New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVIII....No. 22,590. To-day, fair and warmer. To-morrow, fair and warmer; south winds. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1908.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PLAGUE GRIPS RUSSIA

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

Hundreds Dying in Capital—Schools Made Hospitals.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—St. Petersburg is in the grasp of Asiatic cholera, which already has exceeded in severity the visitation of 1893. The disease is increasing daily at an alarming rate, and unless the authorities show a much greater degree of ability to cope with the situation than they have shown there is every reason to fear that it will get beyond control.

The government has threatened to apply the provisions of martial law, and this threat has driven the municipal authorities to bend all their energies to the campaign of clearing the city of the scourge. The Aldermanic Council to-day voted a preliminary appropriation of $250,000 to enlarge the hospital space, to purchase and distribute disinfectants, the supply of which in St. Petersburg is nearly exhausted, and to expedite the burial of bodies. The dead houses are overcrowded.

Under his authority as Prefect of St. Petersburg General Dracheffsky prohibited on Saturday the sale of liquor throughout the city, including the government vodka shops, until September 22, and he has further ordered that after that date the sale of liquor shall be suspended at 2 p. m. on Saturday until 10 a. m. Monday. This action has been taken in order to diminish alcoholic excesses, which materially increase the liability to infection and spread of the disease.

The public schools were transformed to-day into hospital wards. A number of the grammar schools were closed and 4,000 of the students sent to their homes. The Department of War has opened stores to supply immediate needs, and army field kitchens have been sent to the poorer quarters to dispense free food.

The situation, which has always been serious since the first case was reported, assumes a graver aspect from the appearance to-day of a very virulent type of the disease. In two cases death followed within fifteen minutes of the first symptoms.

OFFICIAL REPORTS DISCREDITED.

As announced by the official bulletins, the cases numbered 349 and the deaths 128 during the twenty-four hours between Friday noon and Saturday noon. This was a considerable decrease from the preceding day, but there is doubt of the accuracy of the official statement. The record for the same twenty-four hours, ascertained from unofficial but trustworthy sources, shows the actual number to have been far in excess of that. Whether or not, however, there was an actual decrease the disease resumed its march on Saturday, the statistics posted showing that from Saturday noon until Sunday noon there were 398 cases and 141 deaths, this being the largest number so far officially announced.

It is feared that the cholera will make further gains for at least another fortnight, this being predicted on the basis of former epidemics. All varieties of Asiatic cholera have now developed here, there being numerous cases of the Algid type, which is accompanied by the greatest suffering.

The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg caused prayers for deliverance to be read throughout the diocese to-day, in which the pestilence is described as a punishment for the people's lawlessness.

Premier Stolypin has sharply reprimanded the municipal officials for the appalling conditions. At Obuchoff Hospital, which he visited on Saturday, he found that three bathrooms were doing service for three hundred patients. The physicians were powerless to carry out the proper course of treatment, and the mortality at this hospital has been three times that at other hospitals. Three of the nurses at this institution were stricken wth the disease yesterday, making a total of nine nurses now under treatment for cholera.

Practically nothing has been done up to the present to put the city's market places in sanitary condition. They are places of indescribable filth, the atmosphere reeking with foul odors. One hundred carloads of fruit have been auctioned off and forwarded to Warsaw, Vilna and other towns which the cholera has not invaded, and the possibility of infection from this source is very great.

As a city St. Petersburg is wofully unsanitary, and the disease finds conditions most suitable for its propagation. It first made its appearance among the poor people herded in wretched tenement houses, but is now spreading to the better classes, and has broken out in the barracks among the troops.

INCAPACITY OF AUTHORITIES.

The authorities had every warning of the coming of the disease, and their utter inability to take proper precautions to prevent its spread has brought out a storm of indignant criticism. As an example of the inefficiency and negligence displayed, it is sufficient to cite the fact that many cholera cases have been conveyed to the hospitals in city cabs, which are numerous in St. Petersburg, and afterward these cabs were permitted, without disinfection, to return to their work in the streets.

