COLONEL COMES OUT FLATLY FOR BACON

Gives as Reason Calder's Disapproval of Universal Military Training.

ISSUE NOW CLEAR CUT

Politicians Unable to Predict Effect of Roosevelt's 11th Hour Action.

Reconsidering his determination not to take a hand in the Bacon-Calder contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, Col. Theodore Roosevelt came out yesterday flatly for Mr. Bacon.

His reason for so doing, he explained, was because Calder at a meeting in the Twenty-ninth District Republican Club on Friday night had disapproved of the principle of universal military training, which Mr. Roosevelt believes, with Mr. Bacon, to be vital at this hour.

The Roosevelt statement was the sensation in political circles yesterday. Before announcing his candidacy a month ago Mr. Bacon laid the matter before his friend, Col. Roosevelt, and was told by the latter to go ahead. But Col. Roosevelt at the same time told Mr. Bacon, and reiterated it on several subsequent occasions, that he had made it a rule in this campaign not to interfere in Republican primary contests.

Roosevelt's Statement.

The Roosevelt statement of yesterday said:

Mr. Bacon has come out squarely for universal military service and Mr. Calder against it. This raises what I regard as a vital issue of principle, an issue which accordingly as it is now decided one way or the other may mean within a very few years whether the next generation of Americans is to walk with heads held high before the world or with heads bent by crushing disgrace and disaster.

I have studiously refrained from taking any part in the primary campaign, but when this issue is raised with such clearness and emphasis it is impossible for me, holding the convictions I do, not to support Mr. Bacon. I suppose it is too late for my support to be of use to him; but when this vital issue is raised in good faith and is the one real issue between the two candidates I am bound by every consideration of patriotism and public duty to support Mr. Bacon.

This issue relates to the most important plank in the platforms of the two candidates and puts them in sharp and thorough going opposition on a matter literally vital to the welfare of the Republic.

Calder promptly accepted the challenge of the Roosevelt-Bacon combination to make the issue before the voters universal military service.

Calder's Reply.

He issued this in reply to the Colonel's statement:

Col. Roosevelt says he must support Mr. Bacon because Mr. Bacon is for universal military service and I am not. If universal military service means anything it means compulsory service—that all men must give a portion of each year (between the ages of 18 and 45) to military service. I do not believe all men should be compelled each year to render military service whether our country is at war or peace.

My stand regarding military service is clear and unequivocal. I have announced it repeatedly in my speeches and have printed it in all my literature. I have not changed front on this question. What I have stood for always I stand for to-day. My position has been plain and well known at all times.

I stand for a big, efficient navy, an efficient army of a quarter of a million men, and a system of training young men in times of peace which shall be a basis for whatever service, military or civil, is needed in time of war.

Let the people of this State show by their votes on primary day whether they desire compulsory military service and whether they are in favor of conscription.

There was not a politician anywhere yesterday who could predict with any degree of certainty the effect of Col. Roosevelt's eleventh hour statement on the Senatorial contest, which has grown hotter and hotter as it has neared the close. If it should succeed in bringing to the polls to-day vast numbers of voters who ordinarily do not take the trouble to participate in primary contests the feeling is that Bacon may come out the winner. If the voting is confined, however, largely to the regular crowd, controlled for the most part by organization leaders, most of whom are for Calder, the latter's chances are by far the better.

Job Hedges's Views.

But with the Colonel now focusing attention on the question of universal military training, an entirely new issue in politics, nobody can tell what will happen. While this issue had been one of the planks in Mr. Bacon's personal platform, it was not brought sharply to the fore until Col. Roosevelt's action.

Job E. Hedges, Bacon's campaign manager, estimated yesterday that about 225,000 votes would be cast, and that Mr. Bacon's chances largely depended on the vote in this city. Mr. Bacon, he said, had been aggressively opposed in Manhattan, one of the reasons assigned being that if nominated he would follow the example of Mr. Root and give so much time to the duties of the Senate that he would not have opportunity to engage in a continual quest for patronage.

It was also contended that his canvass was an attack on the organization. All of this Mr. Hedges characterizes as "bunk." It was entirely a question, he insisted, as to which was the better qualified for the office and would give the better aid to the State and national tickets.

Say Bankers Aid Bacon.

