The Sun.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1909.
Showers to-day and probably to-morrow; rising temperature; moderate southerly winds.

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NO POLITICS IN THE CENSUS

PRESIDENT GIVES POSITIVE ORDER TO NAGEL.

Declares in Letter That Any Supervisor or Enumerator Who Dabbles in Politics Shall Be Summarily Fired—Crowds Turn Out to See the President.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 15.—It seems that President Taft does not intend to withdraw from the stand he has taken in regard to census supervisors. More than that he has issued instructions that the work of these officials and the men under them shall not be exerted in the interests of the party which gives them their jobs.

To-day a letter from the President to Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was made public, in which the President orders that a provision be put in the regulations governing supervisors and enumerators directing that any of these officials who uses his position for political purposes shall be relieved of his office immediately.

Mr Taft has declared all along that the selection of these officials should be based upon their especial fitness for the tasks which they are to perform, and his position was emphasized by the fact that he was not satisfied to put his name to the commission appointing the supervisors until he had conferred at some length with those to whom he had entrusted the work of preparing tentative lists and had made sure that their judgment was not faulty.

In his letter the President reminds Mr. Nagel in whose Department the census bureau falls, that a serious responsibility rests upon the supervisors inasmuch as their offices involve the selection of many enumerators, and because of the possibilities for supervision contained in a system in which Congressmen and Senators are consulted in picking the supervisors. They are simply to control the great field of enumerators under them in the job of gathering statistical lists, according to to-day's Presidential edict.

The supervisors will begin their work by the middle of next October, according to Director of the Census Durand, and this will give them six months in which to learn their business and hand down instructions to their subordinates before the actual counting of the thirteenth census begins on April 15, 1910. Their salaries average about $2,000 for the eight or ten months work which they have to do. The enumerators will not be kept at work so long, and they will be paid in proportion to the number of names on which their energies are expended. The text of the President's letter is as follows:

BEVERLY, MASS., Aug. 14, 1909.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The taking of the census involves the appointment of some three hundred supervisors, who in turn are to appoint many times that number of enumerators. The supervisors are given complete discretion in the selection of enumerators respectively to act under them. The success of the census will depend upon the efficiency and strict attention to duty of the supervisors and upon the intelligence of the enumerators and their faithful application to the business in hand.

Generally there is a supervisor for each Congressional district. It has been found to be the quickest and best means of selecting suitable supervisors to consult the Congressmen and Senators as to competent candidates from their respective districts and States.

This system can easily be perverted to political purposes if the supervisors are not forbidden to use it as an instrument for influencing local and general elections and primaries in the interest of particular candidates or parties. It is not an unreasonable requirement that any one who accepts an appointment as supervisor or as enumerator shall, during the term of his employment and service, avoid an active part in politics.

I therefore order that in the preparation of regulations for the taking of the census you and the Director of the Census embody therein a provision that any supervisor or enumerator who uses his influence with his subordinates or colleagues to assist any party or any candidate in a primary or general election or who takes any part, other than merely casting his vote, in politics, national State or local, either by service upon a political committee, by public addresses, by the solicitation of votes or otherwise, shall be at once dismissed the service.

I wish to make this regulation as broad as possible, and wish it enforced without exception. It is of the highest importance that the census should be taken by men having only the single purpose of reaching a just and right result, and that the large amount of money to be expended in the employment of so vast a machine as the census shall not be made to serve the political purposes of any one. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

President Taft's right hand held out until he had signed 184 more of the census supervisor appointments last night, and they were made public to-day by Secretary Carpenter. With the fifty that had been announced previously this leaves 126 still to come.

Director of the Census Durand has left Beverly, and as he is more familiar with the individual characteristics, political and personal, which qualified these supervisors for selection on the Taft theory of especial fitness it is impossible from this end of the line to find out which are Republicans and which are Democrats in those Southern States where the patronage is equally divided.

Following is the list announced to-day:

ARKANSAS.
First District—George Thomas Breckenridge.
Second district—Charles C. Henry.
Third District—Elisha E. Ammons.
Fourth District—Robert T. White.
Fifth District—Tom D. Brooks.
Sixth District—John W. Howell.
Seventh District—Samuel Rogers Young.

CALIFORNIA.
First District—H. Julian Wright.
Fourth District—John J. Deane.
Sixth District—Lewis Lincoln Dennett.
Seventh District—George A. Fitch.