The cholera was first reported this year about the end of July. It was of a virulent type, and the percentage of mortality was high. The disease spread rapidly into the provinces along the Volga, down both coasts of the Caspian and in the territory of the Don Cossacks—the eastern and southeastern districts of European Russia. By the end of August 1,200 cases on an average were reported each week, with a mortality of upward of 50 per cent.

On August 14 it was announced that St. Petersburg was threatened with the scourge, and on September 8 it was announced that the disease was in the capital. On September 11 there were fifty-eight cases there, and the disease was prevalent in all quarters of the city. The record of cases and deaths from that date until the present showed alarming increase, and it is the general belief here that the health authorities, in a desire to prevent the people from becoming panicstricken, are holding their official reports down to a minimum.

ALL RUSSIA IN GRIP OF DISEASE.

Advices from all parts of Russia show that the alarm is general, and that there is good reason for it. At Moscow a quarantine has been established at all railway stations, and passengers are placed under the strictest surveillance. Up to the present Moscow has been immune. A death has occurred at Helsingfors from the disease, and ten Russian steamers have been prevented from entering Viborg Harbor after evading quarantine at Trangsund, a roadstead eight miles from that port.

Several suspicious cases have been reported in the Finnish archipelago, where the members of the imperial family are cruising, and measures have been taken to limit navigation, only vessels have a physician on board being permitted to sail in Finnish waters.

Twenty-nine case and six deaths were reported from Odessa on Saturday.

Germany has become alarmed over the spread

Continued on fifth page.

FLEET PASSES PERTH.

Many Steamers Put to Sea to Greet American Warships.

Perth, Western Australia, Sept. 20.—The American fleet of battleships passed this coast this morning on the long run to Manila. The fleet was proceeding in two columns, the Connecticut and the Louisiana leading. The warships turned to the west about 1 o'clock, and a large number of pleasure craft, crowded with sightseers, followed them for some twenty miles to sea.

Last night the trains reaching this city brought vast numbers of Australians, all bent on catching a glimpse of the American fleet. Many of them travelled hundreds of miles, and to-day the railroad stations were thronged with people on their way to Fremantle, the chief port of Western Australia, at the mouth of the Swan River, twelve miles south of Perth. From Fremantle a score of pleasure boats, with crowds of enthusiasts aboard, steamed out to Rottnest Island, which lies several miles off the coast.

The white ships of the United States came up slowly, about six miles off the island, and were greeted with a noisy demonstration from the small steamers. The Australian steamship Kanowna signalled to the fleet the particulars of the wreck of the steamship Æon, whose passengers are now on Christmas Island. Rear Admiral Sperry signalled his thanks for the news, and added, "Cannot stop; good-by." The warships were hull down at 3 o'clock.

FAMILY OF FOUR DROWN.

One of Rescued Says Father, Seeing Loved Ones Sink, Let Go Boat.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Roswell and their two children, Edward and May, aged respectively eight and seven years, were drowned in the Sound at the mouth of the Housatonic River, near the Stratford Breakwater, last night, and no trace of their bodies has been found. All day a fleet has been dredging the river, and to-morrow dynamite will be used.

Of the three surviving members of the party, returning from Derby after a day's recreation, Mrs. C. Wesley Parkes is in a state of collapse, and fears are entertained for her recovery. Miss Gertrude Adams and William Gerbich, who are expert swimmers, were also in the party, and were little injured by their experience. The three were in the water two hours.

The party started home during the early evening. Just below Barnes Dock, Stratford, they ran into a fog and a heavy sea. Rosewell went to the bow of the launch, with the engine going at full speed, to put up a canvas screen to keep the spray out. Before he was aware of it the launch was upon the breakwater off Stratford Point.

The craft almost immediately began to go to pieces on the rocks, and Roswell decided to take to the tender. He put his wife and two children in, together with Mrs. Parkes, while Miss Adams and Gerbich were instructed to cling to the stern. He rowed, and evidently lost his bearings, for he was soon out in the Sound. The little boy had fainted and fallen into the bottom of the rowboat, and Mr. Roswell was exhausted. He asked Gerbich to take a turn at the oars, and called to him and to Miss Adams to go around to the bow of the boat to get into the craft.

