DENVER UPROARIOUS HOST TO ROOSEVELT

Three Speeches and Seven Parades Draw Many Thousands of Voters.

WOMEN'S CHEERING WILD

Riddling of Wilson's Foreign Policy and Preparedness Plea Popular.

COLONEL'S MAIN SPEECH

Preparedness and Industrial Justice Chief Themes.

DENVER, Oct. 24.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt preached the doctrine of preparedness, protection to the legitimate interests of business and social and industrial justice for the workingman in his chief address here to-night. In part the Colonel said:

"I speak to you especially of the prime duty of self-defence. I abhor unjust and wanton war. I shall always do as I always have done, everything to secure honorable and lasting peace. But it is folly to say that we shall never be engaged in war. The events of the past two years show that as the world now is, such an assumption by any nation is not only folly but criminal folly.

"Our prime duty is so to prepare as to minimize the number of occasions when war will come and to insure that when it does come it shall result neither dishonorably nor disastrously for the American people. At this moment we are not ready in any way, physically or spiritually, to face a serious foe. We owe this lamentable fact to several causes, but especially to the leadership given our people in high places. Mr. Wilson has not only been too proud to fight but has also been too proud to prepare.

Praise for National Guard.

"I honor the national guardsmen who are at the front. They have the true soldierly stuff in them. But the system under which they have been sent is an atrocious one and should be changed at once. They have been tricked into going into what they supposed was a war on behalf of the country. When they entered the militia most of them had no idea that they would be conscripted as they have been. Their sense of honor has forbidden them to refuse going. But they should never have been sent for mere police duty; for remember that, thanks of Mr. Wilson's tame refusal to punish the Mexican bandits, we now have on the border a force of American soldiers from ten to twenty times as numerous as the bandits across the border, and yet this force does nothing.

"Many men have gone who have been obliged to leave their wives and children to suffer actual want and who have permanently injured their professional or business careers or definitely lost their jobs because they had to go to the front and spend months away from their business, away from their homes, to make good the damage done by the utter folly of our rulers in Washington.

"These rulers in Washington were not really interested in preparedness. They were not really interested in the defence of their country. They thought only of their own political fortunes in the immediate future. They refused to give us expert military legislation. They gave us political military legislation; legislation designed to secure votes next November at the cost of the lives of the gallant officers and men of the regular army; at the cost of the lives of the civilians, men, women and children, on the border and in Mexico, and at the cost of the well being of thousands of the families of national guardsmen who had themselves been sent to the Mexican border. The legislation of the last session should be repealed and the work of preparedness entered upon with serious purpose.

"I believe in universal military obligatory training of all our young men in time of peace; and in time of war in universal military service for every man and every woman in whatever position it is deemed that man or woman can best render such service to the nation.

Foundation of Social Preparedness.

"Military preparedness is only the foundation of, and safeguard for, social and industrial preparedness; and therefore, for the effort to increase our individual efficiency and at the same time to see that the fruits of this efficiency are divided with reasonable fairness and justice.

"Mr. Wilson recently said that the supporters of Mr. Hughes included incongruous elements. The Democratic party, with Mr. Wilson at its head, is itself composed of utterly conflicting elements with no sincere bond of union except the desire to secure Federal office. In consequence the internal legislation Mr. Wilson has obtained has had to be obtained by the exchange of offices for Congressional support; and, as a result, the Federal Civil Service has been debauched as never before, and Washington has witnessed the worst administration of the executive departments we have had for thirty years.

"There are certain things for which Mr. Wilson and his party claim credit; where credit can only be awarded them by emphasizing the duplicity of their action. The banking law is a good law in certain of its provisions; but these provisions are those of the Aldrich bill which before election the Democrats so frantically denounced. They denounced in similar fashion a tariff commission and an industrial commission; and they are now in rather impotent fashion feeling after both. They have passed a child labor law (which is so drawn, however, that it may be utterly ineffective) after Mr. Wilson had emphatically declared against it. They champion a law which will make the needed revival of our shipping by private enterprise more difficult than ever. Their tariff law was working ruin to our industry until the war created an outside tariff more protective than any we have ever previously had.

