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The Wilson & Baillie Mfg. Co.
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Experts in Concrete
We refer to reinforced concrete arches, Pratt Inst. Training School, where we are now at work.
Large or Small Applications.
Send for Specifications and Estimate

SHIPS APLENTY, BUT CARGOES ARE SMALL

Lack of Credit Facilities Curtails American Trade Expansion Abroad.

OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE.

B. Olney Hough Declares That American Manufacturers Can Produce Goods Other Nations Desire.

"All this talk about a lack of ships for our export trade is rot," said B. Olney Hough, editor of the Exporters and Importers Journal. "The great difficulty is they can't get cargoes. There is not a ship broker in port who has not his pockets full of offers of ships under the British flag or under neutral flags. Our goods are wanted by other nations, but they cannot finance the deals. The condition of trade is bad. There is no such thing as credit. There is a moratorium all over the world.

"The entire press of the United States has had an attack of cold feet. It began by publishing the frightful waste of the war, and discovered only ruin for us. Then somebody began to see the opportunity of the United States to supply the needs of the countries heretofore served by the warring nations, and they then rushed to the other extreme. The manufacturers thought they had a windfall. There was a lot of truth in the idea, but they have gone too far in the other direction.

"Most of the warnings to go slow are not reasonable or logical, or good advice, for there is no doubt at all trade is coming—not today, nor this year; but the man who wants to supply the stuff must get ready. He must let prospective customers know what he has; he must study what they want, and how to do business with them.

"The people of South America and other countries are not going to give up a hope of getting German, Austrian or Belgian goods till well assured that the war is going to last. Germany can't make any goods for export, and if she could, they could not be shipped, except in driblets through Rotterdam. Stocks do not automatically renew themselves, and when their stocks show exhaustion, they will have to buy. Nations move right along; they can't stand still. The people must have food and clothing and other supplies, or they would perish. Something is going on all the time, and the retail shop keeper must have his stock of goods replenished if he is to get food for his wife and children. When his stock gets low he will be very hungry to buy.

"Factories cannot shut down. If they only run on half time, run half their force on full time, they have got to have a supply of machinery and raw material. We want a share of whatever is doing, even in countries now practically bankrupt and in bad condition.

Intelligent Advance Campaign Necessary.

"If we expect to get the trade of South American countries, we should begin an intelligent campaign of advance work; systematic and judicious advertising, sending salesmen, sending letters to buyers and getting ourselves into their ways of doing business. We must begin now, from many points to which we would export goods. We cannot get a reply to a letter inside of three months.

"Just now all systems of financing are broken down. We have not as yet discovered any way out of the labyrinth.

"We owe Brazil a lot of money; they owe us a lot more. It seems as though it would be easy to adjust the balances and make the proper exchanges. That situation won't be ironed out, though, in months, but it will be ironed out and must be. I don't think it is so big in volume as many think.

"Our great opportunity lies in our ability to get our goods introduced into new markets. It has been difficult. Our manufacturers make good goods and cheap goods. A great deal of nonsense has been written about our manufacturers not adapting their goods to the market. Take, for instance, boots and shoes. Europe has been buying the products of our shoe factories in big quantities. They are so much neater and in greater variety of size, six or seven widths for each length, as compared with only one or two in European makes. Our manufacturers do not in some lines make special shapes, and there is reason for it. Take it in auto motor machinery, where high-priced labor is employed, it is asking too much to turn out small lots. The alteration in the factory machinery required to do this would make it a losing proposition. The contrast between here and there is in our system of standardization. There is more individual hand labor in their goods.

"The chance of our manufacturers will now come. German woolen exports amounted to $250,000,000 per year. The South American and Oriental markets will be bare of them by and by.

"Our American woolens are made in the inch widths, German goods in the meter widths. Our manufacturers could not change their machinery except at a heavy cost. It may be that the foreigners will learn to buy inch widths, or if there is going to be a large and steady market for meter widths, they may make the new machinery needed for that especial class of work. It is the same in silks. We have sold some American silks in Mexico, and a friend of mine from Yucatan said he saw many of them there.

Latin America Not Best Market.