From Calder headquarters there was issued last night a statement charging that large financial interests in this city were bringing influence to bear on up-State bankers to get out votes for Bacon. In connection with this there was exhibited a letter of introduction signed by President Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, addressed to the cashier of the National Bank of Cohoes, bespeaking consideration for "Mr. P. C. McDonnell, who visits your town in the interests of Robert Bacon, who is a candidate for United States Senator."

The Calder people charged that this was one of a number of similar letters sent out through the State because of Mr. Bacon's former partnership in the Morgan firm. The statement added:

"Bacon's candidacy has assumed a sinister importance as he has declared himself decidedly unneutral, and in former speeches advocated the United States entering the war. These financial interests are using every means to defeat Calder, and have joined up with the Barnes faction in the Republican party in the effort to capture the Senatorship. Roosevelt's advocacy of Bacon at this time comes with peculiar significance."

Mr. Bacon, when shown Mr. Calder's statement late last night, said:

"Mr. Calder's statements that universal military service means that 'all men must give a portion of each year between the ages of 18 and 45 to military service' and that 'all men should be compelled each year to render military service whether our country is at war or peace,' are not in accordance with the facts.

"Universal military service in time of war is and should be obligatory. Details of a possible law providing for universal military training in time of peace are contained in a bill recently introduced by Senator Chamberlain, but I believe that the simpler form of the bill drafted by Col. Mosely, after consultation with many of the officers of the War College and the General Staff, is more satisfactory.

"This bill provides for not more than six months of intensive training at the age of 18 and not more than thirty days for the following year; credit to be given for any previous training received at school."

SILVER DICK SOLVES U. S. FOOD PROBLEM

He's Bryan's Friend, Warner, Who Invents a Chocolate Drop.

"Have a chocolate drop."

The time was yesterday, the place the Waldorf, and the speaker none other than Adam Dixon Warner of California, known there and in the Corn Belt as Silver Dick Warner because he chummed with Bryan and wrote a book about free silver in 1896.

The proffered morsel looked like what Mr. Warner said it was. His friend accepted and swallowed it.

"How does it taste?" asked Silver Dick.

"Well, there's nuts and raisins in it, and maybe——"

"Ha!" said Mr. Warner. "Nuts and raisins is right, and nineteen other things. Twenty-one different foods in that pellet, boy. Eat five of 'em and you've got a full meal.

Ingredients of the Pellet.

"Listen: There's the essence of nuts and raisins, as you say, and also of wheat, corn, oats, rice, lentils, beans, peanuts, walnuts, olives, grapefruit, oranges, figs, prunes, pineapples, asparagus, spinach, lettuce, onions, carrots and celery.

"The chocolate is just a disguise to make the food attractive to children. A loaf of bread contains 7.3 protein, my food 12.7 per cent. What do you think of that? Have another chocolate drop, but don't overeat."

While the vegetable kingdom was being sampled again Mr. Warner elucidated. Beginning with the days when he quit lumber jacking at $40 a month to be camp's cookee at $125, he swiftly sketched his career up to eight years ago, when he was making $15,000 or $20,000 a year from his law practice.

"While practicing law in Los Angeles," he said, "I got an idea that a lot of time and sickness and worry over domestic problems could be saved by adapting food to modern requirements. I hired a chemist to experiment with me. I got wrapped in the idea, body and soul. For a whole year I hardly went home.

Not a Scrap of Meat.

"When I thought I had perfected my invention it contained the essentials of all the foods I have named—not a scrap of meat, for I'm a vegetarian. When importation of lentils from Germany was cut off I substituted the soy bean for lentils and rice because of the great quantity of protein in the Chinese bean. Recently I decided that more potash was needed, so I added potatoes."

Mr. Warner admitted that he occasionally enjoyed a small snack of something besides his concentrated chocolate drops, but he insisted that he and his wife had lived for three months on nothing but the drops and gained weight.

"If the cost of living jumps much higher you may be living on them yourself," he concluded. "And think of the trouble they save."

MANY TRIBUTES PAID TO LOW.

Funeral of Ex-Mayor to Be Held To-morrow Noon.

Flags on city buildings, on Brooklyn Bridge and on many private buildings throughout the greater city were at half mast yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Seth Low. The funeral of the former Mayor will take place Wednesday at noon, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square. The Chamber of Commerce and many other bodies will be represented at the service by large delegations.

