GERMANY UPHOLDS U.S. NOTE ON U-BOATS

Dr. Zimmermann Says Reply to Entente Was Marked by Real Neutrality.

ANGRY AT NORWEGIANS

Foreign Office Spokesman Declares Berlin Will Protest on Submarine Policy.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, via London, Oct. 16.—The terms of America's reply to the memorandum of the Entente Allies on the treatment of submarines, said Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to-day, were marked by a true spirit of neutrality.

The appearance and activity of a German submarine off the American coast had not been made the subject of diplomatic negotiations or complications, he continued, and all reports indicated that the German commander had observed in every way the letter and spirit of Germany's undertakings with the United States. He said no communication on that subject had been received either through the German Embassy at Washington or through the American embassy here.

Norway, Holland and Spain are now playing the leading parts in Germany's international submarine problem to the subordination of the United States, according to Dr. Zimmermann.

The case of Holland is simplest, he said. It concerns only the Blommersdijk, which was sunk off the New England coast by the U-53. Germany is unwilling to accept the cabled version of the circumstances in which the Blommersdijk was sunk and is convinced the submarine commander must have kept within the German prize regulations, as strictly enjoined. Full compensation has been offered in the event that the commander exceeded his instructions.

Grievances of Spain.

Spain's grievances have to do with the sinking of fruit steamers. Germany has offered to let such ships pass unmolested if they are provided with proper certificates from German consuls and if the Entente Allies permit similar cargoes, ship for ship, to pass for the German markets. No reply has been received.

The Norwegian order barring submarines from Norwegian waters in accordance with the British memorandum is regarded as incompatible with Norwegian neutrality. Dr. Zimmermann said the matter undoubtedly would be the subject of a strong protest to Norway. He took the position that Norway was not justified under international law in differentiating among classes of warships and making rules applying to one specific class.

The German Government has made plans for the transition of Germany's industries from a war to a peace basis, Dr. Karl Helferich, the Vice-Chancellor, told the budget committee of the Reichstag that the transition would be made under the Government's participation and supervision.

To Have Advisory Committee.

A special imperial commissioner has been appointed to take charge of the task. Attached to the Interior Department of the Ministry, he will be assisted by a large advisory committee of men selected from all departments of business. He will recommend methods for mobilizing credits, enlarging and distributing the labor supply and substituting men for women and girls now doing man's work and replenishing stocks of raw materials.

Dr. Helfferich indicated that the committee would have some sort of control over imports, with a view to keeping foreign exchange rates within safe limits, so as to protect the gold basis and Germany's currency system. He further said that the committee was not intended as a permanent organization but would disband as soon as its task had been performed.

Corn Crop Increased.

An official report received from Koenigsberg, East Prussia, announces that in East Prussia the corn crop has increased by 272,000 tons, reaching the total of 735,000 tons. The President of the province announced that with the surplus production 2,500,000 more persons can be supplied during the year. The increase is due principally to the reestablishment of the farms destroyed or damaged by the Russians when they invaded East Prussia.

The census of September 1 reports 17,300,000 hogs in Germany, an increase over April 15 of 3,923,906, or 29.4 per cent. In June, 1915, the number was 21,400,000. Horned cattle on September 1 were given as 20,338,950, as against 19,922,183 on April 15 and 20,994,000 on December 1, 1913. Cattle decreased 2.1 per cent. in the last four months.

IRRIGATION EXPERTS MEET.

President Wilson Sends Message to Congress at El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 16.—At the opening session of the twenty-third International Irrigation Congress convention to-day President Richard F. Burges read a message from President Wilson expressing the President's "deep and constant interest in the important work in which the congress is engaged."

The executive committee of the congress in its annual report made a strong recommendation that the irrigation congress establish close relations with the drainage congress, as it has been found that irrigation and drainage was reciprocal and closely related subjects.

The report of the board of governors to the executive committee of the congress urged that assistance be given to the rural credits movement.

CARRIES TWO CROW'S NESTS.

Cunarder Orduna Keeps Double Lookout for U-Boat.

The Cunarder Orduna, in last night from Liverpool, had two crow's nests, one superposed above the usual one on the foremast, because of the submarine peril off the American coast. None of the superposed lookouts spied periscopes. The liner doused lights on Sunday night.