"Latin America is not our best market. Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, China and Japan are better markets now than South America. Brazil is bankrupt. Her income never exceeded her expenditures. Last spring her Government officials met the representatives of Baron Rothschild and J. P. Morgan & Co. and tried to arrange a big loan. The banking firms arranged terms so staggering and humiliating to the pride of the Brazilians, including not only the hypothecation of the earnings of their railroads, but the running of them, that the Brazilians balked. They finally met the demands and came to an agreement. When the war broke out all agreements were off. She has had to raise $135,000,000, and proposes to issue paper money.

"Argentina, because of crop failures and overextension of trade, is in financial straits, and more than one big house has asked for a credit extension of a year or over. Most of the South American countries have good crops, but no way of financing them. Brazil can't send any rubber, coffee or tobacco to Germany, a big customer for the last-named crop. She used to ship $50,000,000 worth of her products a year to Germany and $20,000,000 worth to Austria every year. Brazil will have so much less money to expend for our goods. Suppose, however, that Brazil's import trade of our goods is cut in half and we should sell her a half of the goods that Germany, France and Austria sold her, with a smaller fraction of what England sold her, we would then have far more export trade to Brazil than ever before.

Big American Merchant Houses Needed.

"If we had big merchant houses here that could go into those markets, such as those of Europe, and go to big houses with good credit and indulge them as to time of payments, we could capture those markets and never be driven out. In most American lines the prices are made on a cash basis. No selling nation is ever getting the same prices for cash as for goods sold on long term credit.

"It is the common belief that all our exporters demand cash payments. That is also a mistake. Lots of big American manufacturers are giving credit. The big agricultural implement manufacturers are doing this. Clark of the Singer Sewing Machine Company invented the installment plan under which he is doing business in every country on the face of the globe. They have done it sucessfully even in Japan, Germany and England. Old exporters shook their heads and said it could not be done. No European house ever offers credit to new customers. Many of our big manufacturers are doing a credit business today.

"All of Central American trade today is a system of exchanging their goods for ours. This business is done by American export commission merchants who carry a considerable debit balance.

"Another common rumor against the United States is that our system of packing goods is bad. This is a false generalization. A few small manufacturers or new men may be careless, or make mistakes, but all big shippers or old houses in the export trade take great care. Take for instance the sewing machine and cash register houses; their goods are packed wonderfully well. Only ocasionally a case goes to kindling wood; then somebody gets up on his hind legs and roars about poor American packing. The big American hardware houses who have been in the export trade for half a century are the best of packers.

"In our hysteria about having gone too far, we should remember that unless we take steps right away to get ready to handle this trade right, three to six months ahead we will be likely to lose it. We can't wait until it is ready to come to us. We have reason for encouragement if we use every-day ordinary sense."

When asked whether the Panama Canal would not bring us a large share of the trade of the western coast of South America, Mr. Hough said:

"The importance of that trade has been overestimated. The populatoin is limited and their resources are limited. The Panama Canal will bring New Zealand 4,000 miles nearer New York and all Australia 2,000 miles nearer to New York than to Liverpool and Bordeaux. It will bring Japan much nearer and those are good trading countries."

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal.]

The simple life was a prominent fad a dozen years ago. The dilettanti who "went in" for the discussion of the problems of sex last year and will turn to whatever may be new to the ignorant next year, advocated the simple life with their accustomed temperamental violence. A group of European social celebrities, including a grand duke or a duchess or two, set out for a quiet place amid primeval surrounding where they could return to nature and abandon wearing clothes. The moral and medicinal value of sunshine uninterrupted by garments was so much insisted upon by a few Americans that they declared in favor of running about the woods and meadows unclothed, and quarreled bitterly with persons who could not understand their moral and mental superiority. But there are many sensible, inconspicuous persons who live out their days quietly amid "the mild concerns of ordinary life," loving many of the things that John Burroughs loves, but unheard of because they are neither naturalists nor authors. There are, however, not a great many who would be superior to the temptations of fine houses and equipages, or be without the temptation if they could command the means to transform their beloved yet not altogether satisfactory surroundings to more gilded form.

VILLA AS NOW ESTIMATED.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

In view of certain small happenings in Europe, Pancho Villa is much less a barbarian than we thought he was. Indeed, Pancho might be ranked among the highly civilized.

A COMMON MALADY.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

Kansas announces a new malady, called "wheat sickness." Probably its chief victims are box-car tourists, who are shanghaied and made to work in the fields and farmers' boys who would rather go fishing.