The Board of Aldermen adopted resolutions yesterday recognizing Mr. Low as a great and conscientious public servant. Mayor Mitchel issued a statement expressing his gratitude to Mr. Low for counsel and cooperation and said: "Through his death, the cause of non-partisanship in city government loses its most distinguished advocate."

The Chamber of Commerce building will be closed Wednesday afternoon. The Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation will meet Wednesday morning to take appropriate action on Mr. Low's death.

BUTCHER CONFESSES BRIBERY.

Admits Paying $50 to Get Diseased Meat Passed.

Herman Braunschweig, one of eleven butchers recently indicted for bribing veterinarians attached to the Department of Health to pass diseased meat, pleaded guilty before Supreme Court Justice Cropsey in Brooklyn yesterday as a jury was being selected to try Arthur Plaut of the firm of Robert Plaut & Son, another of the indicted butchers.

Both Braunschweig and the Plauts have places of business in Johnson avenue, Williamsburg, but Braunschweig lives at 112 West Sixty-first street, Manhattan. Braunschweig was charged with paying $50 to Dr. Frederick W. Schoneweg on March 17 last to O. K. tubercular beef. He will be sentenced Thursday. The maximum penalty is ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.

An adjournment was taken in the Plaut case after six jurors had been chosen, the panel of thirty-six having been exhausted by challenges. A new panel will be called to-day. Plaut is charged with the payment of $75 as a bribe.

SECOND IS JUBILANT OVER RETURN ORDER

Guardsmen Admit Political Influence Was Used to Get Them Home.

BRIGADE COMBAT PLANS

Umpires Selected for Important Manœuvres to Be Held Along Rio Grande.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK DIVISION, McALLEN, Tex., Sept. 18.—The Second Infantry at Pharr shouted, whistled and exuberantly sang for an hour last night when word went through the camp that the regiment had been ordered to Camp Whitman. The demonstration was less boisterous and less prolonged, however, than it would have been if the men had not been anticipating the order for several days.

The report circulated one evening just before they moved in from Sterling's Ranch that a strong and apparently successful effort was being made to get them home, and this report had it that the First Battalion had already received its orders. The whole regiment thereupon turned out in a parade and demonstration which lasted, it is said, until 2 o'clock in the morning. The uproar which greeted the news of the actual order last night, therefore, was in the nature of a ratification meeting.

Political Influence Admitted.

Both officers and men of the Second are frank to admit that they believe political influence had a great deal to do with having them designated to be sent back at this time. Of the nine infantry regiments in the division the Second was the seventh to arrive on the border.

For the First Brigade march to Hidalgo and return, with combat exercises on Wednesday and Thursday, twenty-three control officers have been named to serve as constructive umpires. Of these the general officers will be Major-Gen. O'Ryan, Col. Handholtz, Chief of Staff, and Major Vanderbilt, Division Inspector. Among those with the Blue force will be Lieut.-Col. White, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry; Major Bamford, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry; Majors Olmsted and Kincaid of the division staff. With the Red force will be Col. Debevoise, First New York Cavalry; Capt. Green, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, and Capt. Booker, Fifth United States Field Artillery.

Makeup of the Armies.

In the Blue army will be the Seventh, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth infantry; Squadron A, Second battalion of the Second Field Artillery, Company B of the Corps of Engineers, Company B of the Signal Corps, the Third Ambulance Company and field trains. The Red force will consist of the third squadron of the First New York Cavalry, and Company H of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry stationed at Hidalgo.

Leaves of absence for one month have been granted to Major Dewitt C. Falls, Third battalion, Seventh Infantry; Capt. William A. Ford, Medical Corps, Sixty-ninth Infantry, and First Lieut. Thomas E. Hitchcock, First Field Artillery. Leave for ten days has been granted to Second Lieut. R. L. Auchincloss, Twelfth Infantry.

WANT PERSHING OUT.

Mexican Commissioners Suggest Free Hand to Get Villa.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 18.—Mexican members of the joint commission to-day insisted that Villa's attack on Chihuahua city has simplified the problem of framing an agreement between the two nations. By his attack the bandit chief has revealed his whereabouts, they said, and expressed the opinion that Gen. Trevino now will pursue him relentlessly. They suggested that Gen. Pershing's column be withdrawn and that a Mexican force take its place and prevent Villa from retreating northward.

