



HASKELL IN WALL ST. MONEY WENT AS HE CAME

His Railroad Schemes Brought Deficit and Experience.

Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma, charged with attempting to bribe Attorney General Monnett with \$500,000 to let up on the Standard Oil Company, is remembered vividly in Wall Street, where he spent three or four years in promoting various railroad enterprises which left rather a bad taste in the mouth. A young lawyer from Ottawa, Ohio, he plunged into the stock flotation game and, according to reports in the financial district, his associates in many of his concerns which he finished with him had more experience but rather less money than when they made his acquaintance. Haskell came to this city from Ohio and associated himself with a group of Ohio politicians, who vibrated between uptown hotels and downtown brokerage offices, "playing the market" and taking part in flotation schemes. The enterprise by which Haskell is remembered chiefly in the financial district was the promotion of the Lima & Northern Railroad, later the Detroit & Lima Northern, which in turn became consolidated with the Ohio Southern and the Detroit Southern. This original road was planned to connect Detroit with the Ohio coal and iron territory. According to brokers in the financial district, Haskell put out about \$1,000,000 5 per cent gold mortgage bonds of the Lima Northern and more than \$2,000,000 bonds of the Detroit & Lima Northern. These were taken up for sale by various bond and brokerage houses. E. R. Thomas was made president of the road, but before the necessary six months of operation demanded by the New York Stock Exchange as a requisite to listing its securities had been completed a receivership became necessary. In September, 1908, one of the contractors brought suit against the road, and Jules S. Bacon was named receiver. Claims filed against the property amounted to more than \$1,000,000, and Wall Street men say that stock and bonds had been issued to an amount exceeding \$8,000,000. A reorganization committee in the interests of the bondholders was named, consisting of John E. Bone, J. S. Bache, A. E. Merrill, Philip Lehman and E. L. Oppenheim. They planned a consolidation with the Ohio Southern on a basis of exchanging the Detroit & Lima Northern bonds at par for the common stock of the new road—the Detroit Southern. This itself, after three years, went into a receivership, and its common stock was never known to be quoted above \$20 a share. Still later, those of Haskell's original bondholders who had not abandoned their holdings got an opportunity to change the Detroit Southern stock for Detroit, Toledo & Ironton stock. That company is now in a receiver's hands. Wall Street was telling many other Haskell exploits yesterday, but was chary of going into details, because Mr. Haskell now is Governor of Oklahoma, and a considerable power in politics, and Wall Street men are not overfond of offending political powers that be. There were stories of a telephone company flotation in Beaumont, Tex., which didn't pan out well for investors and others. F. J. Lisman, of F. J. Lisman & Co., said that he had known of Haskell in connection with the Detroit Southern, but had had no personal connection with him. He would not discuss the politician's Wall Street career. "I knew Haskell for over \$250,000," said E. L. Oppenheim, of No. 30 Broad street, "but I don't want to talk about it." It was said that Jules S. Bache lost a large sum of money in one of the Haskell enterprises. Mr. Bache is in Europe now.

MAY REPLY TO-DAY.

President and Bryan's Challenge Regarding Haskell Statement.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Secretary Loeb, who accompanied President Roosevelt from Oyster Bay, stated this evening, on the President's arrival here, that William J. Bryan's telegram relative to the charges against Governor Haskell of Oklahoma had not then been seen by Mr. Roosevelt. Later it was given out at the White House that no reply to the Bryan challenge would be made to-night, but that possibly some notice of it would be taken to-morrow. The President had no callers to-night.

BRYAN TO PRESIDENT.

Asks for Proof of Charges Against Haskell.

