YANKEE KIDNAPPED, THEN SUBMARINED

Frederic Smith, Sea Rover for His Health, Tells of Shanghaing.

FOOLED BY BIG WAGES

His Freighter Bombed in Bay of Biscay While Ending Voyage From Australia.

Frederic Smith, a tall, spare Yankee sea rover with a long gray mustache of the lambrequin type that interfered at times with his utterance, which was distinctly Connecticut, arrived last night by the American liner St. Louis.

He asserted that he had been "shanghaied" at this port to go as third engineer aboard the British freight steamship Midland, sent to the bottom of the Bay of Biscay by a German submarine on the night of October 20 while on the way from Australia to Havre with a cargo of grain.

The shanghaing, he said, was not done in the regular way, by persuading him to go into a waterfront saloon, doping him and permitting him to wake up at sea the next day. He declared that it was a purely scientific and up to date shanghaing, without any rough stuff.

Smith was informed last March, he says, that the Midland was bound for China and would not enter the war zone. At St. Lucia, where the Midland touched for coal on her long voyage, he learned that she was bound for Russia. Then he put up a "holler," he said, and they persuaded him to stick by calling his attention to the big wages he was going to draw.

Begins to Get Nervous.

The Midland landed munitions at Vladivostok and then proceeded to Australia, where she took on a big cargo of grain for Havre. The third engineer, who has been going to sea, coastwise and otherwise, for more than thirty years, began to get a bit nervous. His British shipmates played tricks on him after he got within a few days of the coast of France by frequently announcing the appearance of submarines. At last, on the night of October 20, when the Midland was entering the Bay of Biscay and off the Island of Ushant, the submarine of the jesters came along.

Smith had turned in and was playing cards in his room with a shipmate when he heard a shot. He paid little attention to it. Another shot brought him out on deck and six more shots convinced him that he was in for a shipwreck.

"There were thirty-three in the ship's company," the engineer said, "eight white men and the rest Chinese and lascars, and an ugly lot they were. The captain of the submarine ordered all of us into the boats. I went with the skipper, Capt. W. R. Bennett, the chief engineer and the second officer into the starboard boat with eleven of the yellow men.

"It was a dirty night and the seas washed into the boats so that for some time we had to keep bailing to prevent swamping. The German submarine, which was half submerged, took all of us aboard and used the boats to bomb the Midland, placing the bombs in the lower hold. After the bombs had been touched off the ship rolled over and sank and we were put back aboard the lifeboats."

The Only American.

"I was the only American on the ship and they took mighty good care of me. I must say they were very gentlemanly in every way. They had a man make fast to my leg so I would not fall overboard while the submarine was rolling in the trough. He held on until all got back in the lifeboat. I could not tell you the number of the submarine, as she was under water and the skipper did not mention it.

"They set us adrift, wishing us good luck. We rolled in the nasty seas twelve hours, shipping a lot of water, so that most of the time I was wet up to the knees. In the early morning a French fishing boat sighted us and bore down, taking all hands aboard.

"They treated us fine, but they were no politer than the skipper of that German submarine, who actually said, when he took our lifeboats to blow up our ship, 'We are sorry, but we will have to borrow your boats for a while.'"

Smith said that he and his shipmates were received with generous hospitality at St. Malo, where the French fisherman landed them, and that he also had a fine reception at Liverpool, where he donated a part of his wages to the Red Cross fund. He believes he will not seek more sea adventure in the war zone unless the wages are pretty big.

The engineer is a bachelor and says that when he was a young man with a tubercular tendency a Yankee doctor told him he could save himself by going to sea and staying there and that he supposed he would still have to follow the physician's advice. But the next time, Smith reckoned, he would find out where he was going before shipping. To-day he intends to go to the shipping agent and make a few remarks on the theme of shanghaiing a guileless Yankee veteran.

TO DANCE IN GAY WHITE WAY.

Suffragists Will Give Ball To-morrow Night at Grand Central Palace.