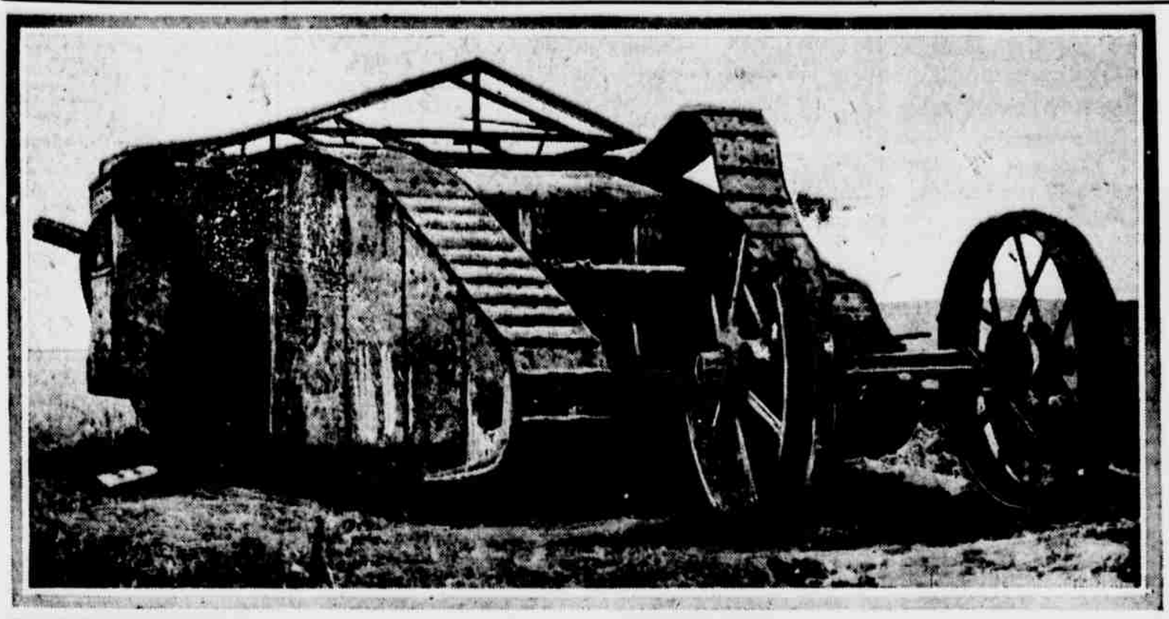
Among the Orduna's passengers was Sydney Brooks, who will write American politics for the London papers. He said the Europeans were too much involved in the great war to take great interest yet in a Presidential election, but that they were interested enough to want to know what was going to happen after election on the attitude of the United States toward the Entente Allies.

Suggestion: 12 people happy this Xmas $45.

PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV COR. 47TH ST

First Photograph of the British Armored "Tank" to Reach the United States.

THIS latest invention of modern warfare, which crosses trenches and streams, climbs hills and mows down hundreds of soldiers as it is guided on its way, is an adaptation of the farm tractor in use in this country for several years. Note the battery of two rapid fire guns at the left; a similar battery is located on the other side. Much of the recent success of the Allies on the western front is attributed to this queer looking monster, called by some a "land battleship." The device was first used in the battle on the Somme.



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EAST INDIFFERENT TO FARM CREDITS

Hearing for New Jersey Also Reveals Strong Opposition From the Banks.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Active opposition from banking interests and indifference, coupled with ignorance of the provisions of the Federal farm loan act, were characteristic of a hearing conducted here to-day by the Farm Loan Board. In the absence of Secretary McAdoo, who it was announced was detained by other business, the hearing was conducted by George W. Norris, Herbert Quick, Capt. W. S. A. Smith and Chase Lobdell.

Members of the board admitted that the interest in rural credits in the East is not so great as in the Central and Western States. This, according to the board, is true to a large extent of all States east of Indiana.

It was also intimated that the bank in whose territory New Jersey will be situated will cover a large area. Possibly it will include New England, New York and New Jersey, or otherwise New Jersey may go into a group of States of which Pennsylvania will form the centre.

The strongest opposition to the act came from the State Bankers Association, represented at the hearing by President John D. Everitt of Orange and Vice-President William C. Chambers of Vineland. Mr. Everitt in particular took up cudgels against the law, on the ground that it is a usurpation of functions properly belonging to the banks. He was corrected by acting Chairman Norris when he asserted the national banks are not permitted to lend money on bond and mortgage.

