# New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVIII....No. 22,595. To-day, fair. To-morrow, fair; south winds. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1908.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## FORAKER MAKES REPLY

### DENIES ALL CHARGES.

*Bitter Assaults on President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft.*

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.—Senator Foraker to-night issued a long and carefully prepared statement replying to President Roosevelt and the charges made by William R. Hearst. Mr. Foraker explains his connection with the Standard Oil Company, which he says was only temporary, and discusses the Brownville incident and the railroad rate bill. He bitterly assails President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, charging Mr. Taft with consorting with Standard Oil men and asserting that President Roosevelt's action indicates a guilty conscience. He declares that the President showed bias in accepting all the charges as true, and denies that he acted improperly in accepting employment from the Standard Oil Company; says there was no secret about it, and produces letters to show that after the government began prosecution of the Standard Oil Company he declined to accept a retainer from it. He asserts that Mr. Hearst has other letters which, if made public, would show how harmless was his connection with Standard Oil. The statement follows:

The President begins his statement connected with the publication of Judge Taft's letter with a bitter arraignment of me because of Mr. Hearst's charges, which he appears to have accepted as fully proven as soon as made. He does not wait for proof or explanation, nor accept the same when offered. Mr. Hearst's charges are not simply that I was in the employment of the Standard Oil Company, and that I was paid for my services, but that I was secretly in that employment for illegitimate purposes, and that the money I received was paid as compensation for improperly influencing legislation by Congress in conflict with and in violation of my official duties. He read a number of letters and made certain comments calculated, if unanswered or unexplained, to create the belief that his charges were true.

That I was employed by the company was never concealed or denied. On the contrary, such employment was well known at the time to all concerned. Only a few days ago ex-Attorney General Monnett, who was prosecuting the proceedings against the Standard Oil Company at the time, stated in a public interview that I told him at the time that I had been retained by the company.

If employed and rendering services, presumably I was compensated. In announcing, therefore, the mere fact that I was employed by the company and showing that I received payments on that account, no information was imparted by Mr. Hearst and no offence was established, for it remained that such employment and payment might be entirely proper and legitimate. Under all the circumstances, an explanation was required, and in former statements I made such explanation by showing that my employment was confined to the affairs of the company in Ohio and its reorganization after the trust was dissolved by order of our Supreme Court, and that my employment had no relation in the slightest degree to anything in which the federal government was then interested or with respect to which the Congress was then legislating or at that time proposing to legislate, and that the employment was ended long before the company was made the subject of any special attention in Congress, and longer still before it was attacked in the federal courts or proceeded against in any way by the federal government, and, further, that the employment was not to defend the company against charges of violation of the laws of Ohio or the United States or the orders of any of the courts, but only to assist in executing the orders of the courts and so reorganizing as to conform to all laws, state and national, and fully to comply with all the orders of the courts that had been made against it.

DEFENCE AGAINST HEARST CHARGES.

If my statements in this behalf are true, they make a complete defence against Mr. Hearst's charges and all deductions therefrom of improper conduct, unless the ethics involved have been radically changed from what they have always heretofore been supposed to be. From the beginning of our government Senators and Congressmen who were lawyers have been regarded as free to continue the practice of their profession if they so desired during their terms of office, in so far as they might be able to do so without interfering with their public duties, and in such practice free to take any kind of employment that was offered which did not in any way conflict with their duties as members of the Congress. Nobody has ever before been criticised on such account. The only question has been as to the character of business a Senator or member of Congress was at liberty to take, and uniformly and universally it has been considered that there was no prohibition of any class of business outside of those named in the statutes and such business as might conflict with public duties.

When I accepted the employment of the Standard Oil Company in 1899 it was not foreseen by me, and probably not by anybody else, that it would become the object of federal legislation or of federal prosecution or action of any kind, and that employment ended when the company decided to reorganize under the laws of New Jersey, which was before anything of that nature occurred.