COLORADO.
First District—Albert B. McCaffey.
Second District—Charles F. Hamlin.

GEORGIA.
First District—Francis Zavier Douglass.
Second District—Eugene Leigh Rainey.
Third District—George Ernest Rickey.
Fifth District—Alonzo M. Brand.
Sixth District—Charles Akerman.
Seventh District—Louis Manley Crawford.
Eighth District—Willis Beauregard Adams.

Continued on Second Page.

NO TROUBLE, SAYS CONNERS.

The State Chairman Talks About Murphy, McCarren and Himself.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—State Chairman Conners talked politics here to-night. He appeared late at the Iroquois Hotel. Mr. Conners was asked what the trouble was with Murphy, because the Tammany chief has been quoted as favoring the Saratoga conference and his friends are authority for the statement that the Saratoga meeting means the end of Conners.

"There's no trouble between me and Murphy," said the State chairman.

"Then you haven't thrown Murphy down and hooked up with McCarren?"

"Murphy's a friend of mine and McCarren's a friend of mine and if either of them thinks they've got a grievance with me I don't know it."

Conners's right hand man, Henry P. Burgard, a State committeeman, was in conference with Conners for a couple of hours to-night. It was reported he had just returned from New York, where he had tried to patch up a truce between Murphy and Conners. There is great interest here in the story that Murphy favors Robert Earl of Chanango, Democratic member of the Good Roads Commission as a successor to Conners as chairman of the State committee. Conners opposed the appointment of Earl on the Good Roads Commission.

JOBS AND HOW TO FILL THEM.

Vocational Work in the New York Schools to Be Organized This Fall.

In all the high schools of New York city are special committees that help students to get employment after they leave school and advise them how to fit themselves for the vocations which seem to suit their abilities. This fall the work is to be organized under the title of the Central Vocational Directory. It is expected that an endowment fund to supply $6,000 annually for the work will be ready before the end of October.

The leaders of the movement are Dr. Edward L. Stevens, assistant superintendent of schools, and E. W. Weaver, chairman of the students aid committee of the High School Teachers Association. Mr. Weaver, who is an instructor in the Boys High School, said yesterday:

"Maintenance of such a general vocational agency for a large city would require but a fraction of the amount that would be needed to endow a college. The plan promises so much that it should appeal to the generous minded.

"I demand a school which will teach boys and girls to work. The early high school was a vocational school; it was a high school established to prepare a boy for the learned professions. It has now become the right of all, and it is attended by the bright and the mediocre and the dull, by the rich and poor. It is still a vocational school, because, regarded as a preparatory school, it prepares many for the professions.

"To-day the demand is that many who attend in this traditional high school shall be prepared for the trades and industries; but the trades and industries demand a training and an education which only a school of secondary grade can give."

FIRE ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Conductor Pays No Attention Until Third Avenue Car Begins to Blaze.

A fire on an elevated train on the Third avenue line late last night blocked traffic for nearly half an hour and caused a small panic among the passengers. A southbound train in charge of Motorman J. J. Daly pulled into the Sixty-seventh street station at about 11 o'clock, when some of the passengers on the fifth car of the train smelled smoke. At Fifty-ninth street the odor had become so pronounced that passengers spoke to the guard about the matter. Apparently he was untroubled by the matter, and after letting his passengers on gave the signal to go ahead.

Just as the train was pulling into the Fifty-third street station and before it had come to a stop there was a loud explosion and flame burst out from under the car. Women began to scream and men made for the doors. The car filled quickly with smoke and then before the train came to a full stop the lights went out. When the car became dark everyone made a run for the doors at either end. The guards opened the gates and men, women and children poured off onto the station platform.

By this time the woodwork of the car was burning and Motorman Daly ran back from his box in the front car and ordered the crew to get busy with the fire extinguishers.

The guards climbed down on to the tracks and six extinguishers were put on the burning woodwork, but the fire seemed to have the best of the crew and Daly saw it. He ran back to his box and then the guards ordered everyone off the train. Gates were thrown open and the seven carloads of passengers crowded off to the station platform.