Dr. John G. Lipman of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, was particularly interested in whether the act would be serviceable in bringing about the reclamation of undeveloped land in New Jersey, of which he said there is approximately 1,500,000 acres. Mr. Norris said the farm loan act was not designed at a philanthropic scheme, but was a pure business proposition.

MOTORS INJURE 3 CHILDREN.

Little Victims May Die of Fractured Skulls.

Automobile accidents claimed three children as victims yesterday, all of whom probably will die.

Herman Fridberg, 9 years old, playing near his home in 973 Trinity avenue, The Bronx, was run down by an automobile owned by George Colon of 990 Trinity avenue and driven by Edward Hilldrecht of 882 Forest avenue. The chauffeur carried the youngster to Lebanon Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain and a fractured skull.

Lillian Schrenck, 7 years old, of 1760 Jerome avenue, The Bronx, was hit by an automobile owned and driven by Joseph Colburn, 200 Grand avenue, The Bronx. She was hurried in the car to the hospital. Her internal injuries may prove fatal.

James Slattery, 8, of 279 West 118th street, while roller skating on St. Nicholas avenue, grabbed the back of a motor truck owned by the Ruppert Brewing Company. He lost his balance and fell under the wheels. His injuries are a fractured skull and broken ribs. He is in Harlem Hospital.

FIRST SUBMARINE ON VIEW.

Undersea Boat Built by Holland 34 Years Ago Is at Garden.

The little old grandmother of the modern submarine arrived at Madison Square Garden yesterday. The queer egg shaped contrivance made by John P. Holland more than thirty-four years ago is so much lighter and smaller than her offspring that she was hauled from the Merritt Chapman Wrecking Company's steam lighter Chancellor at Nineteenth street and the East River to the Garden by four horses.

Mechanics were tinkering her up and building a platform around her in the afternoon and by this morning visitors to the Irish bazaar in progress at the Garden can see her. One man who accompanied the antique on the journey from New Haven, where she has laid in the mud of Mill River most of her life, was David Callihan, who was assistant engineer on the trial trips made in the effort to convince the United States that the navy needed submarines.

RUBLEE AIDED LA FOLLETTE.

Commissioner on Campaign Fund List Filed by Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16.—The manner in which Senator La Follette of Wisconsin fought Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire in the Senate for confirmation of George Rublee, whom President Wilson wanted on the Federal Trade Commission, was recalled to-day by the filing of a statement of La Follette's campaign expenses.

The statement shows that Rublee was one of the contributors to the Wisconsin Senator's campaign fund, as were members of the family of Charles R. Crane.

FINDS BANKERS OF WEST ARE PROSPEROUS

Vanderlip Says, However, People Fear Slump in Business After the War.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, who returned yesterday from a trip through the middle West, said business was brisk everywhere, but that everybody was asking what would happen after the war. The opinion was universal that there was no cause for worry at present or in the immediate future, and Mr. Vanderlip gave as his own opinion that the present prospect is continued activity.

The banks in the middle West, Mr. Vanderlip added, never had so much money and interest rates showed the same trend as in the East. Money not only was plentiful in the banks but farmers were profiting from the high prices for their products and had big cash balances.

Mr. Vanderlip's attention was called to interviews in which President Lovett of the Union Pacific and President Underwood of the Erie had come out for Wilson and asked if his talks with people in the interior had changed his political opinions. He replied that he was as earnestly for Hughes as on the day of the nomination.

Mr. Vanderlip would not discuss the interview in which Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, declared that Germany sought peace, but said that personally he saw no prospect of peace in the near future.

WALSH SPEAKS FOR WILSON.

Ex-Chairman of Industrial Relations Board Assails Roosevelt.

Frank P. Walsh, formerly chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, started his three weeks campaign in behalf of President Wilson by making a speech last night in Cooper Union. He drew a crowd that barely filled half of the hall.

Part of Mr. Walsh's address was in answer to Col. Roosevelt's attack on the eight hour law at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The Colonel was spoken of as a "Gyp the Blood" operating for the special interests, as a "verbal ruffian" and as "our nation's most offensive braggart."

"Col. Roosevelt boasted at Wilkesbarre that he settled the anthracite strike," said Mr. Walsh. "It was a settlement that made it a five year fight for the United Mine Workers to get back to where they were before the strike."