That I was not in the employment of the company after the services I have mentioned were rendered and that such employment did not afterward influence me to favor the company in legislation is shown by the part I took in the enactment of the Elkins law, approved February 19, 1903. Under this statute the Attorney General has brought and caused to be brought all the prosecutions against the Standard Oil Company of which we have read so much, including the case in which Judge Landis imposed the fine of $29,240,000. I was one of the subcommittee of three—Senators Elkins and Clapp being the other two members—who considered that bill in the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, and, after making such amendments as in our judgment made it more effective, reported it favorably to the committee and then to the Senate, where it was passed. Under this Elkins law for the first time in interstate commerce legislation the shippers were made liable as violators of law and subjected to heavy penalties for accepting or soliciting rebates or discriminations. Until that time only the carriers were liable for such offences. The bill was especially aimed at the large corporations because they were supposed, by reason of their large shipments, to be able to command and enforce rebates and discriminations which could not be secured by their weaker competitors. That statute has been put to the severest tests, and they have shown that it is worth more in the regulation of interstate commerce than all the other statutes that have been enacted. It makes effective all the other provisions of law against rebates and discriminations, and nobody has suffered more under it than the Standard Oil Company, against which indictments have been found by scores, containing counts and charges amounting to thousands in numbers.

Much more might be said as to the character of this statute, but it is unnecessary for present purposes.

I refer to it and speak of its general character only to show that this legislation, which I helped to frame and to enact, aimed directly at the Standard Oil Company and the other great corporations, is, or ought to be, convincing evidence that I was not employed by the company at that time and that I was not influenced in the discharge of my public duties by reason of the employment that had ended long before.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH ARCHBOLD.

But if that fact is not sufficient, the following correspondence is not only additional proof, but conclusive in its character to the same effect:

"No. 26 Broadway, New York, May 7, 1906.

"My Dear Senator: In the possibility of an action being brought against us in Ohio are you in a position to accept a retainer from us in connection with such a matter? Your early response will oblige. Yours very truly,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

"To the Hon. J. B. Foraker, No. 1500 16th street, N. W., Washington."

To which I answered as follows:

"Washington, May 9, 1906.

"John D. Archbold, Esq., No. 26 Broadway, New York.

"My Dear Sir: My duties in the Senate have so multiplied that I found it necessary to retire entirely from the practice of the law. I have not taken any new employment for more than two years past. On this account, as well as because of my relations to the public service, I cannot accept a retainer in the contingency named, as I would be very glad to do if it were otherwise. Assuring you of my proper appreciation for the compliment involved in the inquiry you make, I remain, very truly yours, J. B. FORAKER."

For weeks prior to the date of these letters the newspapers were filled with announcements threatening the company with very serious litigation and with criminal prosecutions in the courts of Ohio. It was in view of these threatened proceedings that the company again sought to employ me; surely an idle and unnecessary performance if already employed; and these letters further show that I declined such employment, among other reasons, because I could not accept the same consistently with my relations to the public service.

EMPLOYED ONLY IN STATE SUITS.

The conditions had greatly changed since my former employment, largely because of the prosecutions against the company under the Elkins law, which I had helped to frame; furthermore, the employment proposed was different in its character from that which I had previously accepted. That is to say, instead of being an employment, as the former employment was, to aid the company in complying with the orders of the courts and the statutes of the state, it was to be an employment to resist suits and prosecutions instituted by the state.

I submit that these proofs should be sufficient to show to any fair and unprejudiced mind that

Continued on third page.

## RICH, ACCUSED OF ARSON.

### Herbert R. Clark, of Rhinebeck, Also Charged with Burglary.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Herbert R. Clark, a wealthy resident of Rhinebeck, was arrested to-day, charged with arson and burglary. He swooned when the officers came after him. Clark is accused of helping to burn the Robert Huntington house at Rhinebeck last February, entailing a loss of $75,000, and also of taking part in numerous robberies in Rhinebeck.

The charges against Clark are based on confessions of three alleged confederates. Clark is thirty years old and has a wife and one child. He is a son of A. L. Clark, a grain operator, of New York City. Clark was locked up in jail and will be held in heavy bail for the grand jury.

## HORSE FALLS ON METZ.

### Controller Has Narrow Escape from Serious Injury.

The worst that a professional bucking broncho in the feed roll of a wild west show could do was done yesterday by a gray horse to Controller Herman A. Metz as he was riding in Brooklyn with the 14th Regiment, of which he is commissary with the rank of captain. The horse fell over backwards on the Controller, and if the rider had not acted promptly he might have been fatally injured. As it was, Captain Metz escaped with severe bruises of the right leg and side, but announced last night that he intended to come to his office in Manhattan to-day, despite the advice of Dr. Kevin, surgeon of the regiment.