The Mexicans, it was reported, received a sharp official message from Gen. Carranza to-day asking them why they were discussing the internal affairs with the representatives of another country instead of confining themselves to border conditions. This caused the discussion to-day to take a different slant from that desired by the American Commissioners. The Americans wanted to go into the question of adjusting claims of Americans against Mexico for property and other losses.

Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican representatives, said the inquiry from his Government as to the course of the discussions no doubt was based on the receipt of unofficial and inaccurate reports of the conference.

A statement was issued to-day by the commission which said the idea of Gen. Carranza is to put both Mexican and foreign interests upon the same plane, offering preference to neither.

WASTE FROM MILLS RUINS OYSTER BEDS

Destruction of Industry Feared in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 18.—Waste from industrial plants rapidly is destroying the oyster industry of Connecticut and Massachusetts. A half million bushel of shells were planted in Bridgeport waters for this season. It develops as the season nears the end of its third week that there will be nothing but a very late and very small set to show for this considerable outlay. It costs seven to eight cents a bushel to make the plantings.

Another heavy expense which will last until winter must be incurred in cleaning up the fruitless mess in the beds. Norwalk, New Haven and Milford tell the same story. Unless Connecticut and Massachusetts adopt conservation measures the industry is doomed, in the opinion of oystermen. This section in the past furnished a large part of the supply sold all over the United States.

C. E. Wheeler, manager of the Connecticut Oyster Farms Company, which controls 8,000 acres of beds, said to-day: "The State is destroying one of its greatest natural resources." His concern alone has incurred a loss of $35,000 in plantings which developed nothing.

CONFERENCE SOON ON PAPER SHORTAGE

Manufacturers Notify Trade Board They Are Ready to Meet Publishers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The executive committee of the News Print Manufacturers Association notified the Federal Trade Commission to-day that it was ready to meet a committee of newspaper publishers to discuss means of regulating the distribution of white paper, so that small publishers may suffer no injustice and may be relieved of the prospect of suspending publication, which many of them are said to face because of the paper shortage.

In reply to the commission's plan for Sunday operation and for the transfer of machines temporarily from other grades to news print paper the executive committee wrote:

"The executive committee, speaking for themselves, and with much certainty for most of the members of the association, have announced that they would be perfectly willing to run their mills to the extent that it was possible to run them with due regard to the upkeep of machines in the mills, but that all efforts that had been put forth heretofore by the newspaper publishers to induce the labor unions to agree to operate the mills with which they have contracts had utterly failed.

"In regard to the suggestion that an effort be made to transfer machines to news print paper that are now operating on other grades of paper, it was shown that the profit on other grades is so much greater than is being obtained on news print paper that it would be useless to ask the mills to sacrifice those profits to make a grade in which most of them are not particularly interested at this time, and now that they have the opportunity to leave a grade so utterly unprofitable and undesirable as the manufacture of news print paper, they are taking advantage of the opportunity, hoping never to return to the manufacture of that grade of paper."

CHARITY AGENT CALLED FRAUD

Check Given Preventorium Society Cashed by Saloon Keeper.

Joseph Kozak, a wealthy shoe manufacturer residing in Forest Hills, gave a check for $25 to "Senator Walker of Suffolk county" for the Urania Tuberculosis Preventorium Society. When he found the check had been cashed in a Manhattan saloon Mr. Kozak began inquiries, with the result that Charles Fowler of 113 West Eighty-fourth street was put on trial yesterday in Long Island City, accused of obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. Kozak and a number of other men identified checks they had contributed. Dr. Thomas Darlington, a director of the Preventorium Society, also is a witness for the prosecution. Fowler introduced in evidence an authorization issued to him in 1904.

Fined for Misuse of Flag.

Because he used the flag as a danger signal on the rear of his wagon instead of a piece of red material, as required by police regulations, Henry Kroeger of 76 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, was fined $10 yesterday by Magistrate Reynolds in Gates avenue police court. Kroeger said he meant no disrespect to the national emblem and intended to become an American citizen. The court imposed the fine as a warning to others.

VILLA WILL ATTACK CHIHUAHUA AGAIN

First Attempt Only to Show Peace Commission Weakness of Carranza.

