

CALLS ROOSEVELT LIAR—EJECTED

Ex-President Seizes Man Who Insults Him After Speech at Fargo, N. D.

ACTED IN SELF-DEFENCE

Shabbily Dressed Man, Displeased with Answer to Question, Driven from Platform and Arrested.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 5.—A man who fought his way to ex-President Roosevelt called him a liar and gave a bad scare to-day to the crowd at Island Park in this city.

The man was later arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. He said he was John Martin, a painter, who lived in Fargo.

The former President had just finished his Labor Day address, which was delivered to one of the largest crowds which has gathered to see him on his Western trip.

Rain began to fall again just before Mr. Roosevelt finished his speech. As he spoke the last sentence the crowd cheered, and then there was a rush for the speaker's stand of thousands of persons who sought to get near enough to see Mr. Roosevelt at short range and shake his hand.

Many Shake Ex-President's Hand. Others in the crowd which was standing on the ground jumped on the platform and added to the crush.

A small, poorly dressed man pushed his way through the mass of people until he could make himself heard by the ex-President.

Fights His Way Through Crowd. Fighting his way through the crowd the man at length reached the short flight of stairs leading to the speaker's stand.

The men and women on the stand grew silent. Mr. Roosevelt turned and faced him.

An Old Trick of Self-Defence. As he spoke the words Mr. Roosevelt stepped forward quickly and seized the man's arm just above the elbow.

Although Mr. Roosevelt was the first to act, others ran quickly to assist him, and even before the man had finished his remarks two men seized him.

Mr. Roosevelt managed to get to his automobile and was driven rapidly away.

In telling of the incident later the ex-President said that he had no idea who the stranger was.

Members of the labor organizations here came to me and told me that they did not know him.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he was not at all alarmed by what had happened. He merely caught hold of the man to guard against the possibility of any sudden move, he said.

KEENE HAS PNEUMONIA In No Immediate Danger, Doctors Say After Consultation.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 5.—The condition of James R. Keene, who is ill with pneumonia at a hospital in this city, was reported by his physicians late to-day as being encouraging.

After a thorough examination Dr. Scott issued this statement: "Mr. Keene's condition is satisfactory. An examination this morning showed pneumonia, but there is no immediate danger.

GIBBONS ON SOCIAL UNREST Cardinal Ascribes It to Lack of Economy and Common Sense.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.—Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview to-day, said that much of the existing unrest throughout the United States which is hampering the progress of the country at the present time is due to the too common lack of economy by the present generation and the desire for too many luxuries.

"The people believe," he said, "that they must have automobiles, must go to the theatres and must have many other things more or less expensive without which their fathers and grandfathers got along well enough and prospered. The desire prevents a sensible conservation of the people's resources.

"Common sense treatment of the so-called ills of which people of this country are complaining will result, the people will find, in their importance being greatly reduced. The country is growing fast, and with such rapid growth it is impossible that all conditions should be perfect, but what ills there are, what causes of unrest prevail, may all be minimized or overcome by the exercise of a Christian spirit and the application of common sense."

J. M. DICKINSON'S STUNT Secretary Jumped Into Swimming Tank with Clothes On.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The Secretary of War, Jacob M. Dickinson, went to Manila on the Siberia, which has returned here, and among the tales told is one about the first day the swimming tank was rigged up on deck.

"I'll bet you fellows \$20," he said, "that you don't dare to follow me, just as you are."

"I'll follow you," said the Secretary, as with a vault he landed right in the middle of the swimming tank.

BLACK HAND VENGEANCE Killing of Italian Family Ascribed to New York Society.

Reggio di Calabria, Italy, Sept. 5.—To the vengeance of the Black Hand in New York is ascribed the revolting murder, early to-day of Policeman Rovolino and his wife and six children in the little village of Pellaro, which lies eight miles south of Reggio, on the Strait of Messina.

At 2 o'clock this morning some of the townspeople of Pellaro were awakened by the terrified shrieks of a child, and, rushing to the cottage occupied by the Rovolino family, found the three-year-old daughter of the policeman lying with her throat cut before the open door of her home, screaming piteously.

