RED ARMY WINS; WAR IS OVER

GEN. BLISS IN FINAL BATTLE OPENS WAY TO TAKE BOSTON.

Decisive Engagement Fought at Hanover Four Corners, in Which Artillery Plays Heavy and Disastrous Part. Ends Campaign—Soldiers Start Home

HANOVER FOUR CORNERS, Mass., Aug. 19.—Two militiamen with strips of red cambric about their hats and their rifles slung across their shoulders stepped through a ring of marigolds about a well curb in a farmer's backyard this morning and reached for the dipper.

Just then two shots popped out from a bunch of rank hollyhocks in a yard across the road and a flock of blue pigeons rose suddenly and wheeled in the air.

"Oh, hell!" exclaimed the militiaman with the dipper to his lips; then both of them dropped behind the well curb and began to blaze away at the hollyhocks across the road.

Thus began the great battle of Hanover Four Corners, the last fight of the week's war over the possession of Boston and the final punch delivered at Gen. William A. Pew and his Blue army of the defence by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and the 9,000 men whom he has led from New Bedford to a triumphal capitulation of the rockbound citadel of New England.

But as to the things that happened there by the well with the marigolds about its curb, just about a minute after the two soldiers of the Reds had dropped to the protection of the curb out of a heavy plot of wood ground over across the road came on the double jump ten more Blues, each with rifle at shoulder and finger tickling the trigger as fast as the ejector could be worked.

Down behind the barn where the corn grew thick there was a sudden waving of the tasselled heads and through the rents in the green wall brown campaign hats with bands of red below the crown began to show. Jets of smoke and little daggers of following fire played about the corn leaves on the outside row.

Spatter, spitter, spatter, bing; splatter, splatter, splatter. More men running through the corn, more ducking in and out through the trees over behind the hollyhocks. The farmer's wife popped her head out of the top dormer window and called across the road to her neighbor.

"It looks as if we were going to have a fight pert time of it here in a few minutes," she said. "You'd better come over and set on our front porch, where you can see it all. Bring Minnie and the baby."

Hardly had the farmer's wife moved the rustic rocker over to the corner of the porch and brought out a white knit tidy for her head when a horseman, gray with the dirt and hat off, dashed down the road to the little clutter of houses that carries the name of Hanover Four Corners, and there he reined in and reported to an officer of the headquarters staff.

Before Minnie and the baby had arrived to witness the spectacle there was a column of infantry on the double about that corner, and down the road beyond the hollyhocks thick clumps of the Blue were dissolving and spreading out to either side behind stone fences and the generous trunks of old elms.

Within five minutes from the time that the shots were fired from the hollyhocks the segments of the two armies were hard at work shedding each other's theoretical gore over all Hanover Four Corners. So close in touch had been the two bodies of marching men that it needed but the irritation of those scattering shots to set the nerves of some 15,000 odd men in reaction.

Now through the crowd of vehicles came a whirlwind thrust of horseflesh and trundling wheels. The folks scattered to right and left and the first gun of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., spun around on one wheel as the drivers jerked their horses' heads to the left. Major Wilson, in command of the New York Artillery division, took a sight down the road leading away from the Four Corners, then turned and gave an order to the gun crew. There was a rattling of breechlocks, the slither of a shell slipping into the powder blackened hole in front of the block and then a man stood on tiptoe at the end of a lanyard.

"Oh, my Lord, he is going to——"

Blam-m-m!

Another gun wheeled into place beside the first before ever the spectators had a chance to take their hands from their ears. A second time the gunners gathered about the breech and in the fraction of a second another jarring explosion jammed the wind down the throats of the Four Corners folks.

Over to the westward of the Four Corners is a cranberry bog surrounded on three sides by heavy forest growth and open on the east side for a thin patch of long marsh grass and scrub willows. From the centre of this fringe of willows that bristled from the tonsure of the cranberry bog ascended a hazy cloud of white smoke and a noise came thence that was like the dropping of shot into a wooden box. Down there three companies of the First Massachusetts, advanced from the Blue army's main body, were clinging like flies to the crest of a high clay bank and pouring into the Red's position at the Four Corners a pepperbox fire.