At that moment a heavy wave struck the little boat and capsized it. The little Roswell boy sank at once, but the others managed to get hold of the boat. Then another heavy roller struck them and washed away the little girl and Mrs. Roswell.

Miss Adams says she thinks that Mr. Roswell, after seeing his children and wife washed away, did not care to live and let go of the boat just as the rescuing boat came alongside. This was after they had drifted near the shore and their cries had been heard by Edward Sheehan, who had organized a rescue party and found the overturned boat.

Mr. Roswell was in charge of the correspondence department of the Singer Manufacturing Company. All of the party lived here.

LEOPARD KILLS HIS MATE.

Terrifying Fight in Bronx Park Cage—Lion House in Uproar.

After a desperate fight which lasted for half an hour, and which the keepers were powerless to stop, Devil, the male leopard in the Bronx Zoological Park, killed his mate, Nigger, yesterday afternoon. The fight started at 4 o'clock, when the keepers thrust chunks of raw meat through the bars of the cage. Devil devoured his portion and then tried to take the female leopard's share from her. She snarled and struck at him. Immediately the two attacked each other, and the lions, tigers, panthers and other jungle beasts in the lion house roared in frightful chorus and lunged at the bars of the cages.

The crowd of visitors rushed from the building and the keepers rushed with long iron forks to the cage and tried in every way to separate the infuriated beasts. Both animals were bleeding from claw wounds and bites and were rapidly weakening. As Nigger staggered back from a vicious attack Devil leaped and sank his fangs into her throat, killing her instantly.

Devil was driven limpingly into an adjoining cage, and Dr. W. Reid Blair, the veterinarian cared for him. It will be several weeks before he recovers. The pair had lived in the same cage for two years, and aside from minor fights at meal times had never attacked each other. The leopard which was killed was full grown and considered one of the best specimens in this country. She was valued at $2,500.

GUILTY OF THEFT FROM NEW YORKER.

Embezzler Convicted in Denver—Woman Said to Have Lost $78,000.

Denver, Sept. 20.—Clint O. Heath, formerly a real estate dealer and promoter of this city, was found guilty last night of the embezzlement of $8,500 from Mrs. Mary Husted, of New York. The verdict carries a sentence of one to ten years in the penitentiary.

While the information upon which Heath was found guilty involved the embezzlement of only $8,500, the sums lost by Mrs. Husted through her dealings with him are said to have amounted to $78,000. Heath disappeared from Denver last April, and was captured in Los Angeles several months afterward.

TWO KILLED IN RIOT AT LAIBACH.

Vienna, Sept. 20.—Anti-German demonstrations at Laibach, in which a large body of Slovaks have been taking part for several evenings, culminated to-night in an attack on the police, who were made the targets for stones, glasses and other missiles. Finally the police fired a volley, killing two of the rioters and wounding four. They then charged the crowds with drawn sabers and routed them.

Later the rioters wrecked a German hall and the German school.

STEAMER PULVERIZED

CRUSHED AGAINST ROCKS.

Crew, in Bad Plight, Rescued from Castle Island.

The trim little fruit steamer Yumuri, which plied between New York and Baltimore and the West Indies, is no more. The hurricane which buffeted the huge Mauretania about like a cork in a millrace smote her a week ago Saturday, and her captain and crew were brought to port yesterday, some of them seriously ill, on the steamer Prins Willem I, from Hayti.

The men on the Yumuri were blown about on their helpless craft for two days, and would most likely have died had not the Prins Willem responded to their signals, displayed from the shore of Castle Island, where the Yumuri went to pieces.

The Yumuri left Port Antonio for Baltimore on September 10 in fair weather. On the following day, about noon, the barometer began to drop rapidly and a stiff gale came from the north. She was then about eighty-four miles south a half east of Castle Island, and Captain Engebretson prepared for a heavy storm. He kept the Yumuri under mere steerageway until the hurricane hit him with its full force, and then all attempts to keep the little fruiter on her course was abandoned.

COMBER DISABLES ENGINE.