President Wilson's acceptance of the eight hour law was praised by Mr. Walsh, who said the next logical step is public ownership of the railroads.

"The railroad presidents represented eighteen billions of capital," said the speaker. "Nine billions of that was honest capital and nine billions was just plain capital."

In reply to the Colonel's assertion that Samuel Gompers had made a laughing stock of himself by calling Carranza a friend of the working men just three days before the First Chief threatened to shoot strikers who refused to go back to work Mr. Walsh said:

"If the scheme of returning the land to the Mexicans is put through with the assistance of Carranza the people of Mexico ought to give him free license to kill as many strikers as the Governor of Colorado ever killed."

BLOCKED MARRIAGE TO BATONYI; WINS $3,000

Lawyer Advised Mrs. Bellman to Avoid Hungarian Whip as Second Husband.

A claim of William M. Sullivan, a lawyer of 36 Nassau street, for $3,000 for having prevented a client from marrying Aurel Batonyi, whose divorce seven years ago from Mrs. Frances Work-Burke-Roche-Batonyi attracted widespread attention, was upheld yesterday in papers filed in the Surrogate's Court by Egerton L. Winthrop, referee.

The client was Mrs. Maria Bellman, who divorced her husband in 1909, about the time Mrs. Batonyi won her long fight for a divorce. Soon after Mrs. Bellman called upon Mr. Sullivan and said she wanted to wind up her financial affairs in this country, as she was going abroad to be married to Batonyi and intended to live upon his estate near Budapest.

Mr. Sullivan advised Mrs. Bellman to authorize an investigation of Batonyi's history in Europe before he came to this country to serve wealthy men as a professional whip. His report caused Mrs. Bellman to break off the contemplated marriage.

Until her death on July 8, 1914, Mrs. Bellman frequently expressed her gratitude to her lawyer. She left her large estate to her son Donald, who three months later was killed in an automobile accident. Meantime Mr. Sullivan had put in the claim for $3,000. After Donald's death Mrs. Bellman's divorced husband, Edmund R. Bellman, filed objections to paying this bill. Referee Winthrop upheld the claim.

FIND WOMAN TIED; FLAT AFIRE.

Mrs. Gardner Says Two Burglars Bound and Gagged Her.

The crash of a broken window caused Josephine Olson, janitress of Westwood Court, 311 West 186th street, to hurry to the apartment of Mrs. Emily Gardner, 26 years old, last night. She found Mrs. Gardner gagged and bound, while the portieres between the living and dining rooms were ablaze.

Mrs. Olson put out the fire and released the woman, who told the police she had been seized by two burglars as she entered the place after a shopping tour. She kicked the window out to call assistance, she said, after the burglars fled. The police questioned her for several hours, assisted by Fire Marshal Brophy.

HELLIG OLAV SAW NO U-BOAT.

Capt. Holst Says by Radio Boyle's Skipper Is Wrong.

Capt. Holst of the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, reported by the skipper of the White Star freighter Bovic to have been pursued by a German submarine when about 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, has sent a wireless message to his agents here saying that he had seen no submarine and that there was no truth in the story.

Naturally, no submarine, unless her skipper has something the matter with his tophamper, would run after a neutral merchantman filled with passengers and travelling between neutral ports.

OUST WHITMAN, SAYS SEABURY AT TROY

Democratic Candidate Calls Governor's Rule Incompetent and Wasteful.

TROY N. Y., Oct. 16.—Two big meetings, one of them an overflow, were addressed by Judge Samuel Seabury, the Democratic nominee for Governor, tonight. On his arrival the Judge and his party were entertained at dinner by Joseph J. Murphy, one of the Wilson electors at large. Then there was a parade from the hotel to the Griswold Opera House. Mayor Cornelius F. Burns presided.

At the outset Judge Seabury said the people should drive from power the "incompetent, wasteful and extravagant administration now in power in the State." He gave praise for what he termed the great Wilson achievements in the nation's domestic problems and foreign relations.

"I am proud," he declared, "that the United States has kept its head."

Reverting to State issues, the Judge asserted there has been a peculiar administration in Albany the last two years. Governor Whitman made a great noise about what he was going to do, but the noise was only a false alarm. The motive of the Governor, he declared, has been simply to advance his own personal and political ambition. He promised a few days after inauguration, the Judge asserted, not to incur ripper legislation when he knew bills for that purpose were then drawn.

