside drive and back by way of Central Park.

The delegates will see the performance of the Hippodrome which will be given at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

At 9 o'clock Friday morning they will board the steamer Hendrick Hudson at the Battery and make a trip around the harbor.

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SULZER LAUDS FREE PRESS AT CLUB DINNER

Could Not Have a Free Country Without Newspaper Publicity, He Says.

FRIENDS AMONG WRITERS

Candidate Promises No Curtailment Freedom of the Press if Elected.

William Sulzer dined with his fellow members of the Press Club last night and told them that liberty would not long survive the loss of a free press.

There are three acts. The capture of the island of Guam in the Spanish American War, the meeting of the peace commission, senate chamber, Washington, and marine scenes lead up to the dream of universal peace.

Henriette Wakefield, Thomas Hardie, Ruth Thorp and Frank Pollock are in the cast.

The attachment was served at once on James P. Silo, who began an auction sale of bric-a-brac, tapestries and other art objects and furniture.

When Mr. Macaulay finished his introduction to Mr. Sulzer the diners got to their feet and shouted assurances to him that he need not be afraid about next November.

Mr. Sulzer in the course of his speech said: "I have been in public life for nearly a quarter of a century, practically half my life, and during all that time my closest friends and most intimate associates have been newspaper men."

Without a free press we could not have a free country. The fierce light of newspaper publicity beating on the evils of the times will dissipate them just as surely as the morning sun dissipates the mists of night.

Augustus Thomas said that William Sulzer had worked up to the Governorship and that the best that this State could offer was none too good for him.

When I went to show a Syracuse and asked him for his bill of health, said Mr. Thomas, "I received a piece of paper with his record printed upon it and I may tell you that it was an embarrassment of riches."

Mr. Ridder told of the Sulzer record in the Legislature, the other articles and the word in more than one sense.

JACK'S HEAD WAITER SUES

Ex-Senator Smith's Son Gave Bad Check, Says Hall.

James Smith 3d, son of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., and president of the firm of J. H. Halsey & Smith, Ltd., leather manufacturers of Newark, is defendant in two suits in that city.

James Hall, who is mentioned as head waiter in Jack's restaurant in New York, is instituting the other action, and demands \$250.

It was after Mrs. White went to Chicago and looked up the Maloney divorce case that she filed her action.

Charlotte Walker Testifies Against Young Frenchman.

Paul Renaud, the young Frenchman who invaded the bedroom of Mrs. Charlotte Walker last Sunday morning and was caught after a chase up the fire escape by Mrs. Walker's husband, Eugene Walker, and Col. William Gage, was held yesterday in \$500 bail each on two charges by Judge McQuada in the Harlem police court.

The charges are unlawful entry and breach of the peace. Mrs. Walker told the jury that she had been in bed when she was awakened by a man who ran up the fire escape when she screamed.

MAN IN ACTRESS' BEDROOM HELD

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THE TOURISTS.

MOONSETTERS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Miss Clara Morrison are making elaborate preparations for the mammoth game of tag in which they hope on October 26 to clean up at least \$50,000.

THE DOVE OF PEACE STAGED

Walter Damrosch and Wallace Irwin's New Comic Opera.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Walter Damrosch and Wallace Irwin's new comic opera, "The Dove of Peace," had its premiere at the Lyric tonight, and although rather long was well received.

There are three acts. The capture of the island of Guam in the Spanish American War, the meeting of the peace commission, senate chamber, Washington, and marine scenes lead up to the dream of universal peace.

Henriette Wakefield, Thomas Hardie, Ruth Thorp and Frank Pollock are in the cast.

SHERIFF FINDS AUCTION IN MRS. WHITE'S HOUSE

The Chewing Gum Man's Wife, Though in Europe, Was Selling Art Works.

On the ground that Mrs. Helen Sheldon White, wife of William J. White, ex-Congressman from Ohio, and head of the "chewing gum trust," has left her private residence at 147 Riverside Drive, corner of Eighty-seventh street, for the purpose of defrauding her creditors, and that she does not intend to return, an attachment against her property was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The attachment was served at once on James P. Silo, who began an auction sale of bric-a-brac, tapestries and other art objects and furniture.

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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The first savings bank of which we have authentic knowledge was established in England in 1801. The first to be chartered in America was started in Philadelphia in 1816, the second in Boston in 1817 and the third in New York in 1819.

Regardless of the primary purposes of the founders, these institutions have in their results outgrown their early character, says John J. Puley in the United States Inventor. To-day they take their proud place in the front rank of the monetary powers of the country.

Four and one-quarter billions of dollars is on deposit among the savings banks of the United States. The number of such banks at present is estimated at about 2,000, the amount on deposit \$4,250,000,000 and the number of depositors about 9,800,000, or practically 10 per cent. of the entire population of the United States.