Tenderly picking up the little child, the villagers carried her inside the house, where they were horrified to find the remaining members of her family lying dead, all of them having been terribly mutilated by blows with an axe.

The Rovolinos suddenly returned from the United States a short time ago, and since then, it is said, two attempts were made to poison them.

ARCHBOLD YACHT HITS ROCK The Vixen Beached at New Bedford with Hole in Hull.

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 5.—With a hole in her hull from colliding with a rock off Cuttyhunk, the steam yacht Vixen, owned by John D. Archbold, of New York, arrived in this harbor to-day for repairs.

CROWDS CHEER WOMEN IN LABOR DAY PARADE

5,000, Wearing Bright Colors and Flowers, Celebrate End of Cloak Strike.

AT LEAST 35,000 IN LINE

Three Hours Needed to Pass Reviewing Stand—Justice Goff Unpopular with Marching Thousands.

After the last man had walked under Washington Arch in the annual Labor Day parade yesterday those who were inclined to conservative estimates said it was the biggest demonstration of organized labor that this city had ever seen.

Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger, who has had charge of the police arrangements for the labor parade for several years, estimated the number in line at thirty-five thousand, by far the largest showing the labor unions had ever made.

There were unusual features in this year's parade. In the first place, it took the form of a triumphal march for the thousands of cloakmakers, whose long drawn out strike had just been successfully terminated.

Women in Gala Attire. Nearly five thousand women and girls took part with the cloakmakers' unions. They were dressed in gala colors and some wore wreaths of flowers on their heads.

Probably more than fifty thousand persons lined the curb on either side of Fifth avenue along the line of march, and the solid detachments of women and girls made the big hit of the day with the spectators, and came in for frequent and enthusiastic applause.

There were ten or more large, brilliantly decorated trucks filled with the feebler "sters," and the color scheme of the conveyance was carried out in their dress.

Following the girl unionists tramped the thousands of mere garment workers and cloakmakers of all nationalities, who marched in droves with no semblance of military order, but with a spirit of enthusiasm which rang out in lusty cheers all the way.

It was evident that the male purses had felt the pinch of the strike, and whatever funds were available had been invested to better advantage in the fiery for the women.

Some of the banners in these ranks bore vindictive mottoes, denouncing the capitalist. Many others were directed against Justice Goff, of the Supreme Court, whose recent decision against the legality of the closed shop apparently marked him as an object of derision.

The inscription on one of the banners read: "Goff's decision means derision." Others read: "Justice—Where are my scales?" "Ask Goff," "Justice Goff denied the people free speech and action."

One body of men in the cloakmakers' ranks created a good deal of comment and almost brought police interference upon themselves.

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The men and officers of the Tapajoz had to run to the port side to save themselves from the raking thrust of the big bowsprit, which tore aft along the starboard side.

Damage in Vital Spot. This was perhaps the most vital part of the damage, for without his telegraph Captain Tonnesan could not navigate well enough to keep away from the schooner if she bounded away and came for him again.

Will Probably Secure Republican Nomination by 2 to 1 Vote. Milwaukee, Sept. 5.—The final estimates of the result of the Wisconsin primaries to-morrow indicate the nomination of Senator La Follette over S. A. Cook by a popular vote of nearly two to one.

ENEMY OF SOIL BACTERIA Scientists Announce Discovery of Great Value to Farmers.