The accident occurred in the course of the military funeral of the 14th's former colonel, Harry W. Michell, a special Deputy Commissioner of Excise for the Borough of Brooklyn. On the way to Greenwood Cemetery Captain Metz had noticed the nervousness of his mount, borrowed from the 3d Battery.

"We were going over Sixth avenue," said Mr. Metz as he lay in bed last night, "and the horse was very lively. At 20th street and Sixth avenue he reared. As I was handling him, the strap of my right stirrup gave way and the horse threw himself back as if to turn a somersault. I threw myself around to the left, so that his weight landed mostly on my right leg, which was across his back by the time he landed. That saved me from something worse, although my side came in for a jolt."

Captain Metz was rushed, first, in Dr. Kevin's automobile to the armory and then to his home, at No. 253 Clinton avenue. When seen there last night he pointed to a couple of brand new crutches at the head of the bed and remarked: "I just got them, so that I can surely be able to get to the office to-morrow."

## NINE ARRESTS AT TRACK.

### Elder's Representative Has Busy Day at Gravesend Course.

One arrest followed another so fast at the Gravesend racetrack yesterday, and so quietly withal, that it was practically impossible to keep track of the number. The final score showed that nine arrests had been made. Among those served with bench warrants were such well known bookmakers in the old days as Sol Lichtenstein, Tom Shaw, Orlando A. Jones, James Murphy and R. H. Brown. They were all bailed out by Joe Vendig.

A representative of Assistant District Attorney Elder went to the track with a bundle of warrants issued by Judge Dike, to arrest the men who had been indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury. A number of men hearing the news left the track hurriedly in an effort to avoid arrest, among whom was Willie Gerdes, who weighs some four hundred pounds. He jumped into a wornout hack and got away, although a policeman tried to give chase in an automobile, but was prevented by a bystander, who said he was the owner of the car.

There has been little or no interference with the oral system of betting during the Gravesend meeting, which comes to an end to-day, so that the so-called "memory brokers" got more or less of a shock yesterday.

## BARK FOUND DESERTED.

### Crew of Battered Fox May Have Perished in Hurricane.

Captain Cherubin of the Austrian steamer Argentina, which arrived last night from Trieste, reported that his mate and three men boarded the wrecked steel bark Fox on Thursday and that they could find no sign of life aboard. The bark showed the effects of having gone through a hard fight with the hurricane. She was listed hard to port, her masts were gone and she had a great quantity of water in her hold. All her lifeboats, with the exception of a small one in the stern, were gone and her papers and chronometer were missing. A big hole in the port side aft above the waterline, with dents and scratches, caused the men from the Argentina to believe that she had been in collision.

The clothing of her crew of fifteen men was found on board. The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, which arrived last night, reported passing the Fox in latitude 41.10, longitude 67.08. No vessel has reported picking up Captain Thornsen and his crew, and grave fears are entertained for their safety. It is thought that if they were forced to take to their small boats in the hurricane they had most probably perished.

## WIRES CUT; READING TRAINS STALLED

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Lives of passengers on Reading Railway trains on the New York division were imperilled this morning, when would-be train wreckers or thieves cut twelve spans of telegraph wire, including the wire used by the dispatcher.

It was instantly realized at the Reading terminal, when, a few minutes after 3 o'clock, the wire refused to work, that it had been tampered with, and trains were held up until the trouble could be found and repairs made. The wire cutting was done just outside the city limits. A message was immediately sent to the police in that neighborhood, but no arrests were made.

## PERSIAN ELECTIONS ORDERED.

Teheran, Sept. 25.—The Shah issued a manifesto to-day, ordering new elections and calling for the convening of the Assembly and Senate November 14.

This decree probably has been hastened by the Anglo-Russian note presented to the Shah on September 8, calling his attention to the disturbances in the provinces and the danger to the lives and property of foreigners, and urgently recommending him to issue his promised proclamation remodelling the Persian parliament.