Detroit, Sept. 22.—Mr. Bryan sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, asking for proof of the charges against Governor Haskell. He called to his assistance John E. Lamb, of Indiana; Edwin O. Wood, national committeeman from Michigan, and several others of the Democratic leaders, and also held conferences over the long-distance telephone with New York and Chicago. Altogether, Mr. Bryan consumed five hours in these consultations before he was able to address his telegram to the Chief Executive. The following is Mr. Bryan's dispatch: Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States: Dear sir: In a statement given out by you yesterday and published in this morning's papers you indicate a charge made against Governor Haskell of Oklahoma to the effect that he was once in the employ of the Standard Oil Company and, as such, employed was connected with an attempt to bribe or influence Attorney General Monnett of Ohio to commence suits pending against the Standard Oil Company. Indorsing this charge, you attack the Democratic party and its candidate, saying that "the Government stands high in the councils of Mr. Bryan and is the treasurer of his national campaign committee." And you add that "the publication of this correspondence not merely justifies in striking fashion the action of the administration, but also casts a curious sidelight on the attitude of the administration both in the Denver convention which nominated Mr. Bryan and in the course of Mr. Bryan's campaign."

FIND WAY OUT OF WOODS.

New Yorker and Daughter in Danger in White Mountains.

Bretton Woods, N. H., Sept. 22.—Henry R. Goodnow and his daughter, Miss Ellen Goodnow, of No. 15 Riverside Drive, New York, reached the Mount Washington Hotel, where they are guests, after spending the night in the Zealand Valley, lost and without food. Mr. and Miss Goodnow started out yesterday morning to walk from Bretton Woods to the Willey House by the way of the Zealand Valley route, and on trying to follow an old lumber railroad near the Zealand River, lost their way. They were forced to sleep in the woods overnight, and in the morning were undecided as to which way to try and get out. They started to the west toward North Woodstock this morning, and had they not found one of the American Motor Club signs, which directed them back to the Willey House, they would have been in great peril. Both are greatly fatigued, but they did not suffer any physical injury. The searching parties that went out after them have not returned, and it is probable that one party which followed over the same route that they took will have to remain out overnight, as a forest fire now blocks their way out. Mr. Goodnow and his daughter barely escaped the fire themselves this morning.

BOOTBLACK ROBBED OF \$3.25.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 22.—George Nicholson, a bootblack, reported to the police to-day that two strangers had robbed him of \$3.25. The old tin-snag man was worked.

PRIMARIES IN JERSEY COLBY EXPECTS VICTORY.

Late Returns, However, Indicate New Idea Defeat.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 23.—Returns received up to 1 o'clock this morning indicate the defeat of Senator Colby for renomination and the nomination by the Republicans in his place of Thomas L. Raymond. The returns from other sections of the state indicate a defeat for the New Idea Republicans. The voters of New Jersey, both Republican and Democratic, nominated their own candidates for county, city and ward offices yesterday. It was the first trial in the state of the new direct primary nomination law, and the interest aroused, the enthusiasm displayed and the large number of citizens who went to the polls to take advantage of its provisions proved that the new measure was a success. In nearly every county in the state there were contests for the nominations in both parties, but the greatest interest centered on the contest in Essex County, where Senator Everett Colby was being opposed for a renomination by Thomas L. Raymond. Gardiner Colby, vice-president of the New Idea organization, at a late hour said that the returns, although coming in slowly, were favorable to the Senator. He said the New Idea followers did not want to be too optimistic, but the indications were that Senator Colby had defeated his opponent for renomination. As the polls did not close until 9 o'clock, and as the vote was heavy, he did not expect to know how decisive the result would be until morning. Alfred N. Dalrymple, chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, said at midnight that his candidate, Thomas L. Raymond, had defeated Senator Colby. Only a few districts had been heard from when he issued his statement. Reports from a few of the townships satisfied Dalrymple that Raymond was gaining ground in what was heretofore Colby territory. In the shrewdly fought the "regulars" claim that Samuel F. Wilson, their favorite, will poll a heavy vote, and with his plurality in Newark and the northern part of the county will defeat Morgan with ease. Much the same situation existed in the Democratic ranks, owing to the number of candidates in the race for State Senator and Sheriff, but a canvass of the districts during the day was taken as a gloomy aspect for the machine leaders. Most interest centered in the shrewdly fought and if reports heard at the Democratic headquarters could be relied upon, the machine will be beaten to a standstill by either Police Commissioner William Harrigan or Mayor Isaac Schoenthal. At the Democratic headquarters at 11:15 o'clock the leaders declared they would issue no statement as to the outcome until to-day. William Fellows Morgan, the New Idea candidate, seems to have won the nomination for Sheriff. The success of the new primary law is unquestioned, according to persons not identified with the organizations of either party, but the bosses were loud in their complaints that it was a failure. Machine leaders worked as hard as they would have at a regular Presidential election. They spent money freely, and in districts where the New Idea or reform Republicans were defeated, they pointed with derision at the ease with which the independent candidates could be defeated. A prominent New Idea leader said last night: "The fact that most of the communities in the state at special elections voted to abandon the use of the voting machines made the results come in late. This has been pointed out as an instance of the alleged cumbersome nature of the new law. The old ballot boxes were used and the old method of counting by charts was resorted to. This naturally will prevent the actual results being known until noon to-morrow. "A striking feature of the operation of the new law was the absence of fights. Under the old primary system many arrests were made for illegal voting, and often bloodshed was a part of a primary day programme. But save for one or two arrests in Camden, where the rivalry was particularly keen, and in Bayonne, primary day was particularly peaceful."