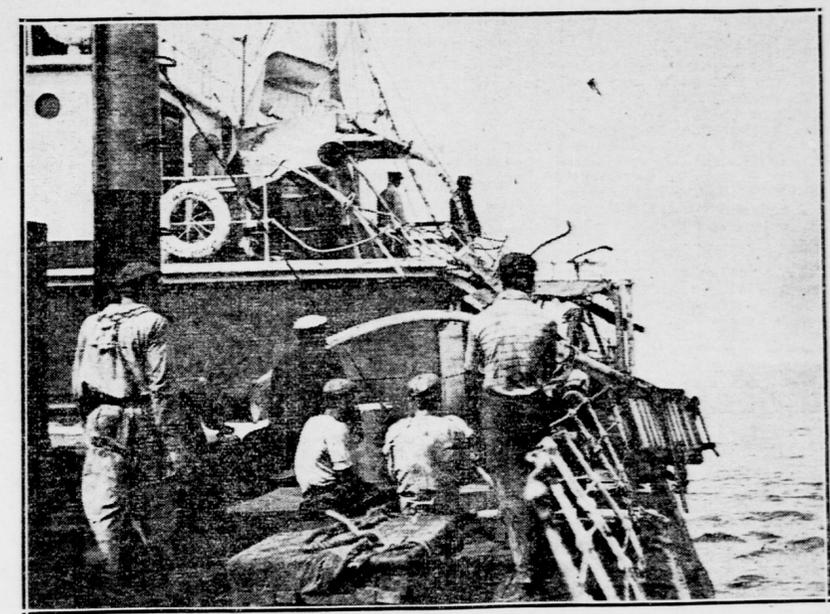
Sheffield, England, Sept. 5.—At to-day's meeting of the British Association Dr. Russell and Dr. Hutchinson, who have long been experimenting in soil fertility, announced the discovery of the micro-organism which destroys the bacteria essential to the fertility of the soil.

HEAT PROSTRATES SEVEN Heavy Humidity Aggravates Temperature, Which Mounts to 86.

Seven prostrations from the heat were reported yesterday in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and one Brooklyn woman suddenly became insane from the heat.

STEAMER FIRES ON TOWN The Victoria's Commander Had Not Heard of Rivas's Surrender.

San Juan-del-Sur, Nicaragua, Sept. 5.—The lake steamer Victoria, which was out of her port when Rivas surrendered, returned yesterday, having on board General Matuy and troops, still loyal to the Madrid faction that are being transferred from Fort San Carlos.



BRAZILIAN FREIGHTER TAPAJOZ, BADLY DAMAGED BY COLLISION WITH SCHOONER.

SHIPS CRASH IN DEEP FOG

Freighter Limp Back Into Port, but Schooner Probably Sank.

VESSLS LOCK BY IMPACT Tapajoz, Upper Works a Ruin, Stands By, Vainly Hoping to Save Lives.

The Brazilian freighter Tapajoz, a trim vessel, comparatively new in service, came into port yesterday a veritable wreck, and anchored off Stapleton.

The schooner was not seen again, although the Tapajoz steamed about in the neighborhood of the encounter for nine hours.

The collision was not unlike that which befell the Standard Oil bark Eclipse, which came into port last week after being in collision off Pernambuco with a steel sailing vessel that did not give her name.

After clearing port on Sunday she got down safely through the Narrows, and headed for the south. She had hardly cleared the Scotland Lightship, however, when a thick fog shut down on her, and she had to run under mere steerage way.

She steamed along cautiously until the fog thinned a trifle, when she made an effort to get away on her course.

At 6:45 p. m. she was shrouded again in a dense fog, and her screw was barely turning.

Captain Tonnesan went below for a few minutes, and left the bridge to the care of Francisco Silve Barros, his chief officer.

Green Spot to Starboard. The skipper had hardly gone below when the chief officer saw through the mist a dim green spot off his starboard bow, and realized that a vessel of some sort was about to cross him.

Greater interest is taken in Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Fargo, owing to the generally unsettled labor outlook in this country.

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PURE RADIUM OBTAINED

Mme. Curie Announces Important Discovery to French Academy.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Mme. Sklodowska Curie, chief professor in the faculty of sciences in the Paris University, announced to-day to the Academy of Sciences that she had succeeded in obtaining pure radium. Hitherto radium had only existed in the form of salts.

Mme. Curie, in conjunction with Professor De Biere, treated a decigramme of bromide of radium by an electrolytic process, extracting the metallic radium by distillation. It has the appearance of a white metal, and is capable of adhering strongly to iron.