Daly then threw his lever wide open and with the fifth car burning ran his train at full speed to the Forty-second street station. There is a third track switch here and this was thrown and the train run to the centre track. There is also a big standpipe at Forty-second street, and with sand and what was left in the extinguishers and the water from the standpipe the train crew and station men managed to put the fire out without calling out the Fire Department.

The fire was caused by a short circuit under the forward trucks of the fifth car. The short circuit caused the waste in the packing boxes of the trucks to become ignited and soon had the woodwork going. The floors of the cars are lined with asbestos and the fire could not get through there.

HELD BY DROWNING MAN.

Arthur Clark Nearly Loses His Life Trying to Save Hugo Schluter, Jr.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 15.—Hugo Schluter, Jr., a youth residing at Valley Stream, came to his death by drowning in Randall's Bay to-day while bathing with a friend named Arthur Clark. He could swim only a little and was seized with a cramp. Clark, who was bathing near him, heard his cry for help and endeavored to save Schluter. The latter dragged Clark to the bottom and he saved himself with difficulty. No one else was near enough to render assistance.

The body of Schluter was recovered and Justice George Tatem gave directions that it be taken to a morgue. His people claimed the body later.

FIND PLOT TO INVADE MEXICO

ANTI-DIAZ SENTIMENT SAID TO BE STRONG IN THE ARMY.

Telltale Documents Found on Revolutionary Leader Arrested in Texas—President Forces His Governor on Coahuila—All Firearms Shut Out.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—A special despatch from Mexico city says that the Government there received valuable information as to revolutionary doings through the United States officials who arrested José M. Rangel, the alleged revolutionary leader, in San Antonio a few days ago. Documents show that remarkable progress had been made toward an invasion of Mexico in October and that five points of attack had been planned.

These are not given out, but it is learned that they were near the Texas border and off the railroads. The plan was to attack these five towns one after the other, draw the Mexican troops to them and centre attention upon their vicinity. Certain interior towns and cities were then to be rushed.

The statement that a large portion of the Mexican army is in sympathy with the movement is confirmed by the report from Mexico that from 600 to 700 soldiers are in jail or in the guard houses of the military posts because of open expressions made in favor of revolution. Army officers are reorganizing the regiments and companies with a view to separating the faithful soldiers from those not enthusiastically in favor of the present government.

TORREON, Mexico, Aug. 15.—The people of the State of Coahuila are greatly aroused over the action of President Diaz in deposing Miguel Cardenas from the Governorship of the State and appointing Praxedes de la Pena to the office. The change was made last evening in the face of the united opposition of the members of the Legislature, which is in session at Saltillo.

Cardenas was removed because he is a supporter of Gen. Bernardo Reyes for the Vice-Presidency. Pena is a man of great wealth and belongs to the Diaz-Corral faction.

In order to prevent any possible uprising on the part of the followers of Gen. Reyes in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon large forces of troops are rapidly being concentrated at Torreon, Saltillo, Monterey and other railroad points. The Seventh Cavalry, the Twenty-third Infantry and the Ninth Infantry regiments are now at Saltillo. The First Cavalry, Sixth Cavalry, Eighth Cavalry, Fifteenth Infantry and Sixteenth Infantry are located at Monterey and other points in the disturbed territory. Other regiments are on their way north by special trains.

Gen. Geronimo Trevino is in command of the combined forces with temporary headquarters at Saltillo, where the seat of government of this State is located. If the Federal troops remain loyal to the Diaz administration it is practically impossible for a serious revolt on the part of the Reyes-Cardenas supporters to take place.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 15.—The Mexican Government has issued an order prohibiting the taking of guns into that country, no matter by whom they are carried. A number of American hunting parties with guns have been turned back at the Rio Grande crossing points during the last few days. A ban upon the sale of firearms and ammunition is being enforced in all the frontier States of Mexico.

U. S. PRISONER RECAPTURED.

He Broke Out of Fort Hamilton Hospital to See Dying Father.

John Brummer, a nineteen-year-old military prisoner at Fort Hamilton, who escaped a week ago, was recaptured on Saturday at Riverside, Conn., and yesterday was returned to Fort Hamilton by way of Fort Slocum.

The boy said that his father was dying of tuberculosis in a sanitarium at Wallingford, Conn., and that that was the reason for his breaking from the prison. Another prisoner, who with Brummer sawed a bar from the window of the hospital where both were being treated for minor ailments and escaped, has not yet been caught.