"The absolute lack of any constructive policy in Mr. Wilson's leadership comes out strikingly in his attitude toward business. His platform pledges, of course, amount to nothing on this point, or for that matter on any other point, but as far as they went they committed him, as did his promises, to the breaking up of all corporations, and the reintroduction of old fashioned, ruthless competitive methods in business—methods such as obtained in the middle of the last century. We were promised explicitly four years ago in the Democratic platform, and by the Democratic orators on the stump, that they would destroy all trusts by the utilization of the Sherman law, and a tariff for revenue only, and would thereby lower prices and the cost of living.

"But prices and the cost of living have steadily gone on and Mr. Wilson has not invoked the Sherman law against any big trust. The Sherman law is on the books. It was a dead letter fourteen years ago. It became a live law only because of the success of the Northern Securities suit. This suit established the vitally necessary principle that the national Government had complete control over interstate business; but the establishment of this principle was about all of any real use that was achieved under the Sherman law.

"President Wilson has made no effort whatever to enforce the Sherman law. Neither has he made any effort to change it. In one of his speeches he used a sentence which seemed to indicate that he regards the Federal Trade Commission as having the power to modify the Sherman law. If this is what he meant it is certainly not in accordance with the facts. Mr. Wilson is, however, a master of subtle indirection in speech, and this sentence, like so many of his other sentences, is perhaps susceptible of several different interpretations.

"Mr. Wilson before election announced that the trusts must be destroyed by State action. As Governor of New Jersey he secured the passage of the seven little sisters bills, which he asserted would put a stop to the evils of the trusts. They have not done so in even the smallest degree. The evils of the corporate system in the United States have been left absolutely unchanged and unremedied by anything that Mr. Wilson has done either as Governor of New Jersey or as President of the United States.

"Nor is this all. Mr. Wilson has recently announced his desire, or as he has put it his 'dream,' that the United States shall 'take her place in the great field of world trade.' He has been appealing for the business vote by pointing out an alluring picture of the advantages and opportunities that foreign markets will soon offer. In his recent Omaha speech he said that we must 'finance some of the chief undertakings of the world for ourselves.' These words mean less than nothing so long as Mr. Wilson stands by his other words, uttered by himself and by his Secretary of State, announcing that American business men who went into Mexico did so at their own risk, and that he had no sympathy for them after they went, and that he would not try to protect them in their investments.

Weasel Words Again.

Mr. Wilson never used weasel words of more significance than those two statements. Either his statement that we must 'finance some of the chief undertakings of the world for ourselves' weasels all the honesty out of his statement that he is not interested in and will not protect American dollars in Mexico, which means 'the financing of some of the chief undertakings' of Mexico by Americans, or else the latter sentence weasels all meanings out of the first. Mr. Wilson has the right to say which of these two statements is the weasel and which is the egg, but he cannot deny that the relation between them is strictly that of the weasel and the egg.

"I put this direct question to Mr. Wilson. Which of these positions does he take? Either he does not stand on his Mexican record, in which case he ought to admit the hideous and lamentable blunder of his whole Mexican policy for the last three and a half years, or else he does stand on his Mexican record, and if so his asking American business men to go into foreign markets is downright hypocrisy. If Mr. Wilson will, not by subtle and adroit evasion but with downright straightforwardness, attempt to answer this question I believe he will find the attempt very stimulating to what he calls his 'intellectual processes.'

"We must raise, collectively and individually, our industrial standard. We must develop the power of self-help; and we must supplement this power by the wise use of Governmental power. We must ourselves organize, and furnish the use of, satisfactory State and national Governmental machinery to accomplish those things that labor cannot accomplish for itself—and which it sometimes attempts to accomplish in ways that would be destructive to itself and to all of us.

Germany Ahead of Us.