That lament which arose when the city administration decided it would be unsafe to have the election night crowds caverting up and down Broadway on top of the subway shoring was just a little premature. The suffragists are going to have a Gay White Way of their own to-morrow night and nobody need be sorry that Broadway has been ordered closed to the throngs.

The G. W. W. will extend from Fifth avenue and Forty-second street around the southeastern corner of the Grand Central terminal to the entrance of the Grand Central Palace, where the suffrage ball is going to be held.

For 50 cents one may dance all night at the ball and check one's overcoat in addition. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will play, prominent women will be in the boxes, an election map studded with electric lights and a telautographic contrivance will tell how the fight is going without interfering with the dancing. Mrs. Henry Moskowitz will be there as chairman of the ball committee.

PORTUGAL DELAYS ELECTIONS.

Disorders by Expelled Germans and Submarine Activities the Cause.

LISBON, Nov. 3 (via Paris, Nov. 5).—The Cabinet after a meeting presided over by President Machado has decided to postpone the coming elections and call an extraordinary session of Parliament.

A semi-official note says the decision to postpone the elections was due to the activity of German submarines along the coast of Portugal and to disorders which disturbers are seeking to bring about with the aid of Germans expelled from the country.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

POLAND AGAIN IS A FREE KINGDOM

Continued from First Page.

had built upon empty words. From that side liberty could not come for Poland. "If to-day a different decision had been reached in the war—if Russian arms were victorious in the east—then for another hundred years the population of Poland would have to drag its chains from promise to promise without any protest on the part of the western Powers."

NEW STATE IN BEING.

Proclamation of Independence Puts Kingdom on Map.

VIENNA, via London, Nov. 5.—Official announcement that the Austro-Hungarian and German Emperors have proclaimed independence for Poland was made here to-night. The news spread rapidly throughout the city and the population hailed it as marking one of the greatest events of the war. The step is everywhere interpreted as evidence that the Central Powers feel strong enough from a military standpoint to realize the task thus begun.

The Government machinery of the new Poland will be evolved gradually from a military administration, and this has been begun. The proclamation establishes new Poland automatically by publication, so that the new State already has been placed upon the map of Europe. All internal matters of Poland will be managed jointly by the occupying authorities and Polish officials, who will be appointed as rapidly as conditions permit. Austro-Hungarian and German troops are to remain for the present.

The new constitution of Poland will be framed by a body of Poles to be selected later. It is understood that the selection of these delegates will be left entirely to the decision of the people.

GALICIA TO BE FREE.

Province Will Manage Its Own Affairs, Emperor Orders.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 5.—Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter to Premier von Koerber stating that it is his will when the new State of Poland comes into existence to grant Galicia the right to manage its own internal affairs.

The Emperor charges Premier von Koerber to prepare measures for the legal realization of this command.

"A TRAP FOR THE POLES."

London "Times" Says It's a Plot to Conscript Russian Subjects.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Nov. 6.—To-day the *Times* comments as follows upon the Teutonic proclamation of an independent Poland under the heading "A Trap for the Poles:

"Russia held out to the Poles as a reward for the sacrifices and exceptional danger she called upon them to face the abolition of the boundaries which have severed the living body of the nation since 1772, national freedom under the sceptre of the Czar, freedom of faith and self-government.

"The Central Powers make no such offer. They propose to form an independent State, an hereditary monarchy, not out of all the territories of the old Polish republic, but only out of the Polish district they have seized from Russia.

"Poland's national development, which implies of necessity the reunion of the Polish provinces of Austrian and Prussian Poland, is arrested and paralyzed.

"From the first curious stress has been laid in the proclamation on the military development of the projected kingdom. Therein we suggest lies the reason for its issuance at the moment when the ranks of the Central Powers are dangerously thinned.

"The new Poland is to have a new army of her own, indeed! There is reason to believe the whole scheme merely a device to force the Polish subjects of Russia in the occupied districts into the military service of Germany.

"Von Hindeburg has insisted upon the necessity of drawing without delay upon this new source of 'Canonenfutter.' He has called for 700,000 recruits from this source. The first service of the independent Polish State will be to supply them.