Brummer appeared at the home of Frederick Beltz in Riverside on Saturday and asked for a pair of trousers. The ones he wore had been torn in wriggling through the window of the prison hospital. He did not get them, so went out to the stable and helped himself to a pair he found hanging there, leaving his old ones.

The local police were notified and a few minutes later the boy was picked up by Constable George T. Jones and was fined $5 by Judge Barnes. Later he admitted that he was an escaped prisoner.

Brummer was sentenced last November to eighteen months in the prison at Fort Hamilton for desertion.

EASY FOR LANE TO GIVE BAIL.

Woman and Daughter Obtain Release of Man Held for Abandonment.

Albert Lane, who gave his address as 75 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Jefferson Market court yesterday charged with the abandonment of his wife, Mrs. Mabel Lane, and two small children.

Mrs. Lane had followed her husband to the Hudson Terminal Building and caused his arrest under the law making it a felony for a man to abandon his wife and children. The Court held the defendant, and then a stylishly attired woman stepped forward and offered the property at 75 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, as bail. She gave her name as Mrs. May Prager and was accompanied by her daughter, an attractive young woman 20 years old. It was said that the daughter was the one interested in the defendant.

"I have abundant security," said Mrs. Prager, flourishing two deeds, one for the house at 75 Reid avenue, worth $25,000, and one for another building. "And there are plenty more if you need them."

"This one is sufficient," said the Magistrate as he accepted the bond on the Reid avenue property.

The two women and the accused husband then left the court and the abandoned wife was left standing alone.

TURKEY COOLS DOWN.

But Powers Will Compel the Removal of Greek Flag From Cretan Forts.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—It seems to-night, that the threatened storm about Crete will blow over and that there will be no serious trouble between Turkey and Greece over the island. The Powers have succeeded in calming the Turkish Government, and it is holding its fleet at Smyrna instead of sending it to Crete. The idea of recalling the Turkish Minister at Athens, it is also understood, has been abandoned.

This changed attitude is due to the guarantee of the Powers that the Greek flag will be hauled down in Crete. Nevertheless, popular anti-Greek excitement continues and a boycott of Greek trade similar to the recent one against Austria has been decided on by the merchants at several Turkish ports.

The British battleship Swiftsure has arrived at Suda Bay and French, Italian and Russian warships are on their way there. At Canea, Crete, gendarmes dislodged armed peasants who hoisted and guarded the Greek flag on the fortress. The gendarmes, however, promised not to lower the flag and it still flies.

The international forces will doubtless speedily remove it on their arrival.

FIRED ON BY HIGHWAYMAN.

Stockade Built in Road, but Contractor Lamosh's Horse Leaped Over It.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 15.—James Lamosh, a contractor of Bull's Ferry road, Weehawken, was held up while driving along Anderson road, Fort Lee, late last night by a tall, thin man who wore a straw hat and who fired four shots at Lamosh. The contractor was accompanied by a young woman. Their frightened horse aided in their escape. Lamosh held a revolver as he was driving through the lonely road, but the attack was so unexpected that the contractor forgot to use it at first.

The robber had blockaded the road with boulders and then placed a red lantern on top the stones. Lamosh slowed up his horse, but the animal bolted when the highwayman arose from behind the blockade and shouted:

"Throw up your hands!"

The horse bolted and, jumping the blockade, pulled the surrey with him. The robber then fired four times at the couple, one bullet cutting the whip in two. The contractor fired at the robber as he passed and a cry of pain that followed makes Lamosh think he hit him.

Robert and Alexander Altschuler of Hackensack were met on the road in their auto and the contractor told them of the attempted robbery. Detective Bonnema and Policeman Carney were found in Fort Lee, and together the men returned to the blockade and searched the roads. The highwayman had made his escape.

A MUCH ROBBED DOCTOR.

Gordon Lindsay Held Up Near Bellevue and His Home Plundered Twice.

A holdup just outside of Bellevue Hospital a week ago came to light last night. The man held up was Dr. Gordon Lindsay of 1337 Seventy-first street, Brooklyn. As a rule the doctors of the hospital have seldom been molested in the so-called gas house section.

Dr. Lindsay went to Newark, N. J., last Monday to attend a man who had been injured a few days before in an automobile accident. On his way home that night he stopped at the hospital to see Father Dyer, whom he had known well when he was an interne in the hospital two years before.