These \$4,250,000,000 of savings bank deposits was distributed as follows: Six New England States \$1,375,000,000 Eastern States (New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey) 1,980,000,000 Southern States 45,000,000 Middle West States 280,000,000 Western States 15,000,000 Pacific States 395,000,000

Total \$4,250,000,000

These statistics show that 80 per cent. of all the deposits are in the Eastern banks and 20 per cent. scattered over a vast territory, thus demonstrating that adequate facilities are not provided for a large portion of our people in the State of New York, with its most carefully guarded savings bank law, 40 per cent. of the savings of the people of the United States is deposited.

This important fact is due to the confidence inspired by a good law faithfully executed. The significance of this fact is accentuated by the realization that about one-fifth of the wealth of the Union and not quite one-twelfth of the voting population are in New York State.

Massachusetts ranks next to New York in excellence of statutory provisions relating to savings institutions, and as a result of the confidence thereby inspired such banks in that State hold one-fifth of the savings of all the savings deposits in the banks of the United States.

The people of New York and Massachusetts have on deposit in savings banks something more than 40 per cent. of all the savings of the country.

In the eastern section of the United States almost every person has a savings account. In the middle West and far Western States probably one in 500 of the population has a savings bank book.

The tendency to thrift as exhibited by savings bank deposits among the working classes is far more marked in the United States than in Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary or France. For instance, in the United States in 1908 there were \$3,660,000,000 in savings banks, and the average deposit was \$420.

In 1905 Germany had about \$3,016,000,000 of savings deposits and an average deposit of \$168. In Austria-Hungary in 1906 there were \$1,006,000,000 and an average deposit of \$191; in the United Kingdom in 1907 deposits of \$1,020,000,000 and an average of \$82; and in France \$921,000,000 of deposits averaging \$74 to the account.

In twenty years the number of savings institutions in the United States increased from 801 to 1,433 and the number of depositors from 3,500,000 to 9,700,000; the amount of deposits from \$1,364,000,000 to \$4,250,000,000 and the average individual deposit from \$391 to \$432.

The very fact that in France the savings bank figures do not show the thrift of the industrious small man is coming to have significance here. The Frenchman's ability to buy not only Government but other securities in small denominations has a tremendous effect upon the investment tendencies of that nation. The cab driver in Paris is as likely to own a railway bond as to have a savings bank account.

When American railways of the first rank place bonds in France the bonds for foreign consumption are issued in \$100 equivalents, while at home as yet only a comparatively few bonds of real security with proper safeguards may be had in small enough denominations to be available for the poor man's savings. But right here lies a menace to the continued aggregate strength of the savings banks in the continued search of the great concentrated moneyed interests of the country for new resources to tap.

In the very size of savings deposits—four and one-quarter billions of dollars—lies an element of financial possibility which they might begin to attract to an extent that would draw the savings of the poor to the financial centers at the expense of the industrial uses of the land in the localities where the savings funds are amassed slowly from the earnings of the thrifty poor. To-day only a portion of these funds are put directly into use by the savings institutions—finds its way into railway investment. A great work has been done in the United States by these banks of the people by investing in Federal, State, city, county, town or school district bonds and in real estate mortgage loans. And the continuance of this work is needed in the future.

POLICE GUARD CHURCH WEDDING

Threat to Blow Up Building if Troutmann Married Miss Stroffeld.

As a result of a threat to blow up and set fire to the German Lutheran Church of Stapleton, Staten Island, last night while a wedding was being performed, the pastor, the Rev. Frederic Sutter, had the building guarded inside and out by a number of policemen and detectives.

While no attempt was made to carry out the threat, every precaution was taken to prevent one.

The wedding was that of Miss Bertha Stroffeld, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stroffeld of Meserole street, New Brighton, and Henry Troutmann of Clinton.

About a week ago Miss Stroffeld began to receive threatening letters. They were written on plain white paper and unsigned. She showed them to her fiancé and her parents, and while they were very much alarmed they did not notify the police.

A few hours before the time set for the wedding the Rev. Mr. Sutter received a letter which threatened to blow up his church during the marriage ceremony.

Henry Troutmann declares that he has no enemies and knows of no reason why such letters should be sent to them and the pastor of the church.

HARD TO IDENTIFY

A One Legged Stranger in Whose One Leg is the Average.

One legged men proved a source of some annoyance yesterday to Deputy Sheriff Beere. The deputy was sent to 453 East 114th street with an order from City Court Justice Lynch directing that Giuseppe Rao, who keeps a saloon there, be brought before him for contempt in supplementary proceedings.

Beere was told that he could identify Rao easily because he had only one leg. When Beere got to the place he found a one legged man and started to take him into custody when another one legged man walked in. Beere was trying to figure out which was Rao when a third entered the door. When Beere had made up his mind that he would have to call for help in picking out the right man a fourth wooden leg came in the door.

The deputy then got some one to identify Rao and found out that the place was the headquarters of the Italian one legged fraternity of the city.

When Rao was taken to court he paid the judgment and then returned to his companions.