"The kingdom has been created in order to lend a show of legality to the conscription of Russian subjects for a war against Russia. Such a project is a flagrant outrage against the first elements of international right, but in accordance with Frederick the Great's practice of making prisoners fight their own countrymen."

BRITISH CRUISER TORPEDOED.

Admiralty Says It Was a Mine Sweeper, Previously Reported.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 5.—An announcement made to-day by the German Naval Staff says:

"One of our submarines destroyed on October 23 a small English cruiser of old construction with two funnels. The scene of the engagement was off the west coast of Ireland."

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Commenting on the German Admiralty report of the sinking of an English cruiser off the Irish coast, the British Admiralty states:

"This announcement evidently refers to the sinking of the mine sweeper Genista, the loss of which was officially announced on the 26th of October."

The British Admiralty on October 26 stated that the mine sweeper Genista was torpedoed by a submarine on October 23 and sunk. All the officers and seventy-three men of the vessel were lost and twelve men were saved. The Admiralty added that when last seen the Genista was sinking, but was still engaged with the hostile submarine.

TELLS OF STARVING JEWS IN POLAND

Dr. Magnes Appeals for 1,500,000 People Who Beg for Crust of Bread.

SAW MISERY IN EUROPE

Describes Bread Line in Warsaw—Schiff Urges Harmony of Relief Societies.

Slow starvation is the fate of tens of thousands of Jews in the occupied portions of Poland and Lithuania, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, head of the New York Kehillah, who recently returned from the eastern front, told members of the various relief committees last night at a meeting at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street.

Should the war continue another year very few Jews would survive, Dr. Magnes told the committee members, including Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Felix M. Warburg, Meyer London, Isidore Hirschfield, Harry Fischel, Leon Sanders and Albert Lucas.

"When you come to Warsaw, Wilna or any other city in the territory occupied by the Germans you see nothing dramatic to move you to sympathy," Dr. Magnes said. "There is no persecution to stir up indignation. All you find is dead, dull, voiceless misery. People by the tens of thousands are standing in long lines waiting hopefully for a piece of bread—for the simple necessities of life.

"You see restaurants and theatres open in Warsaw for such as have money. There is little outward indication of the deep distress of most of the population. Only rarely do you see some one drop in the streets from hunger. When I saw a young girl fall in the streets no one asked what was the matter. They all knew, and one man ran and brought a piece of bread and put it in the girl's hand as she recovered consciousness."

Dr. Magnes said that there are 1,500,000 Jews in the occupied portion of the Russian Empire not knowing where their daily bread is coming from—a people in rags without shoes.

"The people are gradually getting weaker. Day by day the children's legs are getting thinner and their cheeks more hollow. There is no work to do, has not been any for a year. They are for the most tradesmen, factory workers or manufacturers.

"In Wilna the people get soup once a day—if barley and warm water can be called soup. There is no vegetable or meat in it. But think what the state of the people would be were it not for the aid from America to run the soup kitchens.

"The people do not complain—there is no outcry—they are stunned. They don't know what to make of it or what to do. If the war lasts another year or longer I am convinced that there will be very few Jews left in that region. I don't say that the few dollars we have sent and will send them will save their lives, but it will prolong them for some days."

Jacob H. Schiff in expressing the appreciation of the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers to Dr. Magnes made a plea for harmony among the various factions of Jews in the United States.

"There have been bickerings and controversies in the past," he said. "Let us forget them. There must be no divisions. If there should be I say a curse be on the heads of those who cause dissension, in view of the suffering which would be caused."

FIVE HURT IN TAXICAB CRASH.

Public Vehicle Hits Touring Car in Bronx; Victims Go Home.

Five persons were injured, none dangerously, when a taxicab driven by Walter Carnes of 921 East 179th street struck a touring car owned by Matthew J. Gaskin, 1136 Herschel street, at Washington and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, last night.

Mrs. Jane Volknes, 55, of 284 St. Ann's avenue, the only passenger in the taxicab, suffered the fracture of two ribs. Carnes's back was sprained slightly. Miss Jessie Gonvans, 20, of 580 East 137th street; Patrick Brohen, 22, of 1137 Longfellow avenue, and Chrystie Conway, driver of the touring car, received cuts and bruises.