SAYS HE KEPT PROMISE

Bandit Leader Insists He Didn't Try to Hold City—Gen. Salazar Killed.

EL PASO, Sept. 18.—Undaunted by his repulse Saturday at Chihuahua City, Francisco Villa has promised another attack on the State capital "when he gets ready." Such was the report brought to El Paso to-day by arrivals from Chihuahua City. He was quoted by one man as declaring that he was merely making a demonstration to the American-Mexican conferees at New London, Conn., of the ease with which the Carranzista stronghold could be penetrated.

"Villa did all he promised to do," said another. "He said he never intended to stay in Chihuahua, but merely wished to liberate the political prisoners and draw the disaffected Carranzistas to him. He sent a force of 1,500 men into the city and waited outside with about 500 men. The penitentiary was captured without a struggle. Gen. Trevino's home was damaged by his own artillery fire and he was slightly wounded."

Villa was last reported in flight northwest from Chihuahua City. An odd feature of the battle was the fight between a detachment of twenty Villa cavalrymen and Carranza infantrymen on the second floor of the State Palace. The bandits rode their horses into the building and up the stone steps to the second floor in pursuit of the Government guard, which turned and shot a number of them.

The despatches to Consul Garcia added that Jose Ines Salazar, one of the most notorious of the Mexican leaders who have operated along the American frontier, was killed following his liberation from the penitentiary. Among those captured by the de facto troops and later executed, it is stated, was Col. Mariano Tames, who several months ago led a revolt of the Juarez garrison.

Juan Beltran commanded the bandits in the attack, while Villa himself remained outside the city. Two columns of Government cavalry under Gen. Ramos and Col. Marrero were pursuing Villa and his main band to-day into the rugged Santa Clara canyon district to the northeast.

Numbers of residents of Chihuahua City were arrested to-day and charged with complicity in Villa's attack upon the city yesterday, while martial law was proclaimed throughout the State. This action followed the discovery that during the attack numbers of residents, among them amnestied revolutionists, had been snipping from their windows and that others had provided information to the bandits.

In addition to the attack on Chihuahua City a small band of Villistas made an attack upon Guerrero, eighty miles west of the capital. The garrison repulsed the rebels and forced them back across the line of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad.

BORDER RELIEF PLANS.

New Regiment Will Be Sent for Each One Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Baker announced today that the War Department had decided upon a so-called "fifty-fifty" policy with respect to movements of National Guard troops to and from the Mexican border. For each regiment sent to Major-Gen. Funston a regiment already on the border is to be sent back to its home camp and mustered out of the service. For the present, regiments from the South are to be sent and regiments from the North returned. The Second New York Infantry will be replaced by a regiment from North Carolina.

Unofficial reports reaching here from Mexico show that conditions there are as chaotic as they have been for the past year or more. Only a few Americans, masquerading as Englishmen or Canadians, remain in the country, and the general graft and plundering continues rampant, it is said, with the American flag serving as no protection whatever.

MILLIONS WON BY BLACKMAIL BAND

Continued from First Page.

marked her for his prey. He met her in a flirtation. He had dinner with her and took her to a theatre.

Produced Bogus Warrant.

That night he and Mrs. Klipper were in an apartment at the hotel when George Irwin, William Butler and Edward Donohue knocked at the door. Crocker affected great surprise and indignation when they entered. The three intruders wore badges of the Government secret service. One of them produced a warrant for the arrest of the couple for violation of the Mann act.

Crocker affected great surprise and indignation. Donohue smashed him with his fist in the nose and knocked him down. It was realism carried to the last detail, but it was in the play. Crocker wrote a check for $5,000 on a Boston bank and handed it over.

"There doesn't seem any way out of this except for both of us to kick in," he remarked to Mrs. Klipper.

Gave Up Her Diamonds.

Mrs. Klipper took his advice and gave up her diamonds and emptied her purse in buying off the counterfeit officers. The hush money she gave them amounted to $50. But that paltry sum did not satisfy the crooks. They threatened to arrest her later unless she dug up more money.

Next day these bold sharpers accompanied Mrs. Klipper back to Philadelphia. Then they went to her home and forced her to show them her bank book. It showed that she had a balance in the bank of a few dollars over $500. The swindlers ordered a cab and drove her to the bank. There she filled in a check for $500 and gave the money to the blackmailers.