"Germany is infinitely ahead of us in all of these matters. Germany gives better care, at less cost, to the workingman, in health and in sickness, by her system of organization under government direction, and of organization by perfected private cooperation, than we do by our unregulated individualism. Under our system the workingman gets but one-third of what the German workingman gets in such a matter as compensation for injury. England is not so far ahead of us as Germany is. But even England's cooperative societies are immensely ahead of ours. In Denmark and elsewhere on the Continent the farmers' cooperative organizations have eliminated to an extraordinary degree the waste in the market.

"Neither demagogues nor doctrinaires can do such work, and least of all can it be done by the bitter preachers of class hatred. But mere Tory obstructionists must not be permitted to stand in the way. Our strongest and ablest men are needed to give the lead in securing such national organization. We must apply under modern industrial conditions a programme that will lead to the fullest possible life for the great mass of our people. The very structure of our national life must be reshaped to meet the vast new needs, and it can best be remade in desirable fashion if the leadership is furnished by men of affairs who understand that, while they must themselves be encouraged and aided by the Government, the encouragement and aid must be given on the condition of their helping to reshape a nationalized United States in such fashion that the farmers and wage workers and ordinary business and professional men shall have their full share of the benefits.

"The adroit demagogy of the Democratic leaders offers worse than no solution of the problems affecting us. It behooves sincere and sane men of vision to do their part in offering a constructive programme. This programme must not aim at the destruction of business to gratify envy, nor at the diminution of the efficiency of labor in a spirit of narrow and bitter ignorance. It must seek to expand and reward business; it must seek to increase the efficiency and the output of labor; but it must also secure for labor its full share in the reward. Business can not permanently flourish unless the wageworkers and the farmers have ample opportunity to share in the rewards of our national effort.

"Remember always that this effort to secure for each man his rights will be a failure unless at the same time we insist upon the full performance of duty by each. Neither farmers, laborers, nor business men deserve any consideration for their rights save in so far as they fully and wholeheartedly recognize their duties to the State and to their fellows, and perform these duties."

bloodthirsty talk. They aplauded a great deal.

"Suppose," the Colonel said shrilly, "George Washington's mother, in sending her boy out, had said: 'Remember, my son, safety first.' Imagine the armies of Grant and Lee with the words emblazoned on their banners, 'We are too proud to fight.' Use every honorable means to avoid war, but if war comes the women who are fit to be the mothers of Americans will say: 'Go fight for your country or don't dare to show your face here again.'"

Flags and voices rose together when the Colonel finished.

Denver had an "old time campaign parade" to-night, but Col. Roosevelt abstained from it. He will leave for Chicago to-morrow morning.

The Hughes women campaigners got here at 4:30 this afternoon. One hundred and fifty Wilson women with white banners were in the station crowd, but outside of cheering for the President they made no fuss.

Talks to 13,000 at Night.

At dinner in the Brown Palace Hotel with the women of the Hughes special he praised them by name and recital of their record of good deeds. Finally he set 13,000 men cheering in the Auditorium to-night with a plea for military preparedness and for reform in the "seditious National Guard system." He said:

"After three months we did not assemble an army fit to resist a single German or Japanese army corps, such as could be landed in New York in a fortnight or in San Francisco in a month. President Wilson has refused to read the dreadful lesson written in fire and blood across the face of the world during the last two years and a quarter. He has left us shamefully unready to protect ourselves or do our duty by others."

Denver took the Colonel into its arms when he got off his Pullman at 10 o'clock this morning. Thousands of "Teddy" fanatics mobbed him at the Union Station. Policemen had to save him from being flattened. Brass bands, sirens and horns all but wrecked his eardrums. Bombs burst unseen but not unheard in the sunshine. There was snow in Denver, most of which melted under the warmth of his greeting. Women waving flags struggled to get at him. Trying to wave his broad brimmed black hat, he had it snatched away, but restored. It was a far wilder hullabaloo than Denver raised over Mr. Bryan, who also filled the Auditorium not long ago, or over Mr. Hughes last summer, although the Auditorium didn't begin to hold the Hughes crowd.