**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.**

## DROUTH IN WATERSHED

### CITY SUPPLY ASSURED.

*But Health Officials Fear Epidemic Unless Rain Comes Soon.*

Brooks in the Croton watershed that have never been known to be dry are now showing dusty beds; wells upon which the possessors have depended for drinking water for years are empty for the first time; the nine great reservoirs in which the city water is stored show weed grown and rocky sloping banks for many feet, and the city is now consuming 340,000,000 gallons of water daily from the stored supply, practically nothing being added by the streams or springs usually so prolific. It is the record drouth in the Croton.

There is no danger of a water famine, as there were yesterday, according to the figures in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, nearly sixty billion gallons ready for use, enough, if drained to almost the last drop, for 175 days, but there is danger to health. Rain has been promised by the weather bureau. Climatic conditions are referred to as making a fairly heavy downpour soon inevitable; and the season of the year when precipitation has always been heavy is at hand.

The big Croton reservoir is now filled to within eight feet of the spillway, or with 24,037,000,000 gallons of water. This is due to the fears of the Health Department of an epidemic. In a conference a year ago with the department, of of which John H. O'Brien is Commissioner, it was pointed out by Dr. Darlington that low water in the Croton would be a menace to the health of the inhabitants of this city. Malignant germs, it was said, scattered through 24,000,000,000 gallons would be far less dangerous than if contained in 1,000,000,000 gallons. Concentration meant more liability to disease among the consumers. Acting upon that, the Water Department adopted the policy of keeping the Croton reservoir as nearly full as possible. But a few weeks ago it was down eighteen feet below the spillway. Then the sluiceways of the upper reservoirs were opened. They were closed yesterday morning.

NOT WORSE THAN LAST YEAR.

Croton reservoir, before the filling process had been begun, was clothed with grass and weeds on slopes that, when water was plenty, had been covered. A visit to the place yesterday showed that the water had crept up and up, covering over half of this verdure. The water was sparkling. It looked pure, and was cool and inviting. No scum was visible anywhere. But the other reservoirs were not so attractive at the margins. The exposed places at Titicus, near Purdy's station, were dry, not very weedy. The same was true of Muscoot, Carmel, Sodom and Bog Brook. They had been paying toll to the big Croton. Cross River reservoir was brimming full, and so was Boyd's Corner. As compared with last year, the reservoirs were below the spillways, as follows:

Croton, this year, 8 feet; last year, 15; Titicus, 19 to 9; Muscoot, 12 to 17; Carmel, 15 to 11; Sodom, 14 to 14; Bog Brook, 13 to 14, and the Middle Branch, 5 to 4.

In actual showing the conditions are not worse than last year. But then there was plenty of fresh water coming in. There was no great drouth. The very sources of the supply were not seemingly dried up, as at present.

This drouth is feared by the Water Department and the Health Department, on account of the danger to the quality of water supplied. And there is some dispute as to the wisdom of draining the reservoirs further up the watershed to supply Croton. A member of the Water Department said yesterday that there was more danger in exposing the surfaces of the reservoir than in letting the water in Croton go down. But Dr. Darlington thinks otherwise.

The watershed has not had a natural bath for six weeks. It sorely needs it. There is an accumulation of refuse on the roads, railroad track beds, in the waste places of the towns and villages. The stream beds, nearly all exposed, have been festering in the hot sun. To be sure, the Water Department has redoubled its system of inspection throughout the watershed. This was established in its fight against typhoid a year and a half ago. Daily and sometimes twice a day inspectors traverse their districts. They are rigorous in their demands that the sanitary laws shall be obeyed. Sources of pollution have been eliminated. Wherever possible the accumulations of dung have been burned or made harmless by means of chemicals.

The first great downpour will clean the watershed. Whatever has been overlooked by the inspectors, and whatever they have been powerless to remedy, will be washed into the streams that feed the reservoirs.

WATER DEPARTMENT PRAISED.