LEFT 30 CENTS AND SKIPPED.

Mrs. Weaver Says Husband Abandoned Her—Wants Alimony.

Mrs. Florence Shortle Weaver asked Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday for \$100 a week alimony pending a suit for separation from Deane Larabee Weaver, an employe of the banking firm of Speer, Trask & Co. She says her husband has an income of \$250 a week.

Mrs. Weaver was 17 years old when on Thanksgiving Day, 1910, she ran away to Waterbury, N. Y., and was married to Weaver, a son of Bishop Thomas S. Weaver. She was abandoned on September 1 last, she asserts, when her husband left 30 cents in pocket and a note for \$100.

Weaver submitted to the court several letters her husband wrote her from Long Beach last summer, telling of actresses he had met there and saying that Miss Edith Talaferro had taken him on automobile rides and been especially kind to him.

Mrs. Weaver told the court that her husband's family had refused to receive her and that he had promised if they did not she would provide a home for her. The couple lived in a flat at 111 Manhattan avenue for three days and then her husband left her, she said.

THE ETOR JURY COMPLETED.

Trial of I. W. W. Leaders on Murder Charge Will Begin To-day.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 15.—The jury for the trial of Etor, Giovanni and Caruso, the I. W. W. leaders accused in connection with the killing of Anna Lopez during a strike riot at Lawrence last winter, was completed to-day.

The last three jurors were John W. Carter, Newburyport driver; George C. Edmunds, an Amesbury lamp worker, and Edward J. Martin, a Salem carpenter.

When the jury had been seated Judge Quinn addressed them as to their duties and privileges and tomorrow morning District Attorney Attwill will make the opening address for the Government.

The District Attorney moved to-day that the jury be taken to view the scene of the alleged murder in Lawrence, but Judge Quinn intimated that he might sustain objections of counsel for the defence and District Attorney Attwill withdrew his motion.

Motorcyclist Hits Wagon, Is Killed.

IRIACA, Oct. 15.—While driving a motorcycle to his home in Danby John Beers, 17 years old, was killed to-day when he collided with a team and wagon on the road from this city. The horses ran away and buried Fulkerson, the driver, under the load of vegetables.

NAB SOCIALIST MAYOR FOR SPEECH TO STRIKERS

Lunn of Schenectady and Two Comrades Jailed at Little Falls, N. Y.

ON TRIAL FOR LOITERING

City Head Denounces Officials, and Has His Own Cross-Examiner.

Utica, Oct. 15.—George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, was arrested in Little Falls this afternoon, for trying to address strikers at the knitting mills.

Charles A. Mullen, Mayor Lunn's Commissioner of Public Works, and the Rev. Robert A. Bakeman, ex-member of his cabinet, were arrested with him.

For four hours the three men were locked up at Little Falls police headquarters. Late this afternoon they were arraigned in the municipal court and all three demanded immediate trial.

Mayor Lunn was placed on trial but at 8:30 o'clock to-night, the case being unfinished, the Schenectady Executive and his two companions were freed on their own recognizances until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Mayor Lunn's trial will be resumed. They are technically charged with loitering.

Before a large crowd of strikers the Rev. Mr. Bakeman had launched into a vigorous speech in which he attacked their employers and corporations in general. Chief of Police Long ordered him to desist and threatened him with arrest if he did not. At this moment Mayor Lunn and Mr. Mullen appeared, told Bakeman that it was beyond the power of police to interfere with free speech and advised him to go on. Chief Long ordered Mayor Lunn and Mullen to move along. There was a sharp discussion. Chief Long placed the three under arrest and escorted them to police headquarters, while a mob of strikers trailed at their heels.

Lunn was highly indignant at his arrest and berated the Little Falls police and other city authorities in vigorous language. With his companions he was placed under lock and key and at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon was arraigned in the Municipal Court to answer the charge of loitering.

The three men pleaded not guilty and Attorney Barry of Schenectady, whom he had summoned by telegraph, demanded trial. Chief Long and two other policemen were sworn against the prisoners, Mayor Lunn conducting the cross-examination of the witnesses.

The Schenectady Executive interspersed his questioning of the policemen with speeches in defence of socialist theories. The examination of the policemen was completed at 6:30 o'clock this evening and adjournment was then taken until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Mayor Lunn announced in court that he would not appear for trial and he predicted complete vindication for himself and his companions.

Following their release the prisoners left for Schenectady. Before their departure, however, Mayor Lunn in a statement to a crowd of spectators severely criticised conditions in the Little Falls police headquarters, where he had been confined.

Furniture for the Modern Apartment House

THE effective furnishing of the Dining Room of the modern Apartment House requires, maybe, care and consideration, but it presents no insuperable difficulties.

Furniture designed with the especial purpose of harmonizing with its architectural surroundings, however ornate these may be, can readily be selected from among our Reproductions of the English and French Furniture of the 17th and 18th Centuries.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company

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