"The first bill he signed," the Judge said, "was a ripper bill."

He referred to the abolishment of the Board of Claims, reestablished under another name, and filled with partisans and friends of the Governor.

In his first year the Governor, he said, was actuated by a desire to jump into the Presidency. Since then, however, he has been striving to hold his present job.

Speaking about appropriations, Judge Seabury said the policy of the Whitman administration has been to raise more than was necessary and then raise the expenses to meet the erroneous appropriations. He referred to the direct tax and a recommendation of the joint taxation investigating committee, which he declared in effect was that the direct tax was "created by a blunder, made permanent by plan and deliberation."

The Judge, as a constructive suggestion, advocated an executive budget with the right of the Governor to strike out any items deemed in excess of the amount actually required. He declared he stood against injustice to individuals and corporations, but insisted an injustice exists now as against the home owner and in favor of many public service corporations. In conclusion, he promised if elected to reorganize the State departments now conducted, he asserted, for partisan purposes and not for the good of the State.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, also spoke.

WOULD OMIT OBEY IN MARRIAGE SERVICE

Many Changes Urged in Common Prayer at Episcopal Meeting.

MUST WAIT THREE YEARS

Two-thirds of $5,000,000 Pension Fund Raised, Says Bishop Lawrence.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Elimination of the word "obey" in the promise of the women in the marriage service was recommended in a minority report of the joint commission on common prayer, submitted to the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention here to-day.

The house referred it back to the commission on prayer book on the ground that the present convention does not have time to give proper attention to all proposed changes in the marriage ceremony, in the catechism and in the institution of clergymen. These questions cannot come before the General Convention again for three years.

The minority report recommended that the present injunction beginning "Wilt thou obey him and serve him?" be changed to "Wilt thou love him, comfort him, honor and keep him, in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him so long as ye shall live?"

The minority report suggested also the omission of the words "and with all my worldly goods I thee endow" in the service. An argument advanced was that the expression "endow" is a relic of old English law, under which the dower rights of women were guaranteed, and that to-day the question involved is a civil one to be taken for granted. It also was proposed to expunge the expression "as Isaac and Rebecca lived faithfully together," &c., and merely say "living faithfully together."

Many Changes Urged.

Numbers of changes were suggested in the majority report. Among them were the shortening of the Ten Commandments as read in the communion service, the elimination of a specific prayer for Jews and Turks, it being argued that the present prayer for Jews and Turks in connection with infidels is disrespectful and inaccurate "because it is clear Mohammedans are meant instead of Turks."

It was proposed to eliminate portions of the first five commandments so that they would read as follows:

1. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.
2. Thou shall not make unto thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth; thou shalt not bow down to them nor worship them.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
4. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day.
5. Honor thy father and thy mother.

Revision of the church hymnal entailing the elimination of the "amen" at the conclusion of all hymns save those of direct prayer or praise, as recommended in the report of the commission on hymnal, was adopted by the House of Deputies. The revised book would contain 559 hymns instead of 679, as does the book now in use. The report recommends the elimination of more than 200 that seldom are used. The addition of 126 new hymns, most of them by American authors, is recommended. It also is recommended that in hymns the word "Jesus" be substituted for the old form "Jesu." The convention decided to adjourn finally Friday, October 27.

Establishment of a pension system for Protestant Episcopal clergymen seems assured, the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, announced at a joint session of the two houses of the convention.

Tells of Fund Pledges.

Bishop Lawrence, who is leading a church campaign to raise $5,000,000 as a reserve for a pension system for the clergy, said two-thirds of this amount had been given in cash or in pledges of unquestioned validity. The Bishop added that he believed that every clergyman retiring after March 1, 1917, would be assured of a pension and that the widows and orphans of the clergy would benefit from the fund. The proposed pension is $600 a year for each minister, the present average salary of the clergymen being estimated at $1,200 a year.

The trustees reminded the church that unless the entire $5,000,000 is raised by March 1, 1917, the money already given will be returned to the donors.

Yearly Payment Plan.

After the initial reserve fund of $5,000,000 is in hand each diocese will add each year an amount equal to 7½ per cent. of the clergymen's salaries. It was stated "the proposed system is founded on exact actuarial principles."

HUGHES HITS WILSON FOR INVISIBLE RULE

Continued from First Page.

heard before the Adamson bill was passed and forced through a law that is bound to raise freight rates that must come out of the pockets of farmers and grain shippers.