Folks who should have been mowed down by the stream of bullets stood on fences over in front of the first battery guns in the street of the village and craned their necks for a sight of the men across the bog who were making all the hullabaloo. All of the time those guns of Major Wilson's command were banging and banging. Then suddenly there came a noise from over on the Blues' side of the cranberry bog that sounded like dropping a cellar door—one of those cellar doors outside of the house that drop wingwise. It was hollow—chopped off suddenly.

That was the firing of three of the Massachusetts Battery A's guns simultaneously. And about that sudden blast there is a story which will not be reported in the final summing up of the Blue army's record of achievements.

Not long after the two armies had swerved into contact for two miles along the roads that gather at Hanover Four Corners, Gen. Pew, whose headquarters had been temporarily shifted to a spot on the Whitman road just across from the cranberry bog, had ordered A and B batteries of his artillery command up to assist him in his desperate effort to stop the advance Gen. Bliss was making with his whole army on the Hanover road to Boston. The men of Battery A ran their three fifteen pound guns up alongside of the little frame house where lives John Wyman and his family. The guns actually rested in the rose garden along the north side of the house; the snout of the nearest one was not fifteen feet away from Wyman's front door.

An officer who had been spying on the Red position with his glasses gave the range. The artillerymen charged the guns. The order "Fire by battery!" was given. All of the guns jumped at once with the second. At that same instant every pane of glass in the Wyman house burst outward with a jangling smash, the walls seemed to and bulged, inside the parlor a piano toppled over on its keyboard with a clang and every knicknack and piece of crockeryware in the little house leaped from shelves to destruction.

A yell sounded from behind the battery and one of the umpires, a major of the regulars, came tearing up on his horse, breathing oaths that crisped and cut.

"Who in what name idiot planted that battery there?" he called out. "Don't you know that a child might have come out of the house and been blown to purgatory when that firing immediately."

The major rode his horse up to one of the shattered windows and peered inside. There was not a sign of a living soul within, nor did anybody who had been there when the battle commenced put in an appearance even when the provost marshal came around with his hands full of greenbacks ready to make full reparation for the damage caused. There did not seem to be a cyclone cellar adjunct to the home of John Wyman, but all of the Wyman family had disappeared as if the earth had opened around them.

Despite the umpire's wrath the Battery A guns continued to fire dream shrapnel over the cranberry bog into the masses of the Red troops on the Hanover road until 1 o'clock came and the battle was officially ended. Battery B had its position just about fifty feet to the south of the Wyman house in a sunken field and its three guns too roared and bucked intermittingly for the better part of an hour. This battery marked the centre of the Blues' last effort to block the march of the Red army on the parallel roads that lead to Boston.

The clash had occurred at about 11:30 o'clock and at the dot of 1 the war was off for good. Desperation marked every move that the tense nerves of the Blue army directed. So seriously did the young men of Massachusetts play the game of war in those last minutes of fighting against the veteran leader of the War College on the other side that the villagers who stood about watching them grew almost hysterical with sympathy.

But the fates of war and the errors in judgment on the part of Gen. Pew of the Blue army were weighing against the defenders of Massachusetts. Over in the Four Corners village things were forming which put the last strain upon the Blue army and completed the victory of Gen. Bliss's men. There the folks gathered in the village square saw Capt. Berry, adjutant of the First Battery, disappear with two aides through the doors of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. A field telephone wire dragged behind them and unwound length by length as they climbed the steps into the belfry. There with his glasses Capt. Berry picked out unerringly the position of each of the Blue guns over near the shattered Wyman house and the directions he sent down over the wire to Capt. O'Ryan of the First Battery were such that umpires counted every hypothetical shell that screeched from the muzzles of the battery guns as one more nail in the coffin of the Blues.