He left the hospital on the Twenty-sixth street side just as it was turning dark and was between Second and Third avenues when two men came along behind him, smashed him over the head with some sort of blackjack and dragged him into a nearby hallway. He was only semi-conscious, but the two men were able to take a wallet containing $250 from his pocket.

A little girl who had seen the men robbing the doctor then screamed and the men fled toward Twenty-third street. The doctor regained his senses and took after them. They boarded a southbound Second avenue car and rode to Twenty-third street and then jumped aboard a westbound Twenty-third street car and got away.

Two weeks ago the doctor's home at Lefferts Park, Brooklyn, was broken into by burglars who got away with $200 worth of silverware. Last Wednesday night burglars got into his cellar by way of a window and carted off a good portion of the doctor's winter clothing and some silverware that had been stored downstairs.

All the robberies have been reported to the police, but the doctor has but little information to aid them.

14 SUBWAY ROWDIES FINED.

Total of 18 Caught by Interborough Detectives on Broadway Trains.

Eighteen more young rowdies were arrested in the subway yesterday by Special Officers Magwood, Brown, Bentley and McCormick of the Interborough company. The boys were returning from Van Cortlandt Park, where they had been playing ball, when they began to throw baseball gloves and shoes around the car. They were taken to the West 100th street police station and later fourteen of them were sent to the night court. Four who were under 16 years of age were sent to the Gerry society.

Magistrate Herbert in the night court postponed the cases until the boys' parents could be summoned and then fined each one $3. He warned them that if they were ever arrested for the same offence again he would send them to the workhouse.

JUSTICE LOOKS ALOFT.

Owasco J. P. Will Enforce the Speed Limit on Ambitious Local Aviator.

AUBURN, Aug. 15.—"I'll get you jest the same as if you were an automobile," said Justice of the Peace Ike Pearson of Owasco to-day to Louis Schaedeline, a machinist, who took an aeroplane to the lake to start flights in the near future. The aeronaut, who witnessed the Fort Myer flights of Wright recently, had made some changes in his aeroplane and he took the completed machine to the lake shore.

"Judge" Pearson promptly notified him that he would arrest him if his car whizzed through the heavens at a speed in excess of twenty miles an hour. Schaedeline says he will put up a fight, although he will try to confine his flights to the town of Fleming, adjoining Owasco.

LUCANIA BURNED 15 HOURS

SUNK IN 30 FEET OF WATER AND LATER RAISED.

Splendid Saloon and All Forward of Her Engine Rooms in Charred Ruin—Hull Sound and Speedy Repairs to Be Made—Firemen Had a Scramble for Life.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—The Cunard liner Lucania, which caught fire last night while lying in the Huskisson dock here with only a portion of her crew aboard, was sunk in thirty feet of water in order to save her. Late to-night she was refloated by means of powerful pumps. The fire raged for fifteen hours, during which practically all the interior forward of the funnels was destroyed.

The origin of the fire, which began about 7 o'clock in the evening, is unknown. Stories are afloat of outbreaks of fire in various parts of the ship in rapid succession, but these reports cannot be substantiated.

When the fire engines and fireboats got alongside the burning liner the flames had a firm hold on the interior woodwork in the forward part of the ship, especially in the first saloon. Two thousand gallons of water per minute were speedily pouring into the vessel, but the fire steadily worked its way forward until it reached the steerage and then it travelled downward, making havoc of the forehold.

The flames, which leaped high above the ship, lighted up the neighborhood and drew immense crowds to the scene. By 1 o'clock Sunday morning the fore part of the vessel was a roaring furnace. The heat was intense and the plates of the promenade deck were twisted into fantastic shapes. Nevertheless the engine room bulkheads held and the fire did not spread aft.

About 3 o'clock in the morning either the sea invaded the ship or the deluge of water which was being poured in unbalanced her. She suddenly listed toward the land. Her funnels struck one of the dock sheds and cranes and were much damaged. Half a dozen firemen were thrown overboard from the decks. Some were rescued by life lines which were quickly thrown to them, while others scrambled up the hawsers of the steamer Caronia, which lay in the dock just ahead of the burning vessel.

Several tugs after a while attached wire hawsers to the burning ship and succeeded in pulling her to an upright position and away from the side of the dock. The Lucania then began to settle until her keel rested on the bottom and the water reached the top of her portholes.