Crocker had represented himself to Mrs. Klipper as Alvin Collins, a Boston millionaire. That was the name he had signed on the Empire Hotel register. Even after Mrs. Klipper had been informed that the bogus officers who had taken her money were blackmailers she would not believe that Crocker was their confederate.

Had Sold His Wife.

The scales fell from her eyes only after Crocker had been arrested in Tampa, Fla., for stealing a $1,000 diamond ring from a woman and had confessed his part in the Klipper affair after being taken back to New York.

"Irwin, Butler and Donohue double crossed me in the split up of the money we got out of the Klipper job," he said. "I squealed to get even with them."

When Crocker told his story in Commissioner Mason's court Mr. Erbstein, counsel for Irwin and French, forced the cross-examination into the witness' past life. The young man admitted he had sold his wife into white slavery.

The kidnapping of Mrs. Klipper, the story of which she will tell in Chicago to-morrow, occurred June 12, three days after Irwin had been released on bond here.

CHIEF VICTIMS HERE.

Blackmailers Gleaned Close to $1,000,000—Much of It in N. Y.

The arrest of the five men and three women in Chicago on Sunday was the climax of the investigation begun in this city by the police and the Federal authorities eight months ago, when Arthur L. David, alias Don Collins, alias Robert A. Tourbillon, alias Thomas Watson, alias Sir Robert Tourbillon, was arrested.

David, a stalwart blond youth with the figure and features of a viking, was at first taken into custody in connection with the systematic robbing of coin boxes in this city, but the evidence disclosed after his arrest showed that his activities were not limited to that commonplace form of crime. He was transferred from the State to the Federal courts, where he blossomed forth as the head of the adroit band of blackmailers who used the Mann white slave act as the basis for their operations and employed handsome women and accomplished youths as their tools.

David was indicted here with Frank Crocker and George Irwin, but the Government at the time found it hard to get evidence because of the natural reluctance of the victims to appear in court against the members of the gang.

Witness Spirited Away.

The Federal authorities were about ready to call the case, however, when Mrs. Regina A. Klipper, head of a department in a Philadelphia department store, who was to have appeared as the chief witness against Irwin, was spirited away to Canada, her kidnappers pretending that they were deputy United States marshals.

Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox determined that he would find out what became of his witness before proceeding with the case and his investigation culminated in the arrest of the eight alleged members of the gang in Chicago on a charge of obstructing justice by kidnapping Mrs. Klipper.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Knox had obtained evidence of a different nature against David, which induced the latter to plead guilty to a charge of using the mails to defraud in the sale of bogus peat lands in the South. He was sent to Atlanta penitentiary on that charge for two years, and when he has served his term he probably will be tried for posing as a Government officer so as to levy blackmail.

Tribute Close to $1,000,000.

The hunt for Mrs. Klipper and those responsible for her disappearance has put the Federal authorities in touch with new sources of information and has convinced them that the activities of the blackmailers were far more extensive than they first supposed.

This added information has led to the rough estimate that the band may have obtained close to $1,000,000 from its wealthy victims all over the country. Although the band had its agents in every city, its most fertile field of operation was in New York. Mr. Knox said yesterday that $45,000 had been obtained from one victim in this city. Another victim is said to have been a New York lawyer who, having paid over to the gang all the money he could get together, finally gave up his automobile to appease them.

Sensational evidence is promised at the trials arising out of the investigation, and much of this evidence will come from the mouths of members of the gang who have already turned Government witnesses or are about to do so. One of these is Frank Crocker, who, according to Prosecutor Knox, confessed to participation in the blackmailing of Mrs. Klipper.

Mrs. J. Bolton Winpenny, who was to have appeared in the Federal courts in Philadelphia against William Butler, another member of the gang, died two weeks ago Mr. Knox said. Butler, it is alleged, attempted to extort $8,000 from Mrs. Winpenny on threat of having one of her sons arrested for violating the Mann act.

Other Arrests in Prospect.

The Federal authorities here steadfastly refuse to give out the name of the Judge or any of the other prominent persons who were victimized by the blackmailers. Mr. Knox and Capt. William B. Offley of the Department of Justice explained that it was a task requiring the greatest delicacy to get any of these persons to come forward and that publicity would drive them away irretrievably.