GOODWIN ASKS DIVORCE.

Actor Files Suit Against Maxine Elliott at Reno, Nev.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 22.—It was learned here to-day that Nat C. Goodwin had filed suit for divorce against his wife, known on the stage as Maxine Elliott. The suit, it is understood, was filed yesterday. Goodwin's attorneys refuse to give out any information regarding the suit. It was in the form of a sealed application. Goodwin left Reno last night. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—Miss Maxine Elliott, whose husband, Nat Goodwin, has begun proceedings to divorce her in the courts of Nevada, is appearing here at the Adelphi Theatre, where she is playing in her new play, "Myself, Bettina." Miss Elliott was asked to-night about the divorce. Her reply was: "My private affairs have nothing to do with my public life."

BOY CONFESSES MURDER.

PARK MYSTERY SOLVED. Says He Killed Spanish Priest in Central Park.

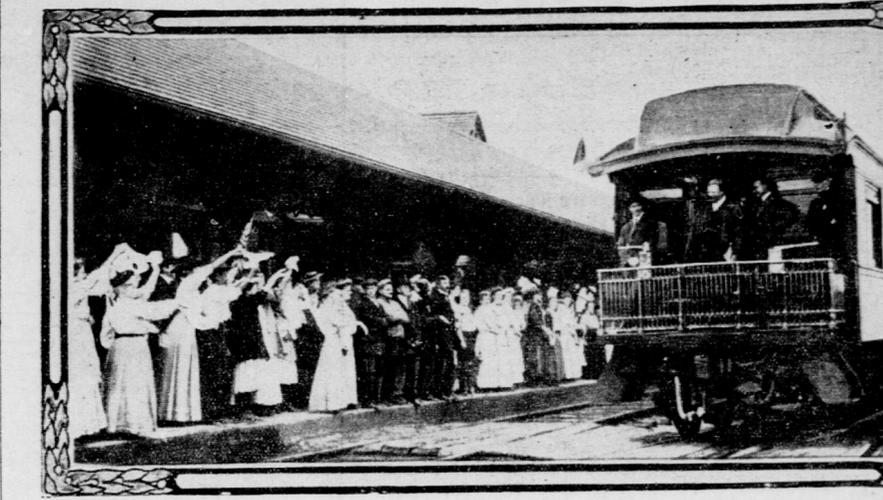
Enrique de Lara, seventeen years old, son of a wealthy merchant of San Domingo, was arrested last night charged with the murder of Father Arturo Asencio, the Spanish priest who was found unconscious on the Circle Drive, in Central Park, opposite West 107th street, on Monday night, September 14, with a bullet wound in his head. The priest died two days later without telling anything except that he had not shot himself. Detectives who made the arrest say the young prisoner made a full confession of the murder. When the priest's body was found there was every indication that he had shot himself. Valuable jewelry was found on him, and for this reason it was contended that he was not murdered for robbery. A revolver was found near his body. The arrest of De Lara came about, however, through a search made by detectives for a watch and some money that had been stolen from the priest before his death. On August 30 Father Asencio went to Police Headquarters and reported that a gold watch and \$180 had been stolen from his room. He was living then at No. 219 West 14th street. Detective George W. Jiminez and Captain Carey investigated the robbery. The priest said that his stolen valuables had been left in an open trunk in his room. There was no clew to be found of the thief, but Detective Jiminez was still working on the case on September 14, when the priest was found in the park. He thought there might be some connection between the robbery and the murder, and his theory proved correct if young De Lara's confession be true. The detectives say that De Lara confessed that he had stolen the watch and money from the priest, and it is the belief of the police that the young man's motive was to cover up his former crime, although De Lara says that a dispute with the priest made him angry while they were together in the Park. Working on this theory Detective Jiminez made a careful search of the priest's room in the hotel and found, among other things, a card on which was written the name Hachtman, and the address No. 257 West 110th street. Captain Carey and Detective Jiminez finally found a Mrs. Louise Hachtman at No. 257 West 112th street, who said she was an intimate friend of the priest. She became acquainted with the priest, she said, at Monte Christi, San Domingo. She mentioned De Lara, who boarded with her, as a friend of the priest. He had come from his home, in San Domingo, on the same steamship with the priest, and had gone with him to Baltimore. De Lara, she said, had spent four years in a university in Germany, and his father owned big stores in England, Germany and France. The detectives caught De Lara, who told them, they say, that he and the priest had been together much of the time since coming to this city. The detectives had been told that