It was midday on Sunday, however, before the firemen could quit. Divers who afterward went down and made an examination found that the hull was still sound. The ship is little damaged aft and the machinery is intact. The fore part of the vessel, however, including the luxurious saloon fittings, is a charred ruin.

The officials of the Cunard company say the Lucania can be refitted in a comparatively short time and that other sailings will not be affected. The Lucania was being held in reserve and would not have sailed anyway before October 2.

The Lucania is a sister ship to the Campania, but has always proved the faster of the two and was for many years a record breaker. She was built on the Clyde and was launched on February 2, 1893, and on her trial trip made 25.31 miles an hour. Over all she is 620 feet long, with a beam of 65 feet 3 inches and a depth of 43 feet. She has a registry of 12,500 tons and accommodates 1,400 passengers. The engines are triple expansion and develop 30,000 horse-power.

The Lucania is an imposing looking vessel with two funnels rising 120 feet in the air. She is amply provided with watertight compartments. She began smashing records on her maiden trip here in October of 1893. She cost about $3,500,000.

MISHAP TO GIRL AERONAUT.

Little Beneta Alights on Telegraph Wires and Falls Thirty Feet.

Little Beneta, who has been making parachute balloon ascensions at the Palisades Amusement Park, was injured severely yesterday afternoon after having made a double ascension with George Drew. The young woman cut away from the balloon first, when directly over a clear field, but the wind carried her parachute over the tracks of the Palisades railroad. She endeavored to avoid the wires but landed squarely on them.

This caused the parachute to veer, and fearful that the wires contained high voltage the aeronaut refused to grasp them and fell to the tracks, a distance of 30 feet. Drew having delayed his outaway saw what had happened to his partner and he hurried to her assistance as soon as he landed. Policeman Carney and others half carried Little Beneta to her tent and Dr. Wyler was summoned. Her ankle was sprained and she will not be able to make another ascension for several days.

LEAVES BODY TO COLLEGE.

Chemist Zeuchner, Long Out of Work, Poisons Himself.

Henry P. Zeuchner killed himself with poison in his room at Ford's Hotel, Fortieth street and Eighth avenue, yesterday after writing a note in which he gave his body to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Zeuchner was a druggist, and 50 years old. He had been out of work for eight months.

Mattie Nevill, the maid, forced the door of the room about noon and found the man dead in bed. A physician who was called in said Zeuchner had taken poison. This letter was found:

"With charity for all; with malice toward none."

May God forgive my enemies as I forgive them with all my heart. May God bless Dr. A. D. Mittendorf, and may he never know what real misery is.

I tried to fight the demon but he conquered me. Life without consistent work is a void.

I donate my cadaver to P. & S.

When you cannot make a living it is time to quit. H. P. ZEUCHNER.

Zeuchner's friends say he was an excellent chemist. He was a bachelor and had lived at the hotel for many years.

GIRL LOST IN THE WOODS.

Adirondack Dwellers Searching for Miss Titus and Two Companions.

UTICA, Aug. 15.—Large searching parties have been organized at Old Forge to search for Miss Lillian Titus, daughter of D. Frank Titus of Philadelphia, Pa., and two young men, guests at the Titus camp in the Adirondacks, who are said to be lost in the woods.

The three left the camp for a short stroll early this afternoon and were seen to enter the woods. At the point where they entered the forest is very dense and the chances of finding them to-night are considered remote.

Guns are being fired in an effort to attract their attention.

THE MOORS REENFORCED.

But Spaniards Beat Off Triple Attack at Melilla With Heavy Fire.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MELILLA, Aug. 15.—The Moors attacked the Spanish lines in three places to-day, but were repulsed by rifle and artillery fire.

The Moors have evidently received reenforcements, as greater numbers can be seen on the neighboring heights.

This is believed to be the result of a special summons sent to the tribesmen in the interior of the country.

BETRAYED BY ALARM CLOCK.

French Traveller Is Relieved of Six Undeclared Stickpins.

Eugene Alilaire, a chemist of Paris, and his friend, Henri Robitaille, president of the Eureka distillery of Quebec, were passengers by the French liner La Bretagne, in yesterday from Havre. As the pair started to pass through the customs gate a small alarm clock in the overcoat of M. Robitaille, which M. Alilaire was obligingly carrying, startled the Frenchman and interested Customs Watchman B. B. Mills, one of the guardians of the gate.