There was a lull in the firing and the Four Corners neighbors were just beginning to think about the potatoes that were burning on the stoves at home when something happened that brought the whole exciting spectacle to a tornado finish.

Down the road leading west ward outside of town a detachment of two companies of New York's Seventh had marched and they took up their position behind a stone wall just beyond the spot in the yard of the Stetson farm where the skirmish at the well had begun all this murder. They waited there with muzzles across the wall, not firing a shot.

All on the instant companies H, I and G of the Eighth Massachusetts started to sneak across the road about 500 yards down. The rustle of the trees suddenly became the crashing of volleys. For fifteen minutes the Seventh's men carried on their battle with the enemy in the woods below and then from across a wide field to the left of the Blues sounded a wild yell.

There against the green of the uncut barley showed the figures of 200 men wading waist deep in the grain and firing flanking volleys into the Massachusetts men as they waded. The Blues, trapped hopelessly, retreated to the front yard of an old fashioned country house where Dr. Briggs and his family live, and there among the mignonette and the sweet william they died at the hand of the umpires, even as the Seventh's men and their flanking support, companies C and D, Connecticut, C and F of the Seventh and two troops of the fighting Tenth, drove into the Massachusetts men's arms with their charge.

That charge was the last dash in the war of invasion. It was 1 o'clock and all along the line the veterans of six days campaigning dropped under the nearest shade for the first untrammeled breathing spell they had enjoyed. While small boys from all the neighboring villages gleefully explored the battle ground for brass shells, the various commands began to go into camp in the nearest orchard and meadow.

Up the crossroads from what had been the advance line of Gen. Pew's army came wilted companies of the beaten Massachusetts men, their lines punctuated with baggage carts piled mountain high. Everywhere the Blues were greeted with cheers by the generous conquerors of Gen. Bliss's army. When the two auto gatlings that had played such spectacular parts in the battles of three days trundled by all screened with pine boughs nailed to the sides of the truck, just as they had come out of action, the men of the Fourteenth New York and the gunners of the First and Second batteries standing along the roadside yelled approval.

As the tactical situation stood at the close of the six days manœuvres this afternoon, Gen. Bliss had his army stretched along the Hanover road from Hanover Four Corners to the neighborhood of South Scituate, about twenty-five miles from the centre of Boston, and Gen. Bliss himself has his headquarters in Hanover.

All day, from the breaking of camp at 5 o'clock, Gen. Pew instead of fighting with his back to Boston had been hammering at the rear guard of the invading army from the south. He had never been able to reach the head of Bliss's line and attempt a blocking or a turning movement. Though at the stiff flight at Bryantville, which occurred early in the morning, the Blues had successfully held off the Red's First Brigade it availed them little.

Though the umpires may not render a final comprehensive decision on the results of the six days manœuvres—and it is probable that they will not—it is plain that Gen. Bliss has achieved the aim of his invasion and that Boston is theoretically his for the taking.

The manœuvres were officially closed at 1 o'clock by the following order, issued by Gen. Wood through George S. Anderson, his chief of staff:

1. The field exercises in Massachusetts are declared terminated at 1 o'clock P. M. this date.

2. The troops Tenth United States Cavalry and the troops of the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and District of Columbia engaged in field exercises, so far as the authority of these headquarters is applicable, are relieved from further duty in connection therewith and may proceed to their home station by transportation already provided and of which their commanders have been advised.

3. The commanding General takes this opportunity to express to all the troops engaged his sincere appreciation of their services and the soldierly spirit and bearing manifested throughout the period of the exercises, and he is particularly gratified with the splendid conduct and the respect for persons and property of civilians which has characterized their sojourn and march through the country.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant-General of the Department of the East, announced to-night the schedule for returning the militiamen who have formed the Red army. The New York, New Jersey and District of Columbia cavalry and artillery will march from their present position at Hanover Four Corners to South Boston to-morrow and there will take boats provided for them to their home stations. All of the New York infantry, Signal Corps troops and members of other branches of the service aside from the cavalry will entrain at Hanover Four Corners for the trip to Fall River, whence they will take boat for New York. All Connecticut troops will leave their camping grounds for South Boston by rail and thence they will be transported by boat for New Haven. The District of Columbia troops of every branch of the service will go by rail to South Boston and there board the transport Kilpatrick for Washington.