All were able to go home after being treated by Dr. Henley of Fordham Hospital. Both machines were badly damaged.

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

Loss of Clan Leslie and Statesman Announced by Lloyds.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Lloyds announced to-day that the British steamers Clan Leslie and Statesman have been sunk.

The Clan Leslie was a vessel of 3,937 tons gross. She was built in 1902 and her home port was Glasgow. The last report of the steamer shows her as having sailed August 4 from Liverpool for Bombay.

The Statesman registered 6,153 tons. She was built in 1895 and belonged to the Charente Steamship Company of Liverpool. Her recent movements are not given in available shipping records.

Naval Fliers to Banquet.

Eighty members of the United States Volunteer Naval Reserve, aviation section, will hold a dinner at Maxim's to-night to mark their official acceptance by the Navy Department. Lieutenant-Commander G. R. Hall is in charge of the men, who receive instruction in flying with three machines.

EXPLOSION WRECKS BOMB MAKING PLANT

Fuse, Powder, Cartridges and Gas Pipe Found in 106th Street Flat.

Smoke still was thick in the three room rear flat on the ground floor of 338 East 106th street, which was wrecked by an explosion yesterday, when detectives entered the place. They found no furniture in the flat except a shattered mirror on the wall, but in one corner of the kitchen was a tool chest and in the tool chest were:

Eighteen fuses from eighteen inches to a yard long.
Five boxes of large calibre cartridges.
One box of .38 calibre cartridges.
Four kinds of powder, including black, smokeless and blasting.
Metal filings and scraps.
Joints of gas pipe, plugged at both ends.

In other words, detectives call the assortment enough to equip a first class bomb factory. The explosion yesterday, which shook the building and terrified the neighborhood, was caused by a black powder bomb, according to Owen Eagan, inspector in the Bureau of Combustibles. The remnants of a fuse which had led from the bedroom to the kitchen were discovered.

Detectives learned that Martin Paternoster, a barber, occupied the flat until Thursday, when he moved to 329 East 106th street. He was not at home when they called last night, but the police say his four shotguns were, and they were taken to the station while the search for Paternoster continued.

The gas pipe sections and elbows were of the sort used in the bomb which exploded in Judge Rosalsky's apartment, Eagan said. No reason could be assigned for last night's explosion.

SIX BEAT KEEPER ON HART'S ISLAND

Plot to Rob Guard of Pay Cause of Attack, Commissioner Says.

Half a dozen inmates of the New York City Reformatory on Hart's Island set upon Michael Dill, a night keeper, early yesterday morning and beat him so badly that he was unable to tell a complete story of the attack for the rest of the day.

According to Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, the assault was not part of an attempt to escape; the inmates were simply trying to rob the keeper, who received his pay on Saturday.

Dill was on guard on the second floor of the Industrial Building, at one end of which is one of the reformatory's dormitories. An inmate asked him to go to one of the rooms in the dormitory, saying another inmate was ill. Dill entered the dimly lighted room and was immediately set upon. His head was cut, his nose was broken and physicians believe that possibly his skull was fractured.

Keeper Walsh, stationed on the floor below, heard the rumpus and ran upstairs. The inmates jumped on him. He got away, and running to a telephone, notified Head Keeper Cummins, who went to the spot with six keepers. They found Dill unconscious, but all the inmates were in bed, they said.

Commissioner Lewis's investigation lasted all day. He did not notify the police or District Attorney Martin of The Bronx, who, when he learned of the attack upon Dill, said that he will visit the reformatory this morning and make an investigation.

Menocal's Reelection Assured.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Dr. Juan I. Montalvo, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, announced to-night that, according to figures received by him, the reelection of President Mario G. Menocal over Dr. Alfredo Zayas was assured.

5,000 AT FUNERAL OF PASTOR RUSSELL

Last Sermon He Wrote Read Over Bier—Body Lies in State in His Temple.