Mills looked into the coat and found that the clock was of American make and apparently a patriot, and with it there were six boxes from which a customs inspector took two dozen foreign made stickpins valued at about $200. M. Robitaille said he had forgotten to declare the pins, supposing that they were of too little value to be noted. He was told that Collector Loeb would tell him this morning if he called at the Custom House whether or not he could take the pins away.

NEW CHICAGO POLICE CHIEF.

Superintendent of Letter Carriers to Take Charge of Department.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Col. Leroy T. Steward is to be Chicago's new chief of police. Mayor Busse offered him the position several days ago, and he announced his acceptance late last night.

A special meeting of the Council to be held to-morrow morning was called in messages sent to Aldermen this evening. At this meeting Col. Steward's name will be presented to the Council by the Mayor. The new chief will be ready to take office by the middle of the week.

Col. Steward is now and for a dozen years has been superintendent of the Chicago post office, and is in charge of the city delivery. In this position he is the executive officer, having personal direction over a force as large as that in the city police force. He has had no police experience.

COURT REPRIMANDS EAGLETON.

Assemblyman Gets Into Trouble Trying to Give Bail in Night Court.

Assemblyman John T. Eagleton went to the night court last night to give bail for Frank Mulqueen, who had been arraigned before Magistrate, O'Connor in the West Side court for intoxication. Magistrate Herbert refused to accept him as a bondsman, and Eagleton then tried to induce the clerk to take his bail.

Magistrate Herbert ordered the Assemblyman out of the court, and as he was leaving Eagleton turned and started back. An officer stopped the Assemblyman, who tried to brush him aside. Magistrate Herbert ordered the officer to make charges against Eagleton.

When his case came up the Magistrate listened to his story and demanded an explanation. Eagleton apologized and was discharged with a reprimand.

PRICES UP AT CONEY.

Bathing Pavilion Men Boost Things and the Police Are Called Out.

Coney Island made a new record yesterday, but one of which it is not proud. The cool southeast wind that blew on the shorefront and the black threatening clouds which hung out over the beach cut the attendance down to its lowest Sunday figure for the present season. Those who did run down to the island had cause for complaint, according to their way of thinking. All of the bathing places raised their prices and the price of bathing suits. Many who would have gone in turned away and the crowds became so large about the bathing pavilions that a policeman was stationed at each place to prevent any trouble.

There was one death at the island yesterday. Herbert Chapple, 71 years old, a jeweler of Brooklyn, who lives at 642 Fulton street, Brooklyn, dropped dead just as he was going into the Coney Island Reception Hospital. He had asked a policeman where the hospital was and said he felt ill. His death was due to heart disease.

BRIDGE POLICEMAN DRAGGED.

Stopped a Runaway Going to Brooklyn—Horse Frightened by River Whistle.

While Samuel Lechtman of 224 Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg, was driving a horse attached to a phaeton belonging to Nathan Arthenbach, who lives at 232 Melrose street, across the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday afternoon the horse became frightened at a steamboat whistle and ran away. As the horse dashed down the slope on the south roadway toward the Brooklyn terminal the vehicle just grazed a hearse containing a casket.

Policeman Crowley got a grip on the horse's head and while trying to stop the animal lost his footing and was dragged for more than one hundred yards before bringing the runaway to a stop. He was hurt only slightly. Lechtman escaped injury.

Great Steel Turbine Steamships YALE and HARVARD direct between New York and Boston. Passengers may witness Army and Navy manœuvres along Massachusetts Coast. See Adv.—Adv.

FIRST BLOOD IN MIMIC WAR

NEW YORKERS NAB BUNCH OF MOTORCYCLE SCOUTS.

Troopers Leap Fence and Cut Across Field and Head Off Blues—One Scout Escapes—Hard Marching for Soft Soldiers—Wagon Trains Lost on Roads.

EAST FREETOWN, Mass. (Headquarters of the Red Army), Aug. 15.—First blood in the great struggle for the possession of Boston was drawn by Squadron A of New York's contingent in the Red army when at noon to-day motorcycle scouts of the defending Blues were run down and captured by a scouting party of horsemen in the woody country near Lakeville.