Gen. Wood's camp at North Rochester will break on Saturday and Gen. Wood with his staff will return to New York on the New Bedford boat Saturday night.

Italian Cruiser at Bermuda.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 19.—The Italian cruiser Etna arrived here to-day from Madeira.

TAFT CORRECTIVE MEASURES

CORPORATION LAW CHANGES TO BE STUDIED IN THIS CITY.

Commission of Cabinet Officers and Others to Meet Here, Receive Suggestions and Formulate a Plan of Legislation—No Trust Busting Hunt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A conference will be held in New York on August 30, which is expected to shape the most important legislation from the standpoint of the business and corporation world that will be undertaken during President Taft's administration. Attending the conference will be Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp and Mr. Bowers, Solicitor of the Department of Justice.

It is probable that while the conferees are in session in New York they will listen to suggestions from financiers, railroad men and others, although this feature of the programme has not been decided upon. The conference will be the result of an agreement reached last spring when President Taft called the conferees together and expressed to them his dissatisfaction with the present laws regarding corporations, including railways, and told them it was his intention in his first message to Congress in December to recommend legislation regulative of corporations.

The President said that while he knew the necessity for such legislation existed he was not prepared to suggest the lines it should take and he therefore requested Messrs. Wickersham, Nagel, Ballinger, Knapp and Bowers to look into the situation and make recommendations.

One thing was to be made clear to the business and corporation world, and that is that President Taft desires legislation that will prevent many of the evil practices of some corporations. It will be made plain, according to an authoritative source, that the President is not pursuing any corporation or individual and believes that the proposed legislation can be discussed both in and out of Congress without precipitating an agitation hurtful in the business world. Suggestions will be received from men prominent in financial life and the railroad world and considered. The President is not on a trust busting expedition of wide dimensions but wants corrective legislation.

As a guide in their work President Taft referred each of the conferees to his speech of acceptance of the Presidential nomination at Cincinnati. In this speech President Taft said that the chief function of his Administration would be to perfect and complete the machinery by which certain standards would be maintained by which the law breakers would be restrained promptly and punished, but which would operate with sufficient accuracy and despatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible.

The President declared that the present machinery is not adequate for the purpose. In a general way he advocated a change in the interstate commerce act whereby the commission would be relieved of certain executive and administrative duties and its functions limited to quasi judicial ones.

President Taft also said there would be a classification of "that very small percentage of industrial corporations having power and opportunity to effect illegal restraints of trade and monopolies," and legislation either inducing or compelling them to subject themselves to registry and to proper publicity regulations and supervision of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He also advocated reorganization of bureaus in the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice, which bureaus have to do in some way or other with the work of corporations.

It is the expectation that the conferees will hold several preliminary meetings in New York and outline their work, meeting again in the fall to place their report in the hands of the President when he returns from his western trip ready to take up the work of writing his message to Congress.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The collier Alexander has arrived at Hongkong and the cruisers Tennessee, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Washington and the torpedo boat Hopkins and the battleships West Virginia, Maryland, California and South Dakota at Seattle.

The torpedo boat destroyer Truxtun has sailed from Bremerton for Seattle, the collier Lebanon from Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.; the cruiser Prairie from Philadelphia for Newport, the torpedo boats Lawrence, Davis, Farragut and Goldsborough from Sausalito for San Diego and the battleship St. Louis from Hilo, Hawaii, for San Francisco.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—These army orders have been issued:

Major William K. Johnston, Sixteenth Infantry, to Adjutant-General's Department, vice Major William Lassiter.