AND LET GERMANS IN.

[From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.]

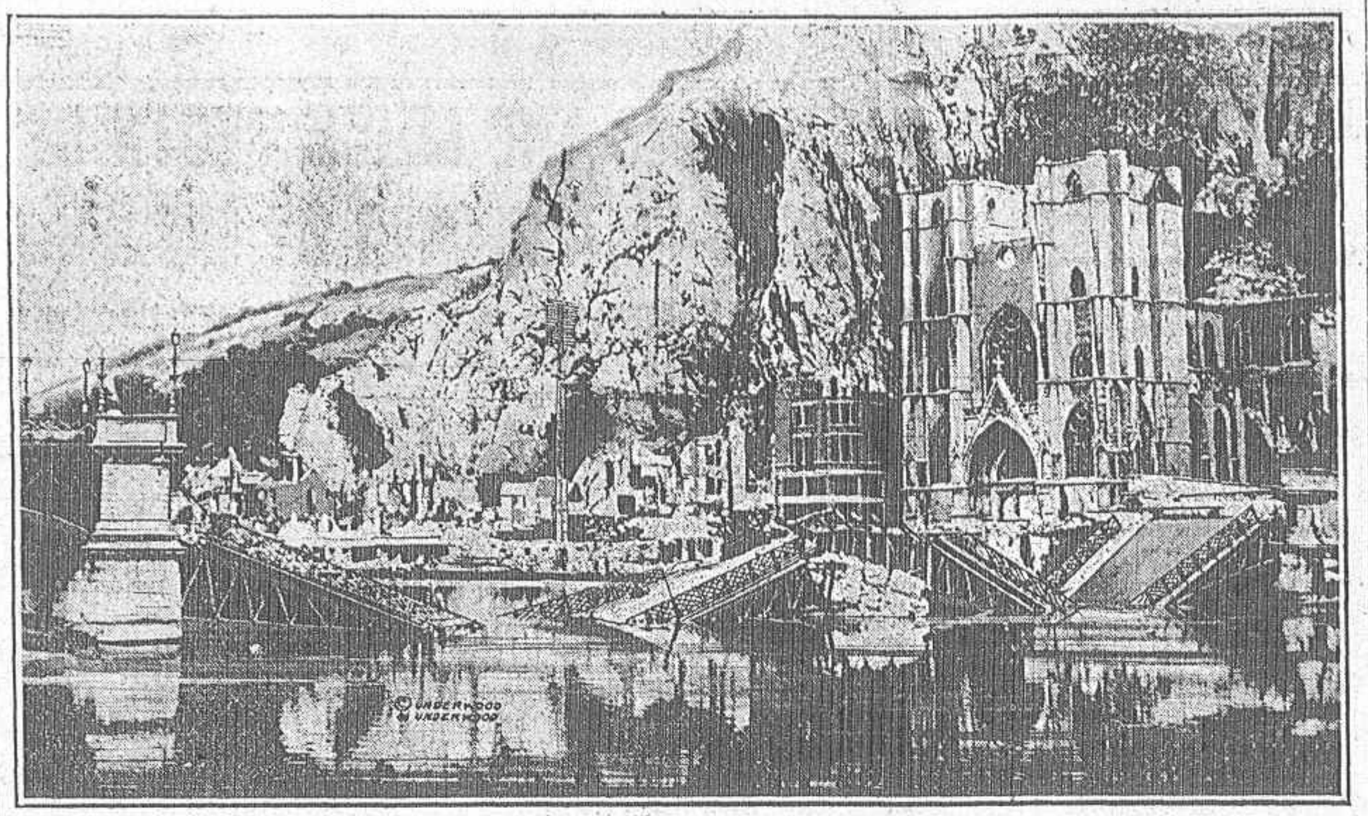
A tunnel under the waters of the English Channel from Calais to Dover would now be convenient in case it should be desirable for the British army to retreat from France.

IF THE WAR IS PROLONGED.

[From the Baltimore News.]

Ten millions of men may spend a winter under arms in various parts of Europe. If they could force the issue before November, even at a staggering cost in life and suffering, it might be easier for those millions than to undergo the horrors of winter campaigning.