Instead of a sermon entitled "The Morning Cometh" which, according to a recent announcement, the late Charles Taze (Pastor) Russell was to have preached in his New York Temple at 22 West Sixty-third street last night, the sermon was read over his coffin at the temple, where his body lay in state until it was taken shortly before midnight last night to Pittsburg for interment to-day.

Ex-Judge J. F. Rutherford of Los Angeles, Cal., read "The Morning Cometh" from manuscript and delivered a funeral address to a congregation that filled the temple to capacity. Judge Rutherford, who happened to be on an Eastern trip when the founder of the temple died, was the legal adviser of "Pastor" Russell, as the independent minister was widely known because of the weekly publication of his picture and entire sermons in the advertising columns of many newspapers.

There were so many immense floral offerings that there was no room for the display of many of them after all available spaces on the stage and along the boxes, balcony and lobby of the temple—the edifice is a counterpart of a Broadway theatre in all its architectural equipment and furnishings—had been banked high with the flowers.

As "Pastor" Russell was said to be "honorary pastor" of about 1,200 congregations throughout the United States and Canada there were large delegations from many cities east of the Mississippi in the temple all day. Five thousand persons, it was estimated, filed by the open coffin during the morning and afternoon between the various memorial services held there throughout the day and evening.

PREDICTS WILSON PLURALITY HERE

Business Man Estimates That Manhattan Will Give President 32,350.

A plurality for Wilson in Manhattan of 32,350—this is estimated as a result of a canvass of all of the Assembly districts of New York county by Ernest Harvier, a business man in the Gilsey Building, 1193 Broadway. Mr. Harvier is a political observer of many years experience, whose estimates in previous campaigns have been remarkable for their accuracy.

The result of this canvass is of special interest because New York county is the only one in the State which the Democratic National Committee has been counting upon to roll up a substantial majority for the President, and because the Tammany poll, recently announced, was said to show a plurality for Wilson of 45,000.

The figures for the thirty-one Assembly districts follow:

A D	Wilson pluralities	Hughes pluralities
1	1,050	.....
2	1,000	.....
3	550	.....
4	300	.....
5	2,200	.....
6	.....	150
7	1,000	.....
8	1,700	.....
9	1,800	.....
10	1,500	.....
11	1,900	.....
12	2,700	.....
13	2,050	.....
14	2,500	.....
15	.....	1,900
16	2,400	1,250
17	2,200	.....
18	2,200	800
19	2,000	.....
20	.....	1,700
21	1,600	2,500
22	1,700	700
23	.....	.....
24	1,900	1,000
25	500	.....
26	.....	400
27	1,150	250
28	.....	.....
29	.....	.....
30	.....	.....
31	.....	.....

Plurality for Wilson, 32,350.

PERSHING WILL STAY SAY ARMY OFFICERS

Reported Plans to Build Railway to U. S. Base Lead to Their Belief.

GEN. CROZIER ON BORDER

Gen. Bell Hears Rumor That Villa Killed Some Americans at Parral.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 5.—Military officers, particularly National Guardsmen, who have been much exercised for the past two days over reports that Gen. Pershing has tentative orders to go after Villa and stay after him until he is caught, found to-day in the arrival here of Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States army, further cause for curiosity. The presence of Gen. Crozier, simultaneously with the visit of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baker, chief of the army transportation service, who with J. G. Rogers, president of the American Railway Association and general superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines, has gone south to visit Gen. Pershing, appeared significant to these officers.

It is said that the visit of Col. Baker and Mr. Rogers has to do with plans for constructing a railroad from Columbus to Gen. Pershing's base for the transportation of supplies, motor trucks with flanged wheels to be used as the means of locomotion. If that is true, the officers argue, it can mean but one thing—that the stay of Gen. Pershing in Mexico is to be prolonged and that he is to require more supplies than he is using now.

With the rainy season over and the prospects good for good roads for at least another nine months, military men say that any steps to construct a tramway to the Pershing base can mean nothing more than further and more active military operations in Mexico. This, taken with the persistent report that President Wilson, convinced of the inability of Carranza to handle the bandit situation satisfactorily, has decided to "clean up" northern Mexico at once if he is elected, makes the officers think there is something behind it all.