Second Lieut. Edmund L. Daley, Engineer Corps, to Washington Barracks, D. C.

Major Julius A. Penn, to Twelfth Infantry.

Capt. James T. Watson, to Seventh Infantry.

First Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, to Twenty-fifth Infantry.

First Lieut. Max B. Garber, to Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Capt. Guy G. Palmer, from Thirtieth to Eighteenth Infantry.

Capt. Ora E. Hunt, from Eighteenth Infantry to Thirtieth Infantry.

Capt. Wright Smith, Fifth Field Artillery, to Fort Slocum.

Chaplain William T. Anderson, Ten. Cavalry, to Hot Springs general hospital for treatment.

These navy orders have been issued:

Capt. D. D. V. Stuart, from Norfolk yard to home.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham, from Naval Hospital, Norfolk, sick leave two months.

Lieut. W. F. Bricker, from the Olympia to the Vermont.

Lieut. W. G. Dinna, from the Mayflower to Norfolk yard.

Lieut. W. H. Allen, from the Chicago to the North Carolina.

Ensign W. F. Hall, to the Pennsylvania.

Ensign A. W. Atkins, from the Stockton to the Prairie.

Ensign L. F. Welch, from the Pennsylvania to the Davis.

Ensign C. A. Woodruff, from the Davis to the Preble.

Ensign J. H. Poole 3d, from the Prairie to the Idaho.

Midshipman H. M. Lammers, from the Maine to the Stockton.

The Weather.

The recent coast storm was central over northern Maine yesterday and a secondary depression was lingering off the coast at Hatteras. The pressure was also low over the Gulf States with a centre over southern Mississippi.

There was a light rain in northern New England and at a few points in the Gulf States and Southwest, but for the most part the weather over the entire country was fair.

The pressure was high over the Northwest. It was warmer in the lower lake regions, the middle Atlantic States and New England and in the Dakotas and Wyoming.

It was cooler in Kansas, Oklahoma, northern Louisiana and the Tennessee Valley, although extreme temperatures were reported from those States and Texas.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind, fresh northwest to west; average humidity, 54 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.65; 3 P. M., 29.65.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1909.	1908.		1909.	1908.
9 A. M.	70°	74°	6 P. M.	81°	83°
12 M.	79°	82°	9 P. M.	76°	78°
3 P. M.	82°	83°	12 Mid.	76°	73°

Highest temperature, 83°, at 4:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, New England, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; light to moderate west and northwest winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate west and northwest winds.

NO PINCHOT PRESS BUREAU.

Sharp Denial That Forestry Officials Are Trying to Influence the Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A denial was made at the office of the Forest Service to-day to a report that since the controversy over conservation had occurred between Secretary Ballinger and Forester Pinchot friends of Mr. Pinchot had gone to undue lengths in a campaign of publicity. It was further intimated that Mr. Pinchot maintained a press bureau that worked overtime.

Associate Forester Overton W. Price said to-day:

"I have read that statement. It is a particularly pernicious untruth, both because it slanders an arm of the public service and because it slanders the public press. Neither this service nor any man in this service is conducting a campaign of innuendo. Neither this service nor any man in this service has spent a dollar of his own money or of the people's money in this affair to buy anybody or to buy space.

"The charge that the Forest Service maintains a press bureau is threadbare. The Forest Service under its present leader is doing its work to the satisfaction of the American people and in their interest. I believe the public press appreciates that fact overwhelmingly. I challenge any man and I will lay the records of this service open to him in all their parts to show that there is one scintilla of truth in the charge that a press bureau is maintained here or anywhere in the Forester's interests.

"Just one word more. In this matter, as in all other matters, the Forest Service from its leader down has clean hands and will come out with clean hands whatever the outcome may be. So far as I am aware no official investigation is in progress or is contemplated. If such an investigation comes I shall be thankful for it, and I shall be still morethankful if the work and the actions, official or