Spontaneous Approval.

The majority of his audiences was made up of Republican farmers, of course, of men naturally sympathetic with the policies of the Republican party; but their approving responsiveness to Mr. Hughes's arguments was so hearty, so spontaneous, that the opinion may fairly be ventured that there is no love for the Adamson bill among Nebraska farmers generally, whatever party affiliations they may hold.

The point is worth emphasizing that wherever Mr. Hughes travels in States largely devoted to agriculture there are marked evidences that the farmers feel that the President played politics in surrendering to the brotherhoods and believe that the farmers must pay the price of the railroad men's votes. That's the principal basis for the claim of Victor Rosewater and National Committeeman Howell that Hughes will carry Nebraska in a close contest.

This apparent attitude of the farmers was manifested at four big daylight meetings to-day when Mr. Hughes addressed a total of 20,000 persons, speaking at Hastings at 10 A. M., Grand Island at noon, Columbus at 2:30 P. M. and Fremont at 4:30 P. M. The first observable thing was the intentness with which they listened, not a man stirring until Mr. Hughes had spoken his last word. The second was the nods of approval as men turned to their seat neighbors. The third was the hearty applause.

Not an Entire Stranger.

The candidate was by no means unknown to the Nebraskans because he was out this way eight years ago speaking for Mr. Taft. At Hastings in 1908, he recalled, a frisky tornado whisked away the tent in which he was to speak and there was nothing to do but to belabor Bryan in a hall which the Bryanites had hired for one of their own local candidates. At Grand Island he remembered that the farmers had given him a fine reception.

The message which Mr. Hughes brought to the farmers of this State is easily condensed. He believed that their interests required a businesslike government with no pork bill appropriations and that they must have reasonable transportation charges.

"With regard to rates," he said, "the farmers were very little considered when the other day the wages of a certain group of railroad employees were increased by hasty legislation on the demand of force. Somebody has to pay that bill. Railroads get money from the shippers, and when increased rates are put upon railroad companies the farmers will know very quickly who really pays the increased rates. The money doesn't come out of heaven.

"On behalf of the farmers there was a great protest made to the President in plenty of time. Mr. Pope, head of the State Farmers Union of Texas, appealed to the President:

"'We ask that you make no concessions or commitments that will in any manner cause an increase in freight rates on products produced or consumed on the farm. The men who pay the freight have an equity in this dispute. * * * and if it is your intention to personally dispose of the matter we ask that you postpone further consideration until a committee of farmers can prepare information to present their side of the case. We again urge that * * * the subject be dealt free from haste or intimation.'

Message Disregarded.

"No regard was paid to that message," continued Mr. Hughes. "Representatives of the farmers (in Congress) were asked to abdicate their authority and the Executive threw up his hands, gave up the principle of arbitration, demanded an increase by law, without inquiry or knowledge of its justice, and suggested that freight rates be increased to pay the bill. It is idle to talk of 'interest in the farmer' when you have an action like this taken against the protests of the farmer and levelling a body blow at the interests of the agricultural communities."

Mr. Hughes's tariff argument, heard by thousands of farmers who came to hear him along the lines of the Burlington and Union Pacific routes, was not less direct. He made the topic apply squarely to this class of producers.

"The Underwood bill gave you scant consideration," he reminded. "Most agricultural products were put on the free list. Do not be deceived by present conditions. If any of you at this time are thinking complacently of the prices you now receive and are dreaming that the prosperity the country enjoys is a prosperity that will continue indefinitely you are indulging in an idle dream and will have a rude awakening.

"America cannot live on a European war any more than a man can live on drugs. A man who takes them is stimulated to undue exertion for a moment. For a time he may have a pleasant feeling and a happy dream, but he cannot go on that way. We must have sound policies to meet an organized, reinvigorated Europe, and I say that the whole people, Democrats and Republicans, need the Republican doctrine of protection to American enterprises."

Replies to War Charge.

Mr. Hughes again replied to the charge that his election would drag the country into war, telling the farmers that he was amazed at the "atrocious misrepresentation."

"The farmers of this country have always been patriotic," he said. "I do not believe there has been decadence in the spirit of America, but I stand here as a man of peace and it is a shocking thing for people to go about the country proclaiming that a vote for me is a vote for war. I stand for peace, but I stand for the dignity of American citizenship, and the ideals are not incompatible.