DINANT CITADEL AFTER ITS BOMBARDMENT BY GERMANS; BRIDGE DESTROYED BY BELGIANS TO KEEP ENEMY OUT



The Church Towers Originally Reached the Top of the Cliff. They Were Shot Off in the Bombardment.

WARD SEES MAYOR; ASKS FOR POLICE

Looks for Trouble at Primary Election in Sixteenth District.

THIRTY DETECTIVES TO COME?

Anti-Lundy Leader Hears Repeaters Are Coming From East Side, Manhattan.

Charles R. Ward, who is fighting to oust Fred Lundy from the Democratic leadership of the Sixteenth Assembly District, has appealed to Mayor Mitchel for police protection at the primary polling places Monday. Ward visited the Mayor yesterday and declared today that he had received assurances the whole district would be amply policed.

Ward expects to have at least thirty plainclothesmen from the Central Office, Manhattan, and says that this force will be supplemented by the regular uniformed force and plainclothes staff of the Coney Island, Parkville, Sheepshead Bay and Bath Beach precincts.

The appeal of Ward to the Mayor was prompted, Ward says, by rumors that "repeaters" and "guerrillas" from the east side of Manhattan would be brought into the district. There are 2,000 removals from the district, Ward's followers claim, and this, they declare, gives ample opportunity for all kinds of "fake voting."

The watchers at all the polling places are to be provided with lists of these "removals" in order to check up the vote. Ward says that his experience of last year has taught him the need of some protection on primary day. At that time Ward was supporting John J. Donohue against Lundy and Ward declares that his experience at the joint polling place of the First and Second Election Districts was a particularly disastrous one. It was at this point that most of the fights occurred. Only one policemen, a uniformed man, had been provided to preserve order and he was stationed twenty feet outside of the polling place.

According to Ward this policeman absolutely refused to make an arrest when the present candidate for district leader asked him to do so in the case of a man whom he had charged with attempting to cast an illegal vote.

The Ward followers predicted today that they would beat Lundy in the district by 1,000 votes. They will hold a final meeting of their forces before the primaries at the White House Democratic Club on Church avenue, tomorrow at 7 p.m.

WOOL PRICES STEADY.

Boston, September 26—The Commercial Bulletin will say today: "Optimism has been more pronounced in the wool market this week, since the announcement of a limited sale in London, and prices have steadied, although values are still somewhat erratic. Rather more business has been put through, and manufacturers have made inquiries on fair lines of wool besides. Cable reports indicate a brisker business in Yorkshire, with a better feeling in the trade at the new level of prices."

RECEPTION AT BARNARD.

Undergraduate Body Gives Welcome to Freshman Class.

This year for the first time the entire undergraduate body of Barnard College entertained the freshmen. The affair took place on the campus, and the receiving line, headed by Dean Gildersleeve and Miss Freda Kirchwey, the undergraduate president, was stationed on the college quadrangle.

Dancing was a feature, and the Barnard girls proved very efficient in the fox trot and other new steps.

Miss Katharine Williams, formerly of Manual Training High School, was in charge of the Mathematics Club booth. The Press Club booth was in charge of Miss Agnes M. Conklin, formerly of Manual Training and now a senior at Barnard. Other Brooklynites who assisted in making the party successful were Miss Edith C. Kerby and Miss Sadie Engel, 1915; Miss Dorothea Curnow, 1917; Miss Gertrude Tieleke, Miss Dorothy Krier, Miss Lillian Jackson and Miss Alice R. Crouch, 1915.

Refreshments were served at the booth of the religious and philanthropic organizations of the college.

The last and perhaps most popular event was the college singing, led by Miss Louise Walker, 1915, the college cheer leader, and Miss Lillian Jackson, of Brooklyn, senior cheer leader. Each class sang its welcoming song to 1918, who, to the surprise of all, responded with "We're Glad We're Here."

FATHER AND SON KILLED

Thrown Out of Auto at Wallingford, Conn.

Wallingford, Conn., September 26—Two men, evidently father and son, and both from Chicago, were killed by being thrown from their automobile here today.

A handbag bearing the name of F. G. Morse, 2119 Michigan avenue, Chicago, and another bag, had the initials H. J. M., Chicago.

The automobile containing the men was going south through here, evidently having come from Hartford when it struck the trolley line tracks at a street junction. The machine skidded, swung suddenly into a pile of loose sand and stopped. The two men were pitched headlong into the street. The younger man was killed instantly. The elder man died within a few minutes. The machine was entirely wrecked. The license tag on it was 27646 Illinois.

The bodies were removed to an undertaking establishment and Coroner Mix came from New Haven to hold an inquest.

TO BURY ALLISON IN OHIO.

Lace Maker Was Killed by Fire Engine in Manhattan.

The body of Clive V. Allison, a member of the firm of Allison Brothers, lace curtain manufacturers at 270 Willoughby avenue, who died in the New York Hospital yesterday from injuries sustained an hour before when struck by a fire engine in the street at Broadway and Twenty-third street, Manhattan, will be shipped to his old home at Newark, Ohio, at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Allison resided in Manhattan.

THE DIRECT
PRIMARY LAW
has been termed the voter's new charter of freedom. All who desire to exercise the enlarged powers conferred upon them by this new state-wide law should get a copy of
EAGLE LIBRARY NO. 166,
THE
ELECTION LAW
OF
NEW YORK STATE
Amended to date and now on sale at Eagle Main Office, at all Branch Offices and on news stands.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS

200 HORSES PERISH IN FIVE-ALARM FIRE

Three Men Injured in Blaze That Razes Big Stable in Manhattan.

TENEMENTS ARE THREATENED.

$150,000 Conflagration Brings Out Twenty-one Engines, Two Towers and Seven Trucks.

Five alarms were sounded today, the first time in two years in this city, for a fire in a five-story brick stable at 412-414 East Seventy-fifth street, Manhattan, in which 200 horses were burned to death and tenement houses in the entire block were threatened by the flames that were fanned by a stiff wind. The fire started in the cellar of the building and went up through the wide freight elevator shaft, mushrooming out on the various floors and burning out the center of the building in an incredibly short time.

Two men were slightly injured in the building, and the driver of an engine suffered a sprained ankle when the engine collided with a Lexington avenue car while on the way to the fire. Chief Kenlon estimated the damage at $150,000.

Not a single horse could be taken from the building, and the stamping and shrieking of the frightened animals could be heard for blocks.

The stable was owned by John Donohue & Sons, undertakers and liverymen, and Mr. Donohue, the elder, was seated in his office on the ground floor shortly after 11 o'clock when two employees shouted that the cellar was ablaze. A second later the flames shot up the elevator shaft and rapidly spread. On the second floor the foreman, Charles Kirschraber, tried to lea dout four of the most valuable horses, but they broke away and one of them kicked him. He staggered to the street badly bruised. On the fifth floor Joseph Deckerman, 51 years old, an employee, who lives in the stable, was trapped. He climbed to the roof on a standpipe and leaped to the adjoining roof fifteen feet below. He was carried to the ground and taken to the Reception Hospital suffering from contusions of the legs.

Battalion Chief Hayes responded to the first alarm and immediately sent in a second and third, bringing Commissioner Adamson and Chief Kenlon. In the rear of the burning building on East Seventy-fourth street are crowded tenements, while on the east there is a garage. The space between the tenemtns and the building is only twenty feet and when Chief Kenlon arrived the flames were curling about the tenements, threatening destruction. The fourth and fifth alarms were then sent in, and while the police, under Inspector Cohalane, ordered the houses on East Seventy-fourth street, from 409 to 425 vacated, the firemen played streams of water on them and on the garage.

Firemen could not get into the interior of the stable and all hope of saving it was given up. Every effort was then devoted to preventing the fire from spreading to the other buildings. When the order to vacate was given the tenants bundled up personal belongings and hurled furniture and bundles of clothing into East Seventy-fourth street. The streets were filled with people carrying bundles and household articles, and after the fifth alarm every piece of apparatus from Eighteenth street to 134th street was in the neighborhood. There were twenty-one engines, fourteen hook and ladders, seven fuel wagons and in the East River awaiting developments were the fireboats, Strong and Hewitt. Two hundred patrolmen were in the streets trying to keep order.

Thousands of people crowded all the nearby streets and roofs of buildings for blocks around. On First avenue and on Avenue A, all trolley traffic was stopped. To protect its connections the Edison Company discontinued service in the immediate vicinity, so that trouble at that point would not interfere with the service in other parts of the city.

THE DUTY TO HOME PAPERS.

[From the Salina, Kan., Journal.]

A county superintendent in a southeast Kansas county asked all teachers at the county institute who took their local or county papers to hold up their hands, and only six responded. The superintendent expressed great surprise and said: "You don't spend a dollar a year with papers, and yet you expect them to print free of charge notices of all institutes, insert long programmes, expect them to advertise you, thus assisting you to climb the ladder to better positions and better salaries, without a cent in return."

'TWAS WELL MHEANT.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

There was a young Belgian ghea'
Who beat a retreat from Ghent.
"I don't like invaders,
Nor Uhlans as raiders,"
So quickly to safety he whent.

WEBB KNOCKS BALL INTO A TALL TREE

Caddies Try to Shake It Out but It Stays There and Hole Is Lost.

BIG CROWD AT BALTUSROL.

Eager to See Jerome B. Travers and Francis Ouimet in Lesley Cup Contest.

Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., September 26—A very sensational shot marked the match between A. F. Kammer and Roy Webb for New York, against the Boston pair, H. W. Wilder and Percival Gilbert, in the two-ball foursome of the Lesley cup competition on the Baltusrol links this morning.

On the uphill eighth hole Kammer sliced his drive into the line of cedar trees. Webb thought there was an opening for his second, and banged away with his niblick. The ball flew far up in the air, but in its descent lodged in the fork of two of the topmost branches of the tallest tree. The caddies and players shook the tree, as if they were shaking down apples, but the ball refused to budge. Then some of the gallery took hold of the tree, but their joint efforts failed to drop the ball.

Finally Webb started to throw his new niblick at the ball.

"Great Scott, don't do that," said Kammer, grabbing him by the arms, "the club might stay up there too."

There was talk of sending for the fire brigade which George Low, the club professional, organized after the clubhouse burned down several years ago, but as the next foursome began to shout, "Fore," it was decided to let the ball go and treat the hole as lost. All the surrounding caddies carefully marked the tree for future action. Despite this bad luck, the New York pair won.

In explanation of getting a line on the playing of J. R. Travers of Upper Montclair, the former national champion, and Francis Ouimet of Boston, the national champion, an unusually large gallery for the morning was at the first tee to see these two golf celebrities start in their two-ball foursome match, which was part of the second and last day's contest for the Lesley Cup, in the annual competition between teams from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the metropolitan district. In 1912 the Pennsylvania team won and last year the Bay Staters captured the cup. The decisive way the metropolitan players defeated the Pennsylvanians yesterday has given their partisans hope that they will win today, although everybody concedes the Boston aggregation to be very strong. It has been weakened somewhat by the fact that, through unforeseen circumstances, such as the death of one player's mother, it has no alternates, each man of the team having to play both morning and afternoon.

Considering that both visiting teams were guests at a dinner at the Baltusrol Club last night, of the metropolitan players, the two sets of contenders appeared remarkably clear-eyed at the first tee today. This fine playing condition is said to have been due to the general adoption of the Bryan grape juice policy at the banquet board. This policy, however, could not affect the star men of each team, Travers and Ouimet, both of whom are total abstainers.

Travers knows this course so much better than Ouimet that this familiarity is expected by his admirers to equalize his chances of winning in this afternoon's single against the Bostonian, who wrested the title from him the other day in the national championship at Ekwanok.

The summary of the morning foursomes follow:

NEW YORK.

O. Kirkby and F. Herreshoff	0
J. D. Travers and G. P. Tiffany	0
M. R. Marston and G. W. White	1
Roy Webb and A. F. Kammer	1
A. Reid and F. S. Douglas	1

BOSTON.

F. Ouimet and F. H. Hoyt	1
J. G. Anderson and S. K. Sterne	1
Ray Gorton and W. C. Chick	0
H. W. Wilder and P. Gilbert	0
P. T. Tewksbury and V. J. Lawrence	0

The foursome ball match that drew the gallery this morning was that between Francis Ouimet, the champion, and F. H. Hoyt, representing Boston, and Fred Herreshoff of Garden City, and Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan and New Jersey champion for New York.

The Boston pair won by 2 to 1. The best ball card follows:

Ouimet and Hoyt, out..4 5 3 6 5 4 5 4 3—40
Ouimet and Hoyt, in..5 5 4 3 4 7 5 4
Herreshoff ant Kirkby, out...5 6 3 5 4 5 5 4 3—41
Herreshoff and Kirkby, in...4 5 3 4 5 5 5 4

At the turn, owing to the poor start of the New Yorkers, the Bostonians were one up, though the card was 3 over the par. The match was squared at the island tenth, but New York's hopes vanished when the champion and his partner slowed away three holes in a row, the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth.

Kirkby Has to Crouch Under Bough to Play Out.

The 20-mile wind accounted for the over par figures of the best ball of both pairs. Ouimet played in faultless form and upon him devolved the chief duty of winning the match. A dramatic feature marked the close of this match. At the seventeenth hole New York was 2 down. Herreshoff, with the honor, got off a high ball slightly sliced. It hit the top of a tree and dropped four feet beyond the brook. Kirkby in playing his mashie to the green had to crouch down under a law bough to play out. Several times as he made his practice up swing the branch caught the club. Finally, in despiration, he chopped out with a very short stroke and got on to the fairway by the scant margin of inches.

Ouimet's drive was superb, high enough to clear the cap bunker 160 yards out, but not so high as to be deflected by the wind.

A murmur of admiration ran through the throng at the tee. It was easy for Hoyt to pitch to the green for a half in 4, and a winning of the match by 2 and 1. The New Yorkers were due to a beautifully judged approach by Herreshoff far up on the right hand bank where it curved down for a single putt.

THE PLIGHT OF POLAND.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Upon Russia's good faith and Russia's victory in the war Poland's hopes depend. Both contingencies are uncertain, but the Poles would belie their own most interesting history if they neglected any chance, however remote, to reconstruct their severed nation into one kingdom, self-governing and with its own language, religion and education. To realize this long-cherished dream these people may well be pardoned for breaking faith with the nations under whose flags they have lived for a century and even for making peace with Russia, their hated persecutor.

THE ART OF RETREATING.

[From the Pittsburg Dispatch.]

It is quite possible that the United States would not be in existence today if George Washington had not been a master in the art of retreating. It is a most important branch of military service, and in more cases than one has transforsied defeat into victory.

Sunday Excursions to Washington
$3 via Royal Blue Line
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
READING and BALTIMORE & OHIO RR'S
A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.
Sundays, Sept. 27th, Oct. 11th, Oct. 25th, Nov. 8th & 22d.
Leave W. 23d St. 11:30 P. M.; Liberty St. 12:01 Midnight Saturdays.
Tickets on sale one week prior to excursion at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 345, 379, 1278, 1440 and 2084 Broadway, 1 Cortlandt St., N. Y., 4 and 34 Court St., Brooklyn. Sale limited for each date.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Bridget Whitehead.

Mrs. Bridget Whitehead, widow of Robert Whitehead, died today at her residence, 325 Eighth street. Mrs. Whitehead was born in Shanlis, Ardee, County Louth, Ireland, eighty-two years ago. She came to the United States at an early age and lived for a time at New Rochelle, N. Y., where her brother, the late Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, was rector of the Catholic Church for over half a century. After her marriage, for many years, Mrs. Whitehead lived in the Seventh Ward of old New York City. When her husband died she took up her residence with her niece, Mrs. M. B. Buckley. She was a member of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, from which her funeral will take place, probably on Tuesday morning.

Charles E. Warner.

Charles Edward Warner, a resident of Canarsie for the past thirty years, died suddenly yesterday at his home on East Ninety-eighth street, near Avenue G. He was born in Brooklyn forty-four years ago, and is a nephew of William Warner, former superintendent of the old Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, three brothers and three sisters. Funeral services will be held at his late residence tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will follow at the Canarsie Cemetery.

Mrs. Roderick Campbell.

(Special to The Eagle.)

Syracuse, N. Y., September 26—Mrs. Roderick Campbell, who came to this city with her husband in 1875 and who was one of the best known Presbyterian women in Syracuse, died at her home here Thursday. Her husband was superintendent of the Forest Hill Cemetery for a long time. Her maiden name was Jessie M. Mitchell and she was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, on January 4, 1844, settling in Brooklyn with her parents at the age of 6. Besides a sister, Miss Georgina Mitchell of Brooklyn, she is survived by her husband and relatives in Freeport, Baldwin, Glen Cove and East Setauket, L. I.

Mrs. Catherine G. Laub.

After an illness of one week, Mrs. Catharine Gaynor Laub, 58 years old, late of Brooklyn, a daughter of the late Hugh and Catharine Gaynor of this city, died in her home at Bennington, Vt., early last Wednesday, of heart trouble. With her when death came were her husband, D. C. Ernest Laub, who designed and built the Brooklyn Postoffice, her four children, Dr. Raymond G. Laub, Dr. Stanley V. Laub, Erva G. Laub of Brooklyn and Desmond K. Laub of Detroit, Mich.; her sister, Mrs. A. E. O'Brien of Brooklyn, and her brother, the Rev. H. A. Gaynor, S.J., of Fordham College. The Rev. Father Gaynor celebrated a solemn requiem mass in the Church of St. Francis de Sales at Bennington, after which the body was brought to Brooklyn for interment in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

Professor Lawrence W. Heroux.

Profesor Lawrence William Heroux, a well-known composer and orchestra leader, died on Wednesday in his 81st year, at his home, 13 Jefferson avenue. He was one of the first orchestra leaders of Brooklyn and was also known widely for his solo work on the violin. He was born at Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, and is survived by his widow, Anna, two sons, William and Herman, and two daughters, Mrs. Augusta Fretz and Mrs. Carrie Erler. Funeral services were held at his late residence this afternoon and interment was made at Greenwood Cemetery.

Miss Irma D. Hincheliffe.

Wanakena, N. Y., September 26—Miss Irma D. Hincheliffe of Brooklyn, who has been spending summers here for the last nine years, died in her bungalow near this village yesterday of heart failure. She was born in Brooklyn in May, 1850. She was devoted to music and art and was a painter in oil of ability. Specimens of her work adorn many homes in St. Lawrence County. A woman of means, she was a liberal contributor to church and charitable objects and was endeared to all who knew her. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery next Monday.

Mrs. Emily I. Franz.

Mrs. Emily Ida Franz, a sister-in-law of former Borough President Ahearn of Manhattan, died yesterday at her residence, 528 Fifteenth street. She was born in Manhattan fifty years ago, the daughter of Edward and Anna Maria Atwell. She is survived by her husband, Henry; three brothers and five sisters. A mass of requiem will be said on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Name, and interment will follow at Calvary Cemetery.

MICHAEL MUELLER, a liquor dealer at 104 Montrose avenue for many years, died on Thursday, after a long illness, at his home, 272 Forest avenue. He was 63 years old, and is survived by his widow, Barbara; a son, two daughters and a brother. A mass of requiem will be said at 9 o'clock Monday morning at the Church of St. Matthias. Interment will be at Holy Trinity Cemetery.

SIMON HENRY PRINCE of 358 New Utrecht avenue died yesterday from tuberculosis in the Polyclinic Hospital, Manhattan. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning from 111 Eighth avenue, Manhattan, followed by interment in St. Michael's Cemetery at Astoria, L. I. Mr. Prince was born under the British flag on the high seas, near Canada, fifty-four years ago, and had been a resident of Bath Beach seven years. He was a traveling salesman. He leaves his widow, Susie Carr, and a daughter, Mrs. Ray Frances Carbin.

MARY A. KEATING died yesterday at her home, 164 Brooklyn avenue, of general debility, due to old age. She was 91 years old. The funeral services and burial will be private.

THRACIAN NOMENCLATURE.

It is astonishing how large a proportion of Thrace is god-daughter to Hadijeh of Ayesha, mothers of the Moslems, or to the Prophet's daughter, Fatma. Many, however, remind one of Madame Chrysantheme and Madam Butterfly. On our visiting list are Mrs. Hyacinth, Mrs. Tulip, Mrs. Appletree and Mrs. Nightingale. I am also happy enough to possess the acquaintance of Mrs. Sweetmeat, Mrs. Diamond, Mrs. Air—though some know her as Mother Eve—Miss May-She-Laugh and Master He-Waited. This last appellation seemed to me so curious that I inquiced into it, and learned that my young gentleman waited to be born. These are not surnames, you understand, for no Turk owns such a thing. To tell one Mistress Hyacinth from another you add the name of her man. And in his case all you can do is to tack on his father's—you could hardly say Christian—name.—H. O. Dwight in the Atlantic.