De Lara carried a revolver, but he denied having that and the detectives became suspicious. They learned that De Lara carried a watch, but he denied this. They went to his room again and interrogated him at some length concerning the watch and the revolver, but he insisted that they were mistaken. Then the detectives searched the room, however, and found three pawn tickets; two were for watches and the third for a chain and locket. At that, the detectives say, the young man broke down and made a full confession. On the night of August 30 he went to the priest's room and spent several hours there with Father Asencio. In a trunk the priest kept a gold watch and some money. The priest left the room for a time, and during his absence De Lara took the watch and money, \$180, from the trunk. On the night of September 14 De Lara was out walking and met the priest near Eighth avenue and 112th street. The priest asked him to take a walk in the park. They were walking along a path near the block house, he said, when the priest and he quarrelled. The priest started to run and De Lara shot him. De Lara said he was frightened, but walked over to the priest to see if he was dead. The man's coat was open, he said, and he saw his watch hanging suspended from a chain. He took this, he said, and then ran toward Central Park West. The young man cannot understand English, and his confession was made to the detectives through an interpreter. The registration days this year are Monday, October 5; Tuesday, October 6; Saturday, October 10, and Monday, October 12. All who intend to vote must register on one of these days, between 7 a. m. and 10 p. m.

WHOLE VILLAGE FROZEN TO DEATH.

Seattle, Sept. 22.—Frozen stiff and having evidently been dead for a long time, all the inhabitants of a village of Siberian Eskimoes were found on the Siberian coast by a party of Indians who went in a canoe last June to see their comrades. Their provisions exhausted, the Eskimoes had eaten the walrus skin covers from their houses and the clothing that covered them. This tale is told by the Rev. Edward O. Campbell, who is in charge of the Presbyterian mission station at St. Lawrence Island, near Nome, Alaska, in a letter received to-day by the Rev. Wallace Lee, of Seattle.

Our Glorious Autumn is seen at its best from the Hudson River Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LEAVING OYSTER BAY.



110 PERISH IN WRECK.

Star of Bengal Driven Ashore—Only Twenty-seven Saved.

Seattle, Sept. 22.—A cable dispatch to the army signal corps reports the total loss of the bark Star of Bengal, on Coronation Island. Twenty-seven were saved and 110 drowned, including nine whites. San Francisco, Sept. 22.—The Merchants' Exchange received a dispatch to-day from Fort Wrangel, Alaska, saying that the American bark Star of Bengal, Captain Thompson, had been driven ashore on Coronation Island, and was a total wreck. The Star of Bengal was being towed to sea by the tugs Kal Yak and Hattie Gage, and was blown ashore. The tugs were obliged to cut loose to save themselves, but are standing by. The Star of Bengal is an iron bark of 1,984 tons register, 323 1/2 feet long, with 46 feet beam. She is one of the vessels of a salmon fleet belonging to the Alaska Packers' Association, of this city, and sailed from this port on April 22. She has a cargo of 45,000 cases of salmon. Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 22.—The bark Star of Bengal, which is ashore on Coronation Island, has 131 men aboard, of which one hundred are Japanese and Chinese. She is on the west side of the island, and the crew has no chance to land. The United States cable ship Burnside has gone to her relief, but may not be able to reach the wreck owing to the bad weather prevailing.