Dr. Darlington and his inspectors have nothing except words of praise for the Water Department inspectors. They have done all in their power to minimize whatever danger the flood may bring into the city's water. And the Health Commissioner does not expect serious trouble, but is apprehensive. Last week typhoid cases took a sudden jump from 132 for the week before to 168. This week up to Thursday night 110 had been reported. This is not especially alarming, but in the opinion of physicians in the department demands caution. In the whole watershed there is only one typhoid case at present, and that far away from any stream. The case is mild, but the inspectors are watching it with infinite care. A physician who frequently inspects the watershed said yesterday:

"The wisdom of the city in buying sources of pollution, eradicating them and inaugurating a system of inspection has been shown in this drouth. So will the crusade for pure milk, as foreign to the matter as that may appear. The cows in the watershed were never in better condition, nor were the men who care for them more healthy. This means that from that source we apprehend little danger. The absence of an army of Italian laborers is a fortunate thing for the watershed at this time. There are few in the whole section, and all are under surveillance. We think the filling of Croton reservoir was a necessary precaution, and events will prove it. The dry shores of the other water storage places are not a menace. The weeds that will be covered by the first inrush of water from the expected rains may discolor the water to some extent, but will not impair its quality."

The Water Department inspectors have warned all persons whose wells have run dry to get their drinking water from some source that is sure to be pure. Failure to do this in the beginning came near to causing a little epidemic. A dweller in one of the villages where there are few wells with water filled empty milk cans from a meagre spring. A few weeks later his son had a well developed case of typhoid. Fortunately this came at once to the attention of the inspectors, and the plan of warning to all consumers was at once adopted. The experts in the Water Department said yesterday that they expected a beginning of heavy rains in a week.

OUR GLORIOUS AUTUMN is seen at its best from the Hudson River Day Line Steamers.—Advt.

## GOV. HASKELL GETS OUT UNDER FIRE.

### RESIGNS AS DEMOCRATIC TREASURER.

*Admits His Action Is Direct Result of Charges Against Him.*

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Governor Charles N. Haskell at midnight resigned as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. His resignation was announced by himself three hours after his arrival in Chicago from Guthrie, Okla., and after he had conferred with officers at Democratic national headquarters. In announcing his resignation Mr. Haskell said he did not desire to be responsible for any embarrassment which might result to the Democratic party through his retention of the office of treasurer.

That his resignation was the direct result of the charges made against him by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt, Mr. Haskell admitted. At the same time, he said, he did not by his resignation intend to admit that any of the charges were true.

When Mr. Haskell arrived in Chicago at 9 o'clock last night he declared that he had not then resigned and that Mr. Bryan had not asked him to resign. Speaking to reporters, he said: "If you have any questions to ask, put them on paper." He then went from the station to Democratic headquarters at the Auditorium Annex.

When a list of questions was handed to him he retired to his room, saying he would give out answers later.

He was in conference for a long time with National Committeeman Martin J. Wade, of Iowa, and Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Democratic press committee.

HIS REASONS FOR RESIGNING.

It was midnight when Mr. Haskell reappeared from the room. He had in his hands a written resignation addressed to Chairman Mack and the answers to the questions which had been given to him.

"I have my answers," he said. "They will explain themselves."

After giving an affirmative reply to the question whether he had resigned, but denying that Mr. Bryan had asked for the resignation, the questions and answers read as follows:

"Do you know whether Mr. Bryan knew of charges made against you by Mr. Hearst before you were appointed treasurer?"

"I do not see how he could have."

"Do you think your further connection with the campaign, regardless of the truth or falsity of the charges, would tend to embarrass Mr. Bryan or injure his chances?"

"It might. At any rate, I would not be a good citizen if I risked any embarrassment in the fight of the honest people against the special interests."

"Do you intend to reply to President Roosevelt?"

"I have not done so yet."

"Do you intend to renew your demand for an investigation of the charges?"

"How can I? Roosevelt admits he did not tell the truth."

In answer to a series of questions as to his relations to the Citizens' Alliance, said to have been organized at Muskogee, Okla., to fight the local labor unions, Mr. Haskell denied that the alliance was ever organized. In reply to questions concerning the Standard Oil Company, he repeated his former denials of ever having had anything to do with that company.

LETTER TO CHAIRMAN MACK.

Governor Haskell's letter of resignation reads as follows:

Hon. Norman E. Mack, Chairman Democratic National Committee, New York City.