"If America will stand firm for her known rights they will be recognized by every nation on earth. If America keeps edging away in terror we shall invite contempt and insult, and the very thing these apostles desire to prevent will be the thing their own actions will invite. You must stand somewhere and you had better begin at the first attack. I am for peace with honor and not on the sacrifice of rights. We are together in this country to go up or down, but we won't go up unless we have the splendid spirit of the past which maintains the honor of the flag and maintains peace because the world respects our power to maintain it."

At Hastings a delegation of farmers brought big, golden pumpkins to the train and one was quickly converted by Mr. Hughes's cook into pumpkin pies. At Grand Island Mrs. Hughes received an enormous bouquet of roses. Two very proud and very serious little girls, much dressed up and bestarched and beribboned, Charlotte Abbott and Peggy Whitmore, did the presenting.

To-morrow Mr. Hughes goes into South Dakota, speaking at Sioux Falls and Yankton, and then makes one stop in Iowa, Sioux City, before turning eastward for two days in Michigan.

PROTEST IN PROSE AND RHYME.

Women Begin Fight Against Defacing Riverside Park.

"Our city reposes beside the great stream;
Flow gently, sweet Hudson, disturb not its dream."

Thus sang 500 women yesterday in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic, the occasion being the first meeting of the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park. Their protest is against three cattle runways which the New York Central railroad proposes to build at Seventy-second street and an uncovered freight yard for live stock at 135th street.

The protest was voiced in a short story written and read by Zona Gale, a poem written by Mrs. Theda Kenyon, and in the song, "Flow Gently, Sweet Hudson," from which a couplet is quoted above. Mrs. Charles A. Bryan is president of the organization.

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A $1,000 Street Car Ride

An administrator, carrying $1,000 belonging to an estate, boarded a crowded street car in the city of Savannah. When he alighted from the car the money was gone. (Tarver vs. Torrence, 7 S. E., 177.) The Jury concluded that the administrator was guilty of gross negligence.

Are you going to expose your funds to possible loss through careless handling—or will you place your estate for safe, intelligent management in the hands of the Metropolitan Trust Company? Personal property is secure in our modern fire and thief-proof vaults. Other property will receive the careful expert attention of our organization of trained trust company specialists. Our officers will gladly aid you in your banking or trust problems. Let us explain—by letter or interview.

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Broadway at 34th Street

Saks'-Made Chauffeur's Outfits at $46.50

Suit, Overcoat and Cap to match

DESPITE the fact that woollens have advanced as never before, and that labor is higher to-day than at any previous time, Saks' apparel for the Man at the Wheel remains the same—not alone in price, but in fabric, design and tailoring.

This is not the result of our having a "corner" on the woollen market—nor because we "made early purchases"—it is the *absolute elimination of the middleman* that enables us to offer this high-grade outfit for $46.50, consisting of:—

Suit, of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, with either trousers or breeches.

Overcoat, of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, in double breasted and belted model, with convertible collar. Lined with fine quality wool suiting.

And Cap to match.

Mallory Hats at $3

¶ Regardless of how many soft hats a man may possess, he should have at least one derby, for there are occasions when only a derby is *proper*.

¶ Mallory derbies are just the correct weight; are jet black, and in style set the pace among derbies of the better kind.

¶ We are now showing all the new Mallory derbies with the "Cravenette" finish, which makes the hat shed moisture without leaving a spot of any kind.

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Sole New York Agent

Looking 'Em Over for Fall at Saks'

Saks Knitted Overcoats—originally introduced by Saks'—shown in brown, green, and gray mixture effects, and cut on racy, roomy lines. The right weight. **$17.50** and **$25.**

Saks "Shedder" Coats—Something new in a coat—made in warm tweeds and colorful Cheviots, PROCESSED so as to keep dry in the rain. A duck of a coat. **$25.**

Saks Braided Overcoats—made in quiet fabrics, on figure-conforming lines, and smartly braided at the edges, giving it an "edge" on style. **$30.**

Saks Staple Overcoats—In a liberal variety of cloths, box effect or slightly waisted, and silk lined, as well as silk faced. **$15** to **$38.**

English-made Overcoats—those characteristically English rough-and-ready garments, which are typical of Piccadilly and the Strand. **$28** to **$38.**

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street