THIRTEEN MEN KILLED.

Gun Explodes on French Cruiser—Horrible Scenes.

Toulon, Sept. 22.—One of the big turret guns on the French armored cruiser Latouche Tréville exploded in the course of practice here to-day, completely wrecking the turret and killing outright the entire gun crew of thirteen. A number of men were seriously injured, some of them probably fatally. The accident was similar to that on board the schoolship Couronne, off Les Salins d'Hyères, on August 12 last, when six men were killed and eighteen injured. The drill to-day had been going on a considerable time, when without warning the whole turret seemed to blow out. Disembodied bodies were thrown in all directions, and several of them were blown into the sea through the great breach caused by the explosion. The spectacle was horrible, the dead and wounded, together with shattered arms and legs, littering the decks. A call to quarters was sounded, and as speedily as possible the wounded were cared for. The gun which exploded was 7.6 inches bore, of which the cruiser carried two. Happening so soon after the accident on the Couronne, the explosion to-day has caused a sensation in naval circles, and doubtless will lead to a most rigid investigation. The Latouche-Tréville is an armored cruiser of 4,681 tons. She was built at Havre in 1903, at a cost of \$1,700,000. Her armament consists of two 27-inch and six 5.5-inch guns, with fourteen smaller pieces. Her speed is twenty-two knots. She carries a crew of 375 men.

A PLOT IN PARAGUAY.

Negro Insurgents Arrested—Martial Law at Asuncion.

Asuncion, Paraguay, Sept. 22.—The government discovered to-day a plot against it organized by members of the Negro party. All the conspirators were taken into custody, and a state of siege has been proclaimed.

GERMANY ON MOROCCO.

Conciliatory Note to France, but Special Privileges Denied.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—Germany's reply to the Franco-Spanish note on Morocco was delivered this evening. The tone of the note is most conciliatory, but Germany makes the point plain that she cannot permit any power to occupy an extraordinary position in relation to Morocco. A semi-official communication issued to-night says that both France and Spain have informed Germany that they have no intention of departing from the spirit of the Algeiras act in laying down the position of the powers.

FOLKER FOR CONGRESS.

Man Who Saved Racetrack Bills Named in Brooklyn.

Senator Otto G. Folker was nominated for Congress in the 3d Congress District of Brooklyn last night at a convention in Arion Hall, Williamsburg. Senator Folker played a prominent part in the passing of the anti-racetrack gambling bills, getting up out of a sickbed and being assisted into the Senate chamber to cast the deciding vote. Last night he was nominated to succeed the late Congressman Dunwell for the remainder of the present term, and was also nominated for the 61st Congress. Senator Folker was in the hall and made a brief speech. He spoke in glowing terms of the late Congressman Dunwell, emphasized his own adherence to good government, and declared that he would continue as loyal to his constituents in the future as he had in the past.

TAFT DRAWS PICTURE OF BRYAN'S RECORD

UNFULFILLED PROMISES AND PROPHECIES.

Eight Thousand Republicans Cheer Candidate's Forceful Speech—Campaign Train Starts To-day.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—Judge Taft's last day thus far experienced in his campaign. From early morning until late at night the hurrahs of admiring and enthusiastic Republicans have ceased, only to give place to hands playing "Harrigan," to which everywhere are sung words complimentary to the candidate, ending with the refrain, "Billy Taft—that's he." The Hamilton Marching Club, of Chicago, was the first to arrive with a band to awaken those Cincinnatians who slept late with the strains of "Harrigan," and from that time until midnight the streets bounding the Sinton, and even the generous corridors of the hotel itself, resounded with eager shouts of jubilant Republicans proclaiming "Billy Taft—that's he."