All the sidewalks were choked with people as the Colonel and the reception committee rode to the hotel, trailed by many other motor cars. Howling "Teddy, Teddy! Hello, Teddy!" they made him stand up and sweep his hat about in salutation. On a balcony of a big department store stood women and girls waving flags and chanting:

"Teddy, Teddy! Hurrah for Teddy!
Teddy, Teddy! Hurrah for Hughes!
Teddy and Hughes—no Death!
God bless you, girls!" the Colonel shouted. "That's the spirit!"

A man called out: "Hurrah for Wilson, but we're for you, Teddy!"

"If you hurrah for me hurrah for Hughes," he retorted.

Ben Lindsey a Caller.

Many elbows had to be used in getting the Colonel into the hotel. He got into the elevator puffing and exclaiming: "Colorado is certainly in fighting form all right!" One of the first callers was Ben B. Lindsey, who is having a harder time than usual for reelection as Judge of the Juvenile Court. The Colonel said in the presence of several Republican headliners who don't like Lindsey:

"Hello! I'm for you! You are the only Wilson man I am supporting."

John C. Shaffer took the Colonel motoring eighteen miles for luncheon at the Shaffer ranch in the foothills of the Rockies. From the hotel later the Colonel went to the Auditorium with four women, this part of the day being devoted to the gentler of the two sexes that vote in Colorado. One of them was Miss Crawford Hill, leader of Denver society, "The Sacred Six." Mrs. Anna Scott, chairman of the Republican women of this county, drove the car. By her side was Marie Dieker, leader of the Progressive women in 1912.

The Auditorium were perhaps the most women ever assembled in this country, certainly the most women who can vote. They blow horns as well as men do. Mrs. Alice Polk Hill introduced the Colonel as "the greatest living American."

He asked them to support the campaign for a Federal suffrage amendment for the sake of their sisters in other States. Applause for this was faint, and the Colonel seemed surprised. He reminded the crowd that Mr. Hughes favored such an amendment and "that what Mr. Hughes says he will make good." He asked them to vote for Mr. Hughes, and they cheered.

The Colonel was at his satirical best in expaining what he called the sham battle cry "Wilson has kept us out of war."

"Wilson has been at war two or three times," said he. "He was always beaten, I'm glad to say. He went in foolishly and came out ignobly.

"If any foreign nation had 15,000 men inside the United States and they wouldn't get out when we told them to, what would you call it, peace or war? Mr. Wilson is at this moment wabbling between peace and feeble war. About 200 lives have been lost while Mr. Wilson has been 'keeping us out of war.'"

Would Seize German Ships.

The Colonel told the women's meeting that if he had been President and had had President Wilson's "strict accountability" message to Germany, "there would have been no more ships sunk—there was a fight afterward. The Lusitania was sunk with its 1,394 deaths in consequence, because other nations thought we'd welcome being kept out of it. If I had been President then I'd have seized every interned German ship and I'd have said to Germany, 'You'll see, not what you are going to pay as compensation for this, but what you are going to give you.'

"I'm no heedless, wanton war, but I'm for necessary to protect our women. If Wilson I'd have gone to war."

The women didn't think this was

WHITMAN DEFENDS COMPENSATION ACTS

Claims Credit for Amendment Preventing Delay in Awards to Injured.

MAKES ELEVEN SPEECHES

Great Throngs Turn Out to Hear Governor Answer Charges of Seabury.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Whitman-Calder campaign train went northward to-day through Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties. As M. Linn Bruce, former Lieutenant-Governor, veteran of many a political fight, a guest on the train, saw the throngs here to-night he summed up the day's events in this manner:

"Well, I've done a lot of campaigning in my time. I've been over this route of to-day a score of times, but not since the silver fight of 1896 have I seen such large crowds or such enthusiasm as greeted Gov. Whitman."