My Dear Sir: In pursuance of information as to your date for return here, when I went home before I assumed I would find you here upon my return to-day. I now learn that you will be detained in the East until Tuesday, and as I must be home Monday I leave to-morrow.

Since the President and his Cabinet have joined forces with Mr. Hearst and three Wall Street brokers to make a personal fight against me, notwithstanding the President in his answer to Mr. Bryan abandoned his charge about Ohio Standard Oil cases, yet by all the means at the command of the government and the millions of Hearst and his Wall Street allies, they persist in vicious, unwarranted and untruthful attacks on me. Personally I welcome their attack, and shall meet it with all the vigor at my command. I shall treat them all as private citizens and subject to the penalties of the law, which they merit.

In this I know I shall have the aid of my neighbors at home for all proper purposes, but my time must be free from other demands here. Again, my heart is full of hope for the election of Bryan and Kern. Honest government and rule by the people is at stake. Important beyond any battle at the polls in the last generation is the pending contest.

I would not for one moment consider remaining in any way connected with the committee; therefore I hereby tender my resignation as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, that not the slightest contest of my own could in any way be used by the President to cloud the sky and side-track our opponents from discussing the real issues and laying bare the Republican duplicity to the people.

C. N. HASKELL.

The news of the resignation of Governor Haskell was received at Democratic national headquarters here last night. The announcement caused no surprise, as such an outcome of the situation had been expected. Through his secretary, Chairman Mack announced that he had nothing to say on the subject last night. None of the others at headquarters had any comment to make for publication.

## TO ANSWER HASKELL.

### Statement from White House Likely After Hearing from Bryan.

Washington, Sept. 25.—It was expected that a statement would be given out at the White House to-day regarding the charges of Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, concerning the franchise of the Prairie Gas and Oil Company, which has figured conspicuously in recent telegraphic correspondence, but after the question had been considered at the Cabinet meeting it was decided to withhold the statement pending the reply of William J. Bryan to the President's recent communication regarding Governor Haskell.

## MR. LONGWORTH RENOMINATED.

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Herman Goebel were to-day nominated for re-election by Republicans of the 1st and 2d Ohio districts, respectively.

## SEES A TAFT LANDSLIDE.

### President Predicts Greater Victory than That of 1904.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt to-day declared his belief that William H. Taft would carry more states than he himself had carried in 1904. The President, after studying the field carefully, is confident the people want present policies continued under a Republican administration. His assertion was made to General Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, who called to predict a decisive victory for Taft in Maryland. "I told the President we would carry the state by not less than 25,000, and he told me that Taft would be elected by a big majority in the Electoral College, carrying more states than he himself had done against Parker in 1904," said General Agnus.

## A BATTLE AT TABRIZ.

### Royalist Forces Shell City—Satar Khan Attempts Sortie.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—The "Novoe Vremya's" Tabriz correspondent, telegraphing on Friday, says:

"A decisive struggle was begun to-day with an artillery duel in which the Nationalists were worsted after six hours of steady shelling. Ain-ed-Dowleh, who was sent to Tabriz to restore the authority of the Shah, reduced the Khiaban quarter to ruins. The effect of the exploding shells terrified the inhabitants, many of whom fled into the Royalist camp.

"Early in the afternoon, under the cover of artillery fire, a strong force of Royalists succeeded in gaining the heights commanding the northwestern portion of the city, but Ain-ed-Dowleh postponed until to-morrow a joint attack from three sides.

"Satar Khan, the Constitutionalist leader, attempted a sortie northward as this telegram was filed. The result of the sortie is not known.

"Thus far the Europeans in Tabriz have suffered no losses."

## TROUBLE IN NEAR EAST.

### Turkey Appeals to the Powers Against Bulgaria.

Constantinople, Sept. 25.—The Porte has appealed to the powers against the occupation of the Eastern Rumelian section of the Oriental Railway by Bulgarian troops. Bulgaria took advantage of the recent strike to occupy the line, but it was the understanding that the troops would be withdrawn when the strike was over. The strike collapsed on September 20, but the troops are still in occupation of the railway, and Bulgaria now says it is a question between the railroad company and Bulgaria, with which Turkey has no concern. The occupation of the line has created a diplomatic incident of extreme gravity.

## WON'T STOP SUNDAY BALL

### President Tells W. C. T. U. That Soldiers Need Exercise.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt is in favor of Sunday baseball for soldiers. He so expresses himself in dealing with the petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that he prohibit Sunday baseball at Fort Banks. The women appealed to the fort officials first, and when they got no satisfaction went directly to the President. To-day they received a letter from the adjutant general of the army referring to the petition and saying:

"The President requests me to tell you that he considers and the War Department considers exercise an important part of military training, necessary on Sunday as on other days, and he sees no reason why the department should discriminate against baseball in favor of other exercises, particularly as it does not appear that the Sunday baseball playing disturbs any citizen."

## RIOTING IN MANCHESTER.

### Unemployed Try to Raid Town Hall—Dispersed by Police.

Manchester, England, Sept. 25.—There were wild scenes of disorder here to-night when numbers of the unemployed who recently have created frequent disturbances came into contact with the police. The mob attempted to raid the Town Hall, where the Lord Mayor was holding a reception, but was frustrated by the police, who made a charge with their clubs. A number of persons were injured, and the police did not escape without bruises and cuts. Finally, however, the mob was scattered and order restored.

## DIES FROM OLD FIGHT.

### August Selzon Rox Fatal at Last—Assailant on Bail.

William Walsh, of No. 416 Hicks street, Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital last night from bullet wounds inflicted by Andrew Murphy, of No. 463 Hicks street, in a Columbia street saloon on August 23. Murphy was arrested after a fight by Patrolman Lloyd, of the Amity street station, and committed to the Raymond street jail on a charge of felonious assault.

His case was adjourned several times and he was released in $1,500 bail on September 4. The police are searching for him and he will be charged with murder in the first degree. According to the police, Murphy has had trouble with the authorities several times. He is known as "Ginger" Murphy, and is a leader of a troublesome waterfront gang in Brooklyn.

## J. W. PAUL, JR., DIES SUDDENLY.

### Philadelphia Financier Stricken by Cerebral Hemorrhage at Virginia Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Va., Sept. 25.—While seated at luncheon to-day in the Homestead Hotel, James W. Paul, jr., of Philadelphia, was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage, dying in his room, to which he was immediately hurried, three hours later. It was seen that his case was hopeless immediately after the attack. His daughter, Miss Mary Astor Paul, was informed of his condition, and she was with him when the end came. Mr. Paul was in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He arrived at Hot Springs with his daughter two days ago, seeking to recuperate his failing health. He is survived by one son, A. J. Drexel Paul, and two daughters, the other of whom is Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills.

Mr. Paul was a member of the firm of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and Morgan-Harjes Company, of Paris. Two brothers, Frank W. Paul and Lawrence T. Paul, survive him. A sister was the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor.

## IOWA WELCOMES TAFT

### HE ACTS AS PEACEMAKER.

*Proves Himself a Good "Mixer" as Well as Speaker.*

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 25.—Mr. Taft's trip through Iowa to-day has been a continuous ovation, the crowds and enthusiasm exceeding even the scenes in Wisconsin yesterday. Tremendous crowds greeted the candidate at every scheduled stop, at many points where no stop was arranged for and in some instances where none was made. The tact which enabled Mr. Taft to tame the recalcitrant Filipinos and calm the excited Cubans is standing him in good stead on this trip, and there are indications that not the least beneficial effect of his speaking tour will be the extent to which his presence operates to compose the differences in the party ranks. Yesterday Senator La Follette and Governor Davidson met on the same platform at Madison, and for the remainder of the day they travelled with Mr. Taft, eating at his table in the private car Constitution and appearing together on numerous platforms, all differences seemingly forgotten under the influence of the genial smile of the Presidential candidate.

To-day Governor Cummins and Major Lacey, rival candidates for the Senate, smoked the calumet under the auspices of the great pacificator, and after that they rode in the same carriages, sat side by side on the same platforms and gave a highly artistic imitation of enjoying their propinquity, while between stops Mr. Taft joked them both impartially and laughed heartily at the joke played on the major by some irresponsible citizens of Burlington, who for a time persisted in carrying immediately in front of the carriage occupied by the candidates for Senator a banner inscribed "Taft and Cummins."

When Senator Dixon, in announcing the itinerary of Mr. Taft, said that the news of his trip had given encouragement to thousands of Republicans in this section of the country, he spoke perhaps even more accurately than he knew. Every politician encountered in Iowa declares that this state will give a majority of not less than 50,000 for the national ticket, and many believe the figures will exceed that number. Experienced politicians who travel on the special train from time to time declare that the results of this trip will be far-reaching, that the simple addresses and obvious candor of the candidate, together with his pleasing personality and cheery, genial manner, will make thousands of votes, and all declare that as a speaker Mr. Taft's success is demonstrated.

RECEPTION AT DES MOINES.

The climax of Iowa's reception was reached at Des Moines, where not only almost the entire population of the capital city but many thousand visitors crowded the streets and cheered to the echo the man they believe will be the next President of the United States.

The chief streets were brilliantly illuminated and decorated as the twenty-five automobiles which conveyed Mr. Taft and his party passed through the principal streets. As Mr. Taft's automobile reached a point on Walnut street near the centre of the city the corners of a huge flag, which had been suspended horizontally, were dropped and the candidate's automobile was showered with carnations.

Mr. Taft was first taken to the Plymouth Congregational Church, where an audience of three thousand women was assembled, under the auspices of the Des Moines Women's Club. This club had brought to Des Moines over two thousand of the leading club women in Iowa for the sole purpose of hearing Mr. Taft. A well trained surpliced choir of considerable size sang a hymn and then the president, Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, introduced Mr. Taft as a man who stood for the American home and the highest American ideals. Three thousand handkerchiefs waved a welcome as Mr. Taft came forward.

"I have addressed one hundred thousand loyal Republicans since I crossed into Iowa this morning, but this caps the climax," said Mr. Taft. "I am a properly domesticated animal," he continued, "and so I welcome the opportunity of talking not to the voters, but to those who control the voters. I am in favor of woman suffrage when all women favor it," and his remark was greeted with applause and laughter.

He then discussed the Philippine question, saying, among other things:

"We found them a Christian people, and that is the basis of our hope that we may put them on their feet and make them a self-respecting, self-governing people."

Mr. Taft next addressed briefly an audience of workingmen on the East Side, and then went to the Auditorium, where he found five thousand persons in the hall and a great crowd which could not gain admission. Governor Cummins presided, and introduced Major Lacey, who spoke in support of the national ticket.

Introducing Mr. Taft, the Governor described him as "a man after the heart of Theodore Roosevelt, a man of peace, though lately Secretary of War, a man of deeds rather than words."

The audience cheered to the echo as the candidate came forward, and for some minutes he sought in vain to quell the outburst. Although very hoarse, he discussed with force the trusts and their regulation, and the tariff, and received tremendous applause at the close of his remarks.

The automobile procession was again resumed, and on the West Side he delivered a brief greeting to an audience of several thousand, who seemed satisfied to have seen him, although he could not address them at great length.

GREETED BY GREAT CROWDS.

The "Taft special" crossed from Illinois into Iowa at Clinton at 8 o'clock this morning, swung south along the Mississippi to Burlington, and then northwest to Des Moines. The first stops were made at Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, etc., all in Representative Dawson's district, and truly creditable receptions were given the candidate by crowds far in excess, in proportion to the population of the towns, of any hitherto encountered. At Clinton Mr. Taft was driven to the park, where he addressed a large open air meeting. He was so thoroughly rested and his voice so much improved that he spoke for thirty-five minutes, his remarks being constantly interrupted with applause. At Davenport the city was beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion, and ten thousand persons covered the lawn surrounding the courthouse, where Mr. Taft spoke. Mr. Dawson introduced the candidate as "the man chosen by the party of Lincoln and McKinley and Roosevelt as better fitted than any other man in the country to clinch the Roosevelt policies," and the crowd was quick to manifest its approval. Mr. Taft spoke briefly, pledging himself to do all in his power to carry to completion the policies of the present administration. "It is a great pleasure for me to come here and be escorted by the great men of Iowa," he said. "I appreciate the compliment. The fact that my welcome into the state is by Governor Cummins, Major Lacey and Congressmen Smith and Dawson indicates that Iowa is