Gen. Crozier gave out a statement to-day in which he said his coming was due to the fact that he wished to investigate 200 or 300 new Lewis machine guns that were being tried out; also the disappearance of certain ordnance stores. He explained, however, that the disappearance of ordnance stores was not a serious matter, in the hurry and rush in equipping all the National Guardsmen, "for in the past we have not been doing things very extensively in a military way," he said.

The story prevalent in the camps regarding further American activities is that in the event of a Republican victory President Wilson intends to let Mexican matters rest as they are for the new administration to take hold of, but that if he is elected he will not hesitate to order immediate "pacification" of northern Mexico by American troops. The "he has kept us out of war" talk will not count for anything after the votes have been cast, it is argued, and the President can carry forward the campaign against Villa and other bandits regardless of consequences. Just where such a report originated is not explained, but it is common talk in military circles here.

The turbulent conditions in northern Mexico show no improvement. Instead the situation is growing worse, Gen. George Bell, Jr., heard reports to-day that some Americans had been killed in the bandit attack on Parral, but could not confirm the reports. He made efforts to get information, but admitted failure. Nine Americans are known to have been at Parral and Villa is known to have asserted that he would kill every American who fell into his hands. There is some hope that they escaped with the fleeing Carranza garrison, but nothing definite is known.

According to all reports to-day Chihuahua city is still cut off from all communication and surrounded by Villistas.

SOLDIER SONGS SUNG BY MME. GUILBERT

French Airs From Joan of Arc's Time to 1914 Rendered by Artist.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert gave a programme of "Songs of the Brave Soldiers of France" last evening in Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Her singing was prefaced by a talk by Clayton Hamilton, who told the audience that soldiers did not sing about war, but usually about women. They and sailors were for long periods divorced from feminine society and their thoughts naturally turned to the girls they had left behind them.

The music of the songs was usually light and of strongly marked rhythm, suited to cheering the spirits of men wearied by the fatigues of campaigning. Mr. Hamilton explained that these songs developed almost spontaneously among the soldiers.

The only one written by a poet and composed by a distingulshed musician was the "Chant du Depart," words by Andre Chenier and music by Mehul. In closing the speaker invited the audience to remember that the brave soldiers of France had never been "too proud to fight."

Mme. Guilbert interpreted her songs in her usual effective manner. The list ranged all the way from "Reveillez vous, Picards" of Joan of Arc's time down to songs of 1914. The wars of Britain with France were recalled by "Malbrook s'en va t'en guerre," sung after the battle of Malplaquet. The tune is well known still, since it is that of "We won't go home till morning."

The entertainment was interesting and delightful, vivified as it was by Mme. Guilbert's unique art. The programme will be repeated on Friday afternoon.

MODERN DANCERS AT BAZAAR.

An Octet Appears in Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

An octet from the New York Modern Dancers appeared as an added feature last night at the bazaar of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Relief Fund in the armory in Lexington avenue.

Those appearing were Orest Devany and Allyne Maillard, who gave an exhibition valse Patti; Walter F. Hagood and Anita Berard in fancy dancing; Lee Tonton in a solo skating waltz; J. Chris Lobsen in an exhibition tango, accompanied by Juanita Moore, and John Doll in an exhibition one step.

It is expected that before the company leaves the city on its transcontinental tour the full complement of members will appear at the bazaar in a programme of the latest society and exhibition dances. Others who appeared last night were Louis Kelly in a Grecian barefoot dance, Irma Gilson, Washington's interpretative dancer, and Marshall Hall and Louise Sterling in character dancing. The bazaar will continue all of this week.

MARY PICKFORD IS SEEN IN HINDU PLAY

"Less Than the Dust" First Appearance of Star as Actress-Manager.