Because of his knowledge of the case Mr. Knox has been appointed a special Assistant Attorney-General to continue the nationwide investigation of the activities of the blackmailers. He prosecuted the indictment of the defendants arrested yesterday in Chicago. He left yesterday at noon for Philadelphia, where the indictments were returned. His arrival there will be followed by several other arrests.

In connection with the case the Department of Justice yesterday borrowed the services of Detective Finan of the Headquarters Bureau of the New York Police Department. Finan was identified with the original investigation. He arrested the defendant Crocker in Florida.

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RING BOGUS, WIFE COMPLAINS.

She Hit Him With Hot Bottle, Frank Connolly Retorts.

Mrs. Lucie C. Connolly, a trained nurse, in her suit for separation from Frank Connolly mentions among the grounds for her action in the State suit that her husband is too fond of Turkish baths, that he gambled away their joint funds and that he foisted upon her a bogus solitaire ring.

In reply to these allegations her husband retorted in his answer that on October 28 last his wife attacked him with a hot water bottle. When she hit him on the head with the bottle it burst and he was burned on the head and shoulders, he asserts. He also alleges that Mrs. Connolly went to Europe in 1913 on the invitation of a boarder named Hardy. He admits he was also asked to go. Mr. Connolly submitted affidavits from two institutions to show that his wife had been treated for alcoholism.

Judge Cohalan granted Mrs. Connolly alimony of $45 a month pending the suit.

LATEST FAD: WEAR ALLIGATORS

They're Doing It in Florida, So Two Are Sent Here.

Two small alligators of the horned tailed variety, all the way from Tampa, arrived by parcel post at the McAlpin last evening, consigned to Miss Theresa Pita, one of the mail clerks. The alligators, only twenty-eight days old and beautifully striped, were sent to Miss Pita by George F. Pierson, who said "several of the women down in Florida are wearing one on each shoulder, and the fad was becoming quite popular."

The alligators have had nothing to eat for nine days, and are not to be fed for at least ten days more, according to Mr. Pierson. The animals appear docile, but Miss Pita will take them home and test their friendship before she essays the style suggested.

E. E. Lorillard Mansion Looted.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Sept. 18.—Paul Reul, superintendent of the E. E. Lorillard estate, discovered today that the house has been ransacked from top to bottom, every drawer has been opened, furs and clothing are strewn about and several boxes of silver are missing. The house was robbed once before on August 15. The Lorillards are at Northeast Harbor, Me.

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¶ That which is inspired by the fashion plates is not always inspirational.

¶ A Saks model must have a real reason for existing, or it is never born.

¶ We believe in style implicity, but we put horse sense first.

¶ A Saks model is not only in style, but in keeping with propriety.

¶ It may feature a dozen smart variations, but its sanity is beyond question.

¶ We carry radical models as well as the conservative variety, but propriety and good sense are common to both.

Fall Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats...$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Depositors of the Bankers Trust Company

The depositors who have in the aggregate more than $200,000,000 on deposit at the Bankers Trust Company may be classified as follows:

I. **Individuals,** both men and women, who keep their personal and business accounts at this Company because they believe in the soundness of the institution and like the quality of its service.

II. **Estates** whose executors, trustees, or administrators have selected this Company because of its financial strength and the valuable services of its personal trust department.

III. **Corporations** whose managers have felt the need of having affiliations with a banking institution prepared to handle even the largest transactions, and to render efficient service in corporate trust and agency matters.

IV. **Banks, bankers and trust companies** whose well-informed officers appreciate this Company's unsurpassed ability to serve as a bank for banks.

V. **Governments,** state and municipal, whose requirements being legally prescribed, have officially designated this Company as depository because of its strength, service and conservative management in conformity with the strict banking laws of the State of New York.

VI. **Institutions, societies** and **associations** of many kinds and many objects which place funds with the Company because of their desire to keep those funds perfectly safe, and at the same time earning reasonable interest.

The balances maintained by these depositors range all the way from $1000 to several million dollars. All depositors receive the same cordial courtesy and attentive service which characterize this Company's relations with its clients. You are invited to talk to our officers in regard to your banking needs.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

16 Wall Street, New York

Telephone 8900 Rector