PARIS HEARS MARRIAGE IS TO TAKE PLACE IN FEBRUARY.

London, Sept. 5.—While news comes from Paris definitely announcing that the Abruzzi-Elkins marriage will take place next February, Rome correspondents say reports of the engagement are still regarded as fantastic in official quarters there.

END OF MINERS' STRIKE Spanish Coal Diggers Returned to Work Yesterday.

Madrid, Sept. 5.—Official advices received here state that the coal miners who have been on strike at Bilbao and Saragossa returned to work to-day.

ENGLAND AND THE CANAL British Steamship Company Said to Have Option at Colon.

London, Sept. 5.—The commercial possibilities of the Panama Canal are not being overlooked by the British steamship companies.

It is reported that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line has secured an option on a tract of land on the western shores of Colon Harbor to provide a site for the accommodation of its vessels.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech recommending the fortification of the waterway has not attracted much attention here.

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HURT ON "DOUBLE WHIRL"

Broken Axle Causes Crash on New Coney Island Device.

POLICE ALLEGE NEGLIGENCE Stopping of Engine Leaves Numerous Other Passengers Dangling in Midair.

Five persons were injured, three so seriously that they are now in the Coney Island Hospital, when an axle on the double whirl, at the Bowers and Kensington Walk, broke last night while thirty-five persons were enjoying the whirl.

The injured are: David Johnson, thirty, No. 4615 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, scalp wounds; sent home after receiving medical attention.

Mrs. Lela Lawrence, twenty-seven, No. 4615 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, fractured right leg, internal injuries, minor abrasions; at Coney Island Hospital.

Miss Nora McMahon, twenty-four, No. 61 11st Street, Brooklyn, a deaf mute, slightly bruised; became hysterical and attended by doctors.

Mrs. Gustie Muller, twenty-four, No. 212 7th Street, Brooklyn, fractured left leg and minor injuries; Coney Island Hospital.

Otto Starr, twenty-four, of Omaha, boasting at No. 131 12th Street, Brooklyn, three ribs broken, internal injuries; Coney Island Hospital.

Alfred Ryckoff, of No. 8733 25d Avenue, Bensonhurst, who came from Chicago to manage the double whirl, was taken to the Coney Island police station on a charge of negligence.

The double whirl is the only attraction of its kind on the island. It is a combination of carrousel and ferris wheel. There are six shafts, and each has a ferris wheel attachment containing six basket-like seats for two persons.

The axle on one of the ferris wheel attachments broke there were eight persons on that wheel. Some were thrown to the ground, and others under the machine, while five of them were so seriously injured that they needed medical attendance. The others did not escape unscathed.

There were thousands on the Bowery at the time of the accident, and the news spread so quickly that by the time Patrolman Nels Pehrson, of the Coney Island precinct, reached the spot, he found it almost impossible to get near the injured persons on account of the crush.

He made his way to the Ferris Hotel, next door, and summoned the reserves and two ambulances from the Coney Island and the King's County hospitals.

Lieutenant Matthew Robinson, Acting Captain Smullen and Sergeant Daniel O'Connell led a flying wedge into the crowd and brushed the people back so that Dr. Openky and Dr. Lewis, who came with the ambulance, could reach the injured ones and attend to them.

Miss McMahon, who is a deaf mute, emitted shrill squeals, and from being hysterical she fell into a semi-conscious condition when carried into the hotel next door, and it took some time to restore her.

As soon as the accident happened "Jack" Moore, engineer of the machine, stopped the engine, and the people in the Ferris wheels were suspended in mid-air. Some of them wanted to leap to the ground and risk injury. They were quieted at last, and people from other attractions came with ladders and helped to remove them from their predicament.

LOSSES DIAMOND HORSESHOE Mrs. Edward J. Berwind Advertisises Loss at Newport.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—A valuable diamond horseshoe has been lost by Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, of Philadelphia. She offers a reward for its return.

The jewel was lost on Saturday and since that time there has been considerable fruitless searching for the ornament.