Mary Pickford, no doubt, has in addition to her own peculiar charm as much talent as the next motion picture actress, but she does not often have the opportunity of displaying her talent. She is the eternal ingenue, although it would seem that the role might finally become irksome to a person who is now mature enough to be at the head of her own motion picture corporation. Apparently, however, such is not the case, because in her first independent photo-dramatic production, she is again cast as an ingenue, which was disappointing for those who hoped she would produce something different for herself.

"Less Than the Dust," in which she made her bow yesterday in three Manhattan houses, the Strand, Broadway and Academy of Music, and seventy-seven other theatres, as actress-manager, is a Cinderella-Ragged Princess sort of play in which she has the role of a castaway adopted by a Hindu sword maker in India, who turns out to be of English birth and the heir of a great estate in England. She is the daughter of a derelict who leaves her to be reared among the natives of a lower caste.

As a ragged little Hindu maiden she is as winsome as ever she was in everyday life. The scenes in which the girl who was raised as a low caste Hindu learns the conventions of English social life and the discomforts of civilization are amusing and they give her the opportunity to display her celebrated curls and some pretty frocks.

She could do more than wear curls and frocks, however, if the scenario writers would only let her. The picture is one of the most elaborate in which she has ever appeared, but it has little dramatic value. "Less Than the Dust" was written by Hector Turnbull, who took as his inspiration one of Lawrence Hope's "Indian Love Lyrics."

Another picture shown yesterday was Douglas Fairbanks's latest and liveliest feature, "American Aristocracy," at the Rialto Theatre, in which the athletic Mr. Fairbanks pursues the villain with "the papers," by yachts, power boats, hydroaeroplanes and a Government torpedo boat destroyer, with such American aristocracy as was represented at the Rhode Island resorts last summer forming a background.

Viola Dana in "The Garden of Life" was the feature at Loew's New York Theatre and Roof yesterday. She will appear in "The Cossack Whip" at the same theatre to-day.

POTATOES DUMPED INTO RIVER.

Destroyed to Keep Prices Up, Peoria Women Say.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 5.—A committee of Peoria women which has been investigating the high prices of food announced to-day that potatoes by the carload are being dumped into the Illinois River to maintain the record prices. Potatoes are now selling here for upward of $2 a bushel.

The women also discovered, even though the wholesalers were confident, there were no potatoes in Peoria. There were thirty cars in the Peoria railyards which had remained unloaded for weeks for lack of buyers. By diligent search the committee of potatoes, apparently and other produce, saw the prices have advanced 100 per cent. were found stored in local warehouses.

The Store will be closed all day to-morrow
(Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits

in a number of desirable models taken from the regular stock, are now on sale at the very attractive prices of

$25.00 & $28.00

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring, among the many novelties displayed in the Toilet Goods Department, an attractive selection of

Enameled Thermos Carafes

ntroducing a variety of charming and most artistic color effects.

These Carafes are very ornamental and are especially desirable for buffet, boudoir or guest room use.

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WE would, and we would not. We would make better clothes ready-for-wear if some genius could see a way of accomplishing the impossible. We would not lower our standard of excellence so long as worthy materials, true colors, proper styling and capable tailoring are available. We make our clothing guided by this unchangeable policy, the best at all times.

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1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Save Half the Investment in Your Car

WINTER with its sleet and snow is on the way threatening to put the good old car out of commission, but don't exile the companion of your fair weather days.

Stop and think that the difference between *safe* and *dangerous* motoring is not the summer or winter skies above but the *tires* beneath—Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires.

Look carefully over their simple effective non-skid tread. The common sense of the parallel five fingers and cross-tie pattern shows you convincingly why a Goodrich tire grips through muck and slush to *bed-rock* safety.

Rain or shine, it puts *fair weather* under your motor car.

Rescue your car from months of idleness—save yourself the loss of investment, comfort and convenience—by equipping it with—

Goodrich Fair-List Prices

Size	Safety Tread Prices	Size	Safety Tread Prices
30 x 3	$10.40	34 x 4	$22.40
30 x 3½	13.40	34 x 4½	30.05
32 x 3½	15.45	36 x 4½	31.60
33 x 4	22.00	37 x 5	37.35

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Best in the Long Run

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