The Governor made eleven speeches. Mr. Calder went to Malone for a day's campaigning, joining the party to-night at Ogdensburg. From his first stop at Phoenix to the windup here the Governor was received by cheering throngs. At Fulton, Oswego, Pulaski, Adams, Philadelphia, Potsdam, Massena Springs he found almost the entire population awaiting him. At Adams 1,600 persons greeted the Governor.

The Governor was plainly pleased by the welcome and though he has a bad cold he did not disappoint the voters who had come out to see and hear him. The Governor learned as he sped northward that his Democratic rival, Samuel Seabury, had been telling the farmers Mr. Whitman had signed a law of conscription by which all the young men on the farms were to be drafted into the National Guard.

Where Seabury Erred.

The Governor quickly set the minds of the farmers at rest and he then proceeded to add a few more of Seabury's charges to the catalogue of errors which he has been tabulating. He quoted one speech made by Seabury in which the latter said he favored the "amendment of the advance payment law in the workmen's compensation act so as to make it impossible to settle a claim outside the jurisdiction of the industrial commission."

"That sentence," said the Governor, "is a remarkable display of ignorance. I am in favor of the same amendment that my opponent advocates, and what is more, my administration has placed on the statute books just such an amendment, and it is in force to-day. No settlement is final until it has received the approval of the commission.

"Furthermore, under the old law, no direct settlement could be made between injured employee and employer. There were 6,000 cases on the books, at the time that this administration came into power. This meant months delay to the injured man, causing him and his family great suffering. The amendment permitting direct adjustment obviated this delay, but the settlement must be approved by the commission."

John Mitchel's Views.

The Governor then read a letter written by John Mitchel, the labor leader, to the effect that the amendment had furnished bread to starving families.

Mr. Whitman at Ogdensburg took up Seabury's statement regarding the executive budget. He quoted the Democrat as saying: "The law should be changed so as to make it possible for the Governor to veto any part of an item."

"I can hardly believe," answered the Governor, "that Judge Seabury made such a statement, because it contains two gross errors. First, as a Judge, he should know that it would be unconstitutional for the Legislature to pass such a law. Secondly, he ought to know that I submitted a suggestion to the Legislature that the Constitution should be amended to permit the Chief Executive to reduce as well as veto items of appropriations passed by the Legislature.

"The crux of this whole campaign," remarked the Governor, "is that Mr. Seabury does not know what he is talking about and I do."

When the Governor stopped at Phoenix he was met by Speaker Sweet of the Assembly. The Governor found that all the residents of the town who had been burned out a few weeks ago stopped their work of reconstruction and turned out to greet him. At Fulton he was taken over to the shop of the American Woolen Mills, where 2,500 persons greeted him and cheered his explanation of the Industrial Commission.

Talks to Workers.

At Oswego he went over to the repair shops of the New York Central to address 400 employees during the noonday hour.

Chairmen of the county committees of Oswego, Jefferson and St. Lawrence boarded the trains. Every one of them said in substance to the Governor: "Two years ago we gave you a bigger plurality than we promised. Now we are going to beat the vote of 1914. We are going to get out the biggest vote in eight years."

Mr. Calder carried his campaign for the United States Senatorship over to Malone, Canton and Potsdam, arriving here in time for the night meeting. He made a speech in which he pointed out the necessity of a high tariff after the war. He said:

"With the war over we will face a reorganization of business conditions, and if the low tariff now prevailing is in effect then there will be a readjustment of business that will bring about a condition of depression unparalleled in the history of the nation. Before that time arrives we must revise our tariff laws so that the nations of Europe with their cheaply paid labor will not dump in upon us products which will in a few months break down the great increase in our industries that the war had caused.

"The vast majority of the people of this nation believe in a protective tariff. The Presidential election of 1912 showed this to be true. The combined vote cast for the two candidates who favored a protective tariff, Taft and Roosevelt, exceeded by nearly 1,500,000 the vote cast for Wilson.