BACK TO WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN Will Confer with Campaign Leaders—Preparing Strong Message.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Sept. 22.—The flag flying over the White House to-night announced to all Washingtonians the presence of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their children, who arrived just before dark, their summer vacation of three months at Oyster Bay being ended. The Presidential party reached the national capital about 6 o'clock and were immediately driven to their official home. The White House has been repainted and refurbished in many interior portions and has undergone the usual overhauling while the family has been away. The next six weeks will be busy ones with the President. The campaign will bring to the executive offices many of the Republican leaders of the country, some of whom are already in the city. They will confer with the President about the details of the campaign and make suggestions that will be received by him and laid before Mr. Taft. The usual official business will have to be looked after, decision on many important departmental matters having been postponed until the President's return. The writing of the annual message will proceed slowly, but must be finished soon after election. It is known in advance that the message will not be an innocuous one merely because the President is going out of office. It will discuss the great questions of the President considers unsettled and still needing attention, and will make recommendations that the Chief Executive hopes will have the attention of Congress. The message will be written on the assumption of Mr. Taft's election, but in the remote contingency of Mr. Bryan's success practically no changes will be made in the document, the President proceeding on the theory that what is right and proper should be put before Congress and the country, no matter what the circumstances. The general disposition here is to ascribe the President's early return to his desire to be in closer touch with men and affairs than he could be at his summer home. The White House is connected by wire with the important news centres, and there the President can immediately be put in touch with the latest happenings in all parts of the country. It is the President's desire to be in touch with public men regarding preparations for the revision of the tariff at the special session of Congress, already announced to be called immediately after March 4 next. The special train bearing the Presidential party was met at the station by members of the Cabinet and army and navy officers. The President's bronzed face beamed with delight as he gave a hearty handclasp and characteristic word of greeting to those who surrounded him. Secretaries Wright, Metcalf, Straus, Wilson and Postmaster General Meyer formed the centre of the group. "That was a hot shot this morning," said Mr. Meyer, alluding to the President's letter on the candidacy of Mr. Taft. "I think we've been hitting them hard," responded Mr. Roosevelt laughingly. In the brief colloquy which took place the President's expressions indicated that he was satisfied with the progress of the campaign. As the President passed through the gates and through the President's room to his carriage a thousand or more persons cheered lustily. In the carriage with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt was Mrs. Clifford Richardson, who will be a White House guest for some days.

JUDGE TAFT ON BRYAN.

After contrasting the accomplishments and the purposes of the Republican party with what he termed the Democratic record of opposition and promise, Mr. Taft said: Turning now to the other picture, what is it that we have to expect from Mr. Bryan? Have we anything to expect from him? But let us have anything to expect but what is based upon his eloquence and his adroitness as a public critic? Has he ever given any practical demonstration of his ability to meet problems and solve them? Has he ever done anything but formulate propositions in his closet of an utterly impracticable character, largely with a view of attracting votes by their plausibility and very little with a view of their operation? "By their fruits ye shall know them." What is the history of Mr. Bryan? It is from beginning to end a record of failure on public questions. We find him first in Congress, in the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and most active in formulating the provisions of the Sherman-Wilson tariff bill. After five months' debate it passed both houses and came to Mr. Cleveland in such a shape that he denounced it as a piece of perfidy. It levelled the industries of this country to the ground. It threw out of employment millions of wage earners. It destroyed all business profit. Farm products, for lack of a market, fell to a point never so low in forty years. Coxey's Army marched from the West to Washington to protest against a government under which such things were possible. After having assisted in this suicidal policy, after the country was nearly dead, after the farmers and the wage earners were staggering under debt and mortgage, penury and almost starvation, Mr. Bryan defeats the efforts of the only great Democrat they have had in the party for many years, Grover Cleveland, and huris at him billingsgate and denunciation—for what reason? Because he opposes Mr. Bryan's pet hobby, that of the free coinage of silver without the consent of any other nation. Mr. Bryan announced that the gold standard had slain its tens of thousands, where protection had slain its thousands, and he abandoned the issue of protection and free trade, of tariff for revenue, which now so attracts him, and he went into the business of trying to persuade the people

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