The New York troopers marched their prisoners back to Gen. Bliss's headquarters in triumph, and there they were put under guard until the umpires shall determine their ultimate fate.

The first contact between the invaders, who at sunrise had begun pushing their lines further to the north, and the Blue forces, believed to be lined in a semicircle of defence up in Plymouth county, popped out of the drab monotony of long marching as an event of moment. It occurred while a Lieutenant and his troop were hiking along the Taunton turnpike several miles in advance of the main body of invaders under orders to size up the land lying beyond the place selected as brigade camping ground for the night. Just as the party of horsemen rounded a turn in a wooded road the campaign hats of six cyclers away ahead showed up against the background of the greenery.

Instantly the Squadron A troopers jammed their spurs into their mounts and made for the six puffing machines. The Blue scouts caught sight of the charging horsemen, made a quick 'bout face and streaked it back up the road for all the speed that was in their chug-chugs. A long stern chase followed. All of the glory that was reaped by New York's pet troopers might have been snatched from them at the instant of achievement had it not been that with quick perception they took advantage of a fortuitous lay of the land. The motorcyclists were drawing away from the horses when the pursuing troppers saw that the road ahead took a long turn about an open field. They jumped their mounts over the fence and cut at a tangent through the field to round off the enemy. This manœuvre was successful. Five of the fleeing six shut off their power and waited the coming of the troops with sheepish grins on their faces. The sixth, who was in the lead, switched to a narrow road through the trees and only a strong smell of gasolene was reminiscent of his presence when the Squadron A men galloped up.

Because this man had escaped and was therefore theoretically able to convey back to the headquarters of the Blue army whatever information he and his companions had gathered the umpires have decided that the capture was not so valuable strategically as it might be from the viewpoint of Squadron A.

The capture of the Blue scouts punctuated emphatically the pervasive atmosphere of real war that clouded all the countryside from Lunds Corners to Asawompsett Pond to-day. To be sure there was no roaring of guns and crackle of volley firing, but when that comes the farmers and villagers all about in the theatre of war will probably catch only the faintest echoes of the combat anyway. The country is too broken and the space between roads too choked with forests and spattered with ponds and marshes to permit of any spectacle being seen from a rocking chair on the porch. So the aura of war that delighted the Sunday crowds that came out on the cars from New Bedford was something to be relished to the utmost.

Two long dusty roads leading out into the north country about the rendezvous of yesterday were choked with infantry, artillery and commissary wagons from 7 this morning. The aspect of these slowly crawling serpents of khaki was sufficiently suggestive of the throes of war to be appreciated.

It was almost at the minute of sunup that orders for the breaking of camp went forth from Gen. Bliss's headquarters near the Quaker graveyard and there was a stress of commotion in each of the dozen-odd camps stretched along the line of yesterday's advance. Before another hour the Seventh New York, first to get itself licked into marching shape, took the road with Lieut.-Col. Fiske and his staff in the lead. Then Capt. O'Ryan had his First Battery of the First Battalion, N. G. N. Y., out in harness and trundling up the road after the Seventh's men. The Fourteenth New York fell into line, the Twenty-second Engineers, then Squadron A and the colored troopers of the Tenth, serving as escort for Gen. Bliss and his staff.

The two roads leading up from last night's rendezvous paralleled their way through the farm country and woodland, each choked with masses of moving men and beasts. All of the invading army save Gen. Harries's First Brigade of the District of Columbia men and the First Battery of the District troops took the Taunton turnpike. The First Brigade followed the Brockton road and kept in touch with the advance of the other divisions through swift plunges across country made by mov ed aides.

It had been chilly with a real autumnal vigor when camp was broken in the morning, but as the morning advanced the sun came down hard and became a figure in the military problem of no uncertain quantity. The soft militiamen who had left desks and offices in towers of brick and steel and thrown themselves next to nature within twenty-four hours afterward found that blanket rolls weighed six pounds perhaps at starting and progressed in weight by geometric ratio with each mile passed. By threes and fours they began to drop out for short rests under the scrubby apple trees along the orchard sides and there were nearly fifty who had to stretch out while the regimental surgeons applied quick restoratives. None was seriously overcome, but some had to finish the day's march in ambulances or stretched out on the top of piles of tents in the commissary wagons.

One humble unsung hero there was in all that long line on Taunton road this