"Despite this fact our Democratic friends reduced the tariff on imports, with the result that after a few months of operation of the Underwood tariff the country was plunged into business depression, and we were aiming straight for the worst depression the country has ever experienced. Only the war in Europe prevented that condition from confronting us, and we cannot risk the possibility of it when the war is over."

Flour Up Again in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Flour prices continued to rise here to-day. Fancy patents were quoted at $9.70 a barrel, an increase of 15 cents over yesterday. First clears sold at $8.20, an increase of 30 cents.

UNION INDORSES SUFFRAGE.

Ladies' Garment Workers Convention Adopts Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Woman suffrage was indorsed in resolutions adopted at to-day's session of the thirteenth biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Members of the union were requested to vote in favor of the equal franchise whenever they could, and especially in New York in 1917. Woman suffrage throughout the country would enfranchise about 5,000,000 women mill workers, the resolution said.

Another resolution was adopted calling on the convention to appoint a special organizer and prepare the workers of the ladies' tailoring and custom dressmaking trades in Philadelphia "for steps necessary for the uplift of the trade."

Moose Candidate for Hughes.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 24.—M. J. Bowman, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Progressive ticket in Indiana, at a meeting of Progressives here to-day announced that he would vote for Charles E. Hughes for President. A number of other Progressives at the meeting made similar announcements following the action of Bowman.

MITCHELL NAMED FOR SHERIFF.

Queens Democratic Committee Nominates Stier's Successor.

The Democratic County Committee of Queens nominated last night Samuel J. Mitchell for the office of Sheriff to run at the coming election, to succeed Paul Stier, who was shot to death at Whitestone Landing Monday by Frank Taff while trying to serve a summons. Mitchell is at present Under Sheriff.

Because of a conflict in the election laws the nomination of Mitchell may be carried to the courts. The election law states that no nominations can be filed after October 15, but the State Constitution contains a provision that a nomination can be filed after that date in the event of death.

MOOSE LEADER FOR HUGHES.

Walter F. Brown of Ohio Offers His Services to Republicans.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Walter F. Brown of Toledo, former chairman of the Ohio State Progressive Committee and former member of the National Progressive Executive Committee, to-day tendered his services to the Republican State Committee to campaign for the Republican ticket.

"Former Progressives in Ohio who worked with me during the last four years are, with few exceptions, supporting Mr. Hughes," said Brown, "because we believe that in the next four years more than in any period since the civil war the country will require the services of a man possessing moral and physical courage, who says what he means and means what he says."

Picturesque Service at Trinity.

Old Trinity Church, at the head of Wall street, will be the scene next Sunday afternoon of a picturesque service of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox churches. This event is held in connection with the association for promoting intercommunion between these churches. The service will be held at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and the preacher will be the Rev. Arthur Lowndes, D. D., secretary of the association.

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SIGHT SEEING YACHTS Around New York
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 303
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean. 1:30 P. M.

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DOWN WEEKLY Has Suits—Raincoats on Men's Clothes on CREDIT HAMILTON-MARTIN Co. 1776 BWAY ENTER SCOTLAND ST.

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The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.
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HOTEL GRAMATAN
25 minutes from Grand Central.
Golf, Tennis, Riding and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for Fall and Winter.
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Hotel Dennis, ATLANTIC CITY
Open at all seasons of the year.
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Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Ocean Front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof, open always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths, capacity 400, grill, orchestra, dancing, garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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SPRUCE CABIN INN. Rooms en suite. Private baths. Garage. All amusements. Grouse, Squirrel, Rabbit shooting. Cresco station, Lack. R. R.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.
WANTED—A girl for general housework in a pleasant home; clergyman's family; suburb. Write or call, Rev. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, 105 East 22d Street, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE.
WANTED
MOTORMEN
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CONDUCTORS
Permanent Positions
Good Runs
Pay while breaking in
Apply at office of
THIRD AVE. RY. CO.
130th St. & Third Ave.
Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sunday's included