Mrs. Berwind attended the horse show and started for her summer home, wearing it, but whether she dropped it going or coming from the show, or whether it was stolen, she does not know. She missed her gem after returning home, and has advertised for its loss.

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PRESIDENT WINS CONSERVATION MEN

Comprehensive Address at National Congress in St. Paul Even Captures Delegates.

MANY HAD BEEN HOSTILE

At Conclusion of His Speech Mr. Taft Received a Great Ovation from Conservationists and General Public.

St. Paul, Sept. 5.—President Taft enjoyed a remarkable triumph in St. Paul to-day. Addressing an audience of more than twelve thousand persons, a considerable proportion of which was hostile to him in the beginning, he gradually won it by the sheer sanity, the great force and the unwavering courage of his address, until, when he concluded it, he received one of the greatest ovations St. Paul had ever witnessed.

Mr. Taft's speech on conservation, at the National Congress on that subject, is destined to be handed down as the gospel of rational conservationists. His speech was broad, progressive, generous, sane, wholly free from demagoguery, a comprehensive presentation, an appeal to reason and patriotism and a rebuke to narrowness and bigotry.

In the estimation of those who have often heard Mr. Taft before, it was the greatest address he ever delivered. When, near its conclusion, he declared that "the time has come for a general halt in rhapsodies over conservation, making the word mean every good in the world," and that, "after the public attention has been roused, such appeals are of doubtful utility, and do not direct the general public to the specific course that the people should take or have their legislators take in order to promote the cause of conservation," the convention went wild with enthusiasm and it was several moments before he could resume.

Cordial to Mr. Roosevelt. President Taft paid a cordial and magnanimous tribute to the work of his predecessor, President Roosevelt, almost at the beginning of his address; a tribute so frank and manly that it elicited the hearty and spontaneous applause of his audience.

Repeating the necessity of an aroused public sentiment with regard to the necessity of conserving the natural resources, Mr. Taft said: "Theodore Roosevelt took up the task in the last two years of his second administration, and well did he perform it."

He appealed for serious consideration of the great problems of conservation—consideration free from acrimony and factional strife, devoid of unwarranted imputations of improper motives and dominated by earnest desire to promote the policy.

"As President of the United States, I have, as it were, inherited this policy," he declared. "And I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my high opportunity to do all that an Executive can do to help a great people realize a great national ambition. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do, not as President of a party, but as President of the whole people."

Step by step the President reviewed the work already done in the cause of conservation and the work which remains to be accomplished. He expressed the belief that no immediate change in the laws affecting agricultural lands is needed; that the timber and stone law should be repealed; that while a wiser law regarding metalliferous lands should have been enacted long ago, it would be unwise to attempt to change that now; that the limitation imposed on the creation of forest reserves should be repealed; that the act in favor of drainage of swamp lands by the federal government should cease; that coal and gas and oil and phosphate lands should be leased on a royalty basis; and that adequate legislation should be passed to prevent the monopolization of water power sites or the exaction of extortionate charges for the power or electricity developed therefrom.

Responsibility of the States. He emphasized the responsibility of the states in connection with resources already passed to private ownership. With regard to water power sites, the President called attention to the fact that under the last administration three were withdrawn to conserve power sites four million acres, an area supposed to protect the power sites on twenty-nine rivers. These withdrawals were so hastily made, however, that it was necessary to eliminate 3,475,000 acres because they contained no power sites, leaving 525,000 acres which did contain such sites. During this administration an additional 1,456,000 acres have been withdrawn covering actual sites.

The President stated with great fairness the opposing arguments regarding state and federal control of power sites, but expressed no opinion as between the two methods, saying he would recommend to Congress that one of two plans be adopted. He made it clear, however, that whatever method was adopted he would not be satisfied unless it was adequate to protect such sites from monopolization.

Referring to the agitation in favor of drainage of lands within the states by the federal government, the President said: "In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the federal government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to federal power, but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the states."

Speaking of the leasing of the coal lands, he said: "The change from the absolute grant to the leasing system will involve a good deal of trouble in the outset and the training of experts in