The skipper reversed his engines at half speed, and had his steamer under fair control until mountains of water broke over her decks and poured into the fireroom. The pumps kept the water out for a while, until a terrific comber struck her amidships and the engine was disabled. The Yumuri drifted with the gale until repairs were made and her master again got her under control.

Six hours later a succession of high seas broke over the decks and the fires were put out. The steam pumps could not be used and the crew worked with buckets to keep out the flood until they fell exhausted in the hold. Captain Engelbretson could not see a ship's length ahead of him because of the rain and spray blown by the gale, but made a close estimate of where he was. By reversing his engines before they were disabled he managed to keep off the rocks toward which he knew the hurricane was blowing him, but with his propelling power gone he had to go with the gale.

The Yumuri was blown fifty miles from the place where her engines gave out, and on Saturday morning she pounded heavily on the rocks off Castle Island. The house was carried away and the crew sought protection in the forecastle, where they passed the night. A high rolling sea lifted the steamer from her position on the rocks and threw her against another reef, breaking her to bits. The lifeboats were smashed to splinters and everything above the deck was carried away.

At intervals the captain saw through the blinding rain that he was only two ship lengths from shore, and he ordered the crew to put on their life preservers and swim for the land before the bow, on which they were perched like seagulls, was swept from the reef. Captain Engelbretson put the ship's papers and his logbook in a bag and bound it around him. When the last man jumped into the water he dived in himself.

CHIEF ENGINEER BARELY SAVED.

The chief engineer, Carl Evensen, was ill from exposure, and had to be lifted over the side by his shipmates. Two men tried to swim with him to shore, but he was torn from their grasp and sank. Harold Olsen, the second officer, dived after him and brought him up. Sigobald Dahl, the second engineer, managed to get back to the unconscious man, and with Olsen started with him again for the shore. Again Evensen sank, but his two comrades dived for him, and at last dragged the sick and unconscious man to shore. None of the men had yet landed.

As Olsen was about to fight through the surf to help the others he saw the remainder of the crew swimming shoreward, four of them holding the bleeding head of the captain above water. Two minutes after he had directed the removal of the chief engineer from the shattered bow Captain Engebretson was hurled against a sharp ledge and knocked unconscious. Stunned and unable to swim, he pounded from one rock to another until he sank, and two men had to dive twice to bring him up.

All efforts for the time to restore the captain and the chief engineer to consciousness were in vain, and the crew, hardly able to stand, crawled for two miles through a thick and swampy jungle to the lighthouse on the south end of the island. The keeper and his family were the only inhabitants of the island. They dealt out enough beef broth and biscuits to revive the famished crew.

THE PERILOUS WORK OF RESCUE.

When the Prins Willem I hove in sight the lighthouse keeper ran up signals on the top of the light. The hurricane had moderated somewhat, but a stiff gale drove a mountainous surf up onto the shore. Captain Nyboer ordered Mr. Wagemaker, his chief officer, and four men to go ashore in one of the steel lifeboats. Their steel boat was hurled against the rocks, smashing a big hole in the bow. Then a comber caught the lifeboat and threw it high and dry with its occupants on the beach.

Wagemaker patched up the hole with canvas and took six of the wrecked crew aboard the Prins Willem, after fighting through the surf for a good half hour. Then he went through the surf on a second trip, and, anchoring the lifeboat beyond the breakers, threw out a life line, which drifted to the shore. One by one all the shipwrecked men were hauled in on the line to the boat and taken to the Dutch steamer.

Wagemaker made a third trip for Captain Engebretsen. This time a hole was ripped in a new lifeboat, and while Wagemaker waited for the line to drift with the surf to the captain of the Yumuri a seaman held his arm thrust through the hole.

Captain Engebretsen tied the ship's papers on his head as he waded into the surf, but a wave carried them away. A sailor manning the lifeboat jumped overboard for the captain's lost bundle, but could not get it.

The captain and crew of the Yumuri were removed to various hospitals and boarding houses when the Dutch steamer docked yesterday.

NORWEGIAN SHIP RESCUES NINE.

Cape Haytien, Sept. 20.—The Norwegian ship Romanoff, which has arrived here, rescued nine men of the schooner President in the Caicos Passage. During the hurricane the sea submerged many of the small islands in these waters for twenty-four hours.

WRECK HURTS TWELVE, ONE FATALLY.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 20.—Twelve persons were injured, one fatally, in a wreck on the International & Great Northern Railroad three miles south of Kyle last night. At the time the train was running between twenty-five and thirty miles an hour. The engineer, William Simpson, was hurled from the cab as the engine turned turtle. He will die. His fireman, Westrop, is also badly injured. The cause of the accident is unknown.

PRESIDENT URGES WORK

IN CONGRESS CAMPAIGN.

Says There Should Be Close Co-operation Between Committees.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt, in a letter to William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, made public to-day appeals to disinterested citizens to join with the Republican National Committee and the Congressional committee in a movement to elect William H. Taft as President and a Republican Congress to support him. After reviewing some of the important legislation of the last seven years the President declares that Mr. Taft and the Republican candidates for Congress seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party to continue and develop the policies which have been acted on for seven years past. It would be folly, the President points out, to elect Mr. Taft and at the same time elect a Congress hostile to him and "which would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion."

All the aid that can be given to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on, the President says, should be given by every good citizen, as it is far more than a partisan matter.

The President's letter follows:

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.,
September 9, 1908.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of August 28. I agree with all that you say as to the amount of affirmative and constructive legislation for the social and economic benefit of our people which has been accomplished by the Congress during the last seven years. The law establishing a national system of irrigation was of vital importance, and stands in its line as second only to the homestead law. The interstate commerce law has been amended so as to make it a new law, with threefold the efficiency of the old law. The enactment of the pure food law was of almost or quite equal importance. The creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, together with the creation of a bureau of corporations, which marks the beginning of federal control over the huge corporations doing an interstate business; the employers' liability law, the safety appliance law, the law limiting the working hours of railway employes, the meat inspection law, the denatured alcohol law, the anti-rebate law, the laws increasing the powers of the Department of Justice in dealing with those, regardless of wealth and power, who infract the law; the law making the government liable for injuries to its employes, the laws under which the Panama Canal was acquired and is being built, the Philippines administered and the navy developed; the laws creating a permanent Census Bureau and reforming the consular service and the system of naturalization, the law forbidding child labor in the District of Columbia, the law providing a commission under which our currency system can be put on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, the laws for the proper administration of the forest service, the laws for the admission of Oklahoma and the development of Alaska, the great appropriations for the development of agriculture, the legal prohibition of campaign contributions from corporations—all these represent but a portion of what has been done by Congress, and form a record of substantial legislative achievement in harmony with the best and most progressive thought of our people.

It is urgently necessary, from the standpoint of the public interest, to elect Mr. Taft, and a Republican Congress which will support him; and they seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party, alike in its executive and legislative branches, to continue and develop the policies which have been not merely professed but acted upon during these seven years. These policies can be successfully carried through only by the hearty co-operation of the President and the Congress in both its branches, and it is therefore peculiarly important that there should obtain such harmony between them. To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country; and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which under the influence of partisan leadership would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect Mr. Taft, and at the same time to elect a Congress pledged to support him, is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given, for this is far more than a merely partisan matter.

Both your committee and the national committee, of which Mr. Hitchcock is chairman, are endeavoring to secure the active co-operation on the stump of Senators and Congressmen, party leaders and independent citizens generally. I most heartily join in urging the importance of such co-operation. I hope that every disinterested private citizen, whose sole concern in politics is to have the right kind of man carry out the right kind of policy, will join in backing up your committee as well as the national committee in this movement. No service is as effective, as valuable, as the disinterested service given in such manner by men whose one concern is for the triumph of the principles in which they believe, and I appeal with all the strength there is in me to such men to give such support. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. William B. McKinley, chairman Republican Congressional Committee, St. James Building, New York, N. Y.

WOMAN IN CAPSIZED BOAT

Husband Dives and Hauls Her Out of Schooner's Cabin.

Guilford, Conn., Sept. 20.—The thirty-ton schooner Louisa B. Robinson, of Greenport, Long Island, sailing from that port, light, for Bridgeport, was struck by a squall off Faulkner's Island late Saturday night and capsized. Mrs. Edward Seaman, wife of the schooner's captain, was imprisoned in the cabin, and was saved from drowning by her husband, who dived down and brought her to the surface. Captain and Mrs. Seaman clung to the side of the schooner for several hours until taken off by the schooner Mary Cuff, in command of Captain Garrett S. Dunbar, of New Haven, to whose home they were taken.

TUG RAMS FERRYBOAT.

Passengers in Panic in Newburg Bay—Young Woman Hurt.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The tug Hercules, having a barge in tow, was in collision with the ferryboat Fishkill-on-Hudson in Newburg Bay shortly after 9 o'clock to-night, as the ferryboat was crossing to Fishkill with passengers for a New York Central train. The bow of the tug struck the ferryboat just aft of the paddlebox on the port side, ripping away the guard rail and tearing up a portion of the deck.

A young woman named Taylor, of Fishkill, had her leg badly lacerated with a large splinter from the deck. The passengers were thrown into a panic, many of them rushing for the life preservers. The steel hull of the ferryboat escaped damage and the boat proceeded to the Fishkill slip. The Hercules continued on down the river, apparently little damaged.

IRISH TURN AGAINST PREMIER.

Electors of Newcastle Denounce Interference with Eucharistic Procession.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 20.—The Irish electors of this constituency, where a by-election is to be held soon to replace the late Thomas Cairns (Liberal), adopted a resolution to-day that, while adhering to the principles of home rule, it was recommended that the electors vote for the Unionist candidate as a protest against the action of Premier Asquith "in depriving us of our civil rights in connection with the Eucharistic procession."

The action of the Premier also has been denounced from the Catholic pulpits here.

LOSS OF FIVE MILLIONS.

Paris Postoffice and Central Telephone Exchange Burned.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Fire broke out to-night in the Central Telephone Building, and spread with such rapidity that the telephone employes were forced, after brief efforts to extinguish the flames, to flee to the streets. The entire building was soon in flames, and this, together with the Postoffice, which is located close to the Place des Victoires, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000, but a much greater loss is likely to result through the complete interruption of all telephonic communication in the centre of Paris, as well as communication with the provinces and abroad.

The telephone building was comparatively new and was fitted with the costly new central battery system. It will take more than a month to re-establish the service, and even a temporary installation will require a long time.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is believed to have been due to a short circuit. It is asserted, also, that it may have been of incendiary origin, but nothing as yet has been found to prove this. Telephone employes when they first discovered the flames tried to extinguish them, but were forced to desist on account of the volumes of black smoke and the pungent fumes from the burning guttapercha. In a short time the flames enwrapped the entire five stories and were bursting through the roof, leaping skyward like a blast furnace.

This was a record day in the history of the Fire Department, the men being out all morning and afternoon for a big fire in a department store in the Foubour St. Denis. Damage to the extent of $800,000 was done here, but the loss is covered by insurance.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The firemen were greatly impeded in their work by the huge crowds, which the few police in the locality were powerless to hold back. Messengers were sent for reserves and troops, who were forced to charge upon the spectators before they cleared the scene of operations. It was not until 2 o'clock this morning that the fire was under control.

After the officials had investigated the damage it was found that twenty thousand lines in Paris, comprising all those in use by the various ministries, newspapers, banks, commercial houses and all the provincial and international trunk section of the plant had been destroyed.

FORAKER TO MAKE FIGHT.

Close Friend Says Senator Will Work for Re-election.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—A close friend of Senator Foraker declared this evening that Mr. Foraker would conduct a personal campaign for re-election to the Senate, making speeches to that end throughout the state, although not under the auspices of the state committee.

When asked if this assertion was correct, Senator Foraker said: "The Ohio Legislature will elect whom it pleases to the United States Senate and I shall promote, in my own way, the election of a Republican Legislature." Beyond that statement Mr. Foraker declined to go.

Senator Foraker to-day told his friends that he would at the proper and convenient opportunity make a speech in answer to the Hearst charges and in defence of himself, and then would campaign the entire state in behalf of his Senate candidacy, but under the jurisdiction of no political committee.

SEMINOLE SAVES CREW.

Schooner's Men Take to Boats—Bark Sighted on Fire.

Grand Turk, Turk's Island, Sept. 20.—The Clyde Line steamer Seminole, from New York on September 15, which arrived here to-day, rescued on Saturday evening the crew of the abandoned schooner John A. Matheson, from Baltimore, August 25, 174 miles north of Turk's Island. The Matheson was dismasted in the recent hurricane, and, becoming waterlogged, was abandoned by the crew on Tuesday. The boats kept well together, although the sea was running high, and the Seminole was able to pick up all hands.

Early yesterday morning the Seminole passed a bark on fire in latitude 26:30 North, longitude 71:30 West. The vessel apparently was Norwegian, although the name could not be made out. There was no sign of life aboard.

FATAL AUTO COLLISION.

Buffalo Woman Killed and Husband Dying—Car Hits Train.

Buffalo, Sept. 20—Mrs. Stephen B. Lee, wife of Assistant Secretary Lee, of the Erie County Bank, was killed and Mr. Lee was fatally injured to-night in a collision between their automobile and a Lackawanna freight train. Mr. Lee's skull is fractured. Mrs. Lee is the daughter of J. W. Healey, of Bradford, Penn.

BOY LEAPS IN FRONT OF AUTO.

Thinking Curtiss's Machine Was About to Hit His Wagon, Lad Jumps to Death.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 20.—An automobile owned by Julian W. Curtiss, of New York, and driven by his chauffeur, Peter McGuire, this morning struck and instantly killed Charles McCann, a fourteen-year-old newsboy, breaking his neck. The chauffeur was locked up on the charge of manslaughter and later released on bail.

In the automobile with McGuire was "Tony" Moore, another Curtiss employe. They had reached the cottage of Rosemary Hall Seminary, when McGuire put on extra speed to pass a wagon in which Philip Marks and young McCann were delivering papers. Another automobile was approaching in the opposite direction, and McGuire, seeing he could not pass, steered his car to the right of the wagon and out on to a grassy spot. McCann thought the automobile was going to hit the wagon, and he jumped into the grass. He landed right in front of the automobile.

LEMUEL G. TROTT DIES AFTER FALL.

Boston, Sept. 20.—Lemuel G. Trott, widely known as an authority on trotting, who was fatally injured by falling from a train in Winchester last evening, died to-night at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was sixty-four years old. From 1887 to 1897 he published "The Turf Weekly" and "The Spirit of the Hub," and for many years he wrote for the Boston daily papers on trotting matters. One of his sons, Frank G. Trott, is turf editor of "The Boston Globe."

HAAN'S RESTAURANT, PARK ROW BLDG. Perfection in cuisine and precision in service. Music. —Advt.

INCIDENT WILL AID TAFT

HEARST-FORAKER AFFAIR.

Disclosures Justify Position Taken by President and Candidate.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—The Hearst-Foraker controversy continues to be the chief topic of discussion in political circles in Cincinnati, despite the fact that Mr. Foraker has been, in effect, eliminated from the councils of the Republican party, and that he will nowhere appear in this campaign under the auspices of any regular Republican organization. Calm reflection on the results of the Hearst exposure and Mr. Foraker's admissions has convinced the chief advisers of Judge Taft that the result of the incident cannot but prove beneficial to his candidacy, for the disclosures of the last few days really constitute the most emphatic justification of the position taken by both President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft and their uncompromising opposition to those policies and methods which Senator Foraker has most emphatically espoused.

Senator Foraker's opposition was originally to President Roosevelt, and it was because Judge Taft stood for the Roosevelt policies, was the rightful heir and natural executor of those policies, that the Ohio Senator so energetically opposed Mr. Taft's nomination. In fact, it is now appreciated, in the light of recent disclosures, that Judge Taft's nomination constituted the most emphatic rebuke possible to the very policies and practices which have been exposed.

The conviction is emphatically expressed in circles close to the Presidential candidate and to the White House that Mr. Taft stands before the country as the extreme anti-type and unswerving opponent of what may be termed "Forakerism," and that Senator Foraker's bitter opposition to Mr. Taft is the best possible warranty of the latter's sincerity.

DECLINES TO ISSUE STATEMENT.

It is violating no confidence to say that there have been many men high in the councils of the party who have sought to induce Judge Taft to issue some statement denouncing the senior Senator from Ohio, or at least the evidence of that compromising alliance between business and politics which both President Roosevelt and Judge Taft have so strongly opposed and which is so intensely repugnant to their conception of true statesmanship and legislative righteousness. Judge Taft has, however, absolutely declined to make any statement of this character. He is convinced that the facts speak for themselves, and it is repugnant to his sense of manliness to "hit a man when he is down." Personally, he and Senator Foraker have been on pleasant, if not friendly, terms, and he cannot bring himself to undertake to make party capital out of an affair which from many aspects is as pathetic as it is sensational.

"I won't hit a man when he is down for all the votes in the United States," said Mr. Taft yesterday to a friend who importuned him along this line.

The arguments which have been made to Judge Taft are based, in part at least, on the ground that he recently accepted the proffered support of Senator Foraker and that the arrangements were made for the Ohio Senator to make campaign speeches in support of the national ticket. But Mr. Taft believes that the people realize what has been so emphatically insisted upon by himself and by all those close to him, that there must be nothing in the nature of a compromise with Foraker, and further that when Mr. Foraker decided to and did declare himself regular it was without the slightest pledge of any description on the part of Judge Taft or his managers.

IN JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S PROVINCE.

Another argument which has been urged on the candidate that any blow struck at the Standard Oil Company would enhance his popularity with many voters Judge Taft has dismissed with decided impatience, on the ground that it smacked entirely too much of demagogy, and that, moreover, prosecution of that corporation for law-breaking devolved on the Department of Justice; that denunciation by others would savor too strongly of persecution.

From now on there will be some changes in the method of managing Judge Taft's campaign, and it is declared that a more open and less secretive policy will be adopted. With the increased activity which is to characterize the campaign henceforth the executive committee will be called into action to a greater extent than has hitherto been possible, and the "one man" feature of the campaign management will to some extent be eliminated. The duties which have hitherto devolved on Chairman Hitchcock have now become so arduous that no one man can possibly attend to them all, and the members of the executive committee have been requested to participate more actively in the direction of affairs and the determination of such problems as may arise. Judge Taft remained quietly at his home throughout the day, seeking by complete quiescence to escape the discomfort of the terrific heat with which Cincinnati is affected and which is more suggestive of midsummer in the tropics than of autumn in Ohio.

Charles P. Taft, who has been spending his vacation at Wainscott, Long Island, returned to his home to-day, this being the first time he has been in Cincinnati since his brother's arrival from Middle Bass.

Senator Crane, accompanied by Senator Dick, called on Senator Foraker this afternoon, and later in the day Mr. Crane called at the Taft residence, but he said that the calls were purely social and had no political significance.

William R. Hearst was a guest at the Sinton Hotel for luncheon, having stopped in this city for a few hours on the way from Memphis to New York. Mr. Hearst would not, however, say anything for publication or in any way enlarge on the sensational facts he has disclosed in his recent speeches.

HITCHCOCK GOES WEST AGAIN.

Will Discuss Foraker Situation with Senator Crane in Chicago.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican National Committee went to Chicago yesterday afternoon. He sent a message to Senator W. Murray Crane in Cincinnati, asking him to meet him in Chicago to-day, when they will talk over the Foraker situation.

When he returns on Wednesday Chairman Hitchcock will have a talk with Chairman Woodruff of the State Committee regarding the speaking trips that Governor Hughes is to make in the West, so that there may not be a conflict of dates with those made for the Governor in this state. While in Chicago Chairman Hitchcock will arrange some tentative dates with the leaders of the Western States, who have been demanding that Governor Hughes make at least one appearance in their respective states. The national committee is receiving requests for Hughes literature and lithographs from that section of the country.

Chairman Woodruff will return from Kamp Kill Kare this morning and expects to be at his desk in state headquarters from now until the end of the campaign