FORECLOSURE SALES.
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Marcus M. Marks, Plaintiff, against The Realty Corporation et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and which, taken together are bounded and described as follows:
BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Fourth or Park Avenue distant nineteen feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh street, and running thence southerly along Park Avenue, eighty-one feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-seventh street, one hundred and two (102) feet nine (9) inches; thence northerly parallel with said Park Avenue, eighty-one (81) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; and thence westerly parallel with Eighty-seventh street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning, being premises now known by the numbers 1049, 1051 and 1053 Park Avenue, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.
Said premises will be sold subject to three first mortgages to secure the sum of $24,000 each, upon which there now remains unpaid the sum of $21,000 each, together with the interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1916, said mortgages affecting respectively premises 1049, 1051 and 1053 Park Avenue.
Dated New York, October 3rd, 1916.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Referee.
WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street Numbers are 1049, 1051 and 1053 Park Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Ninety-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight 4/100 dollars ($94,778.04), with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and twenty-three 25/100 dollars ($323.25), with interest from September 25th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 85/100 dollars ($1,885.85) and interest.
Dated New York, October 3rd, 1916.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that E. M. Tiffany & Co., Incorporated, a domestic corporation, having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Courthouse, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to TIFFANY, HALL & CO., INCORPORATED.
Dated New York, N. Y., October 11, 1916.
By STEPHEN M. HALL, Treasurer.

PAWNBROKERS' SALES.
JOSEPH SHONGOOD'S SONS, Jos. Shongood, Auct., 94 Bowery, sell 10 A. M. Oct. 25—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., from 46262 to 52059 and all older dates. Glück Bros., 1429 3d Ave.
Oct. 25—Clothing, A. Rothman, 2[illegible] Hudson st., H. Lavery, 146 Sands St., Bklyn.
Oct. 26—At 10 A. M. sharp, A large and choice stock high grade furs of every description pledged prior Oct. 13, 1915, for unpaid loans for unredeemed pledges. M. Bernstein, 275 West 125th st.; James J. Ryan, Inc., 132 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn; Berstein Bros., 2457 8th ave.; Benjamin Fox, 72 8th av.; Lomberg Bros., 620 av.; R. T. Adam Co., 2158 8th av.; H. Lavery, 146 Sands st., Brooklyn; Nat'l Collateral Co., 401 3d ave.; Alex Freund, 1845 3d ave.; H. Silverstone, 243 Broome st.; S. Freund, 2722 3d ave.; C. Kleinbaum, 498 Grand st., Brooklyn; J. G. Schnepf, 857 2d ave.; J. H. Iofe, 209 3d ave.; B. & S. Aufses & Son, Inc., 279 Stanton st.; Madison Ave. Loan Office, 1772 Madison ave.; Raphael Bros., 1127 3d ave.; M. Raphael, 272 8th ave.; E. Glaser, 1880 3d ave.
Oct. 27—At 10 A. M. sharp, a large and high grade stock furs of every description pledged prior Oct. 15, 1915, for unpaid loans for unredeemed pledges. T. Cohen, 497 Ave. D; Silberstein's Sons, 8-10 4th Ave.; H. S. Isaacs, 2426 8th Ave.; H. & C. Lang, 120 Avenue C; A. Rhode, 301 Columbus Ave.; H. Freed, 29 New Chambers St.; Pesser's Son, 969 2d Ave.; Sol Cohen, 235 9th Ave.; Sol Cohen & Co., 253 2d Ave.; M. Manning & Sons, 1670 3d Ave.; Mayer Bros., 372 9th Ave.; I. Bernstein, 2685 8th Ave.; H. Goody, 274 Grand St., Brooklyn; Daniel Cohn, 229 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.
Oct. 30—All diamond and other precious stones, set and unset, all watches, jewelry of every description, silverware, odds and ends, &c., pledged prior Aug. 1, 1915, to No. 45250, and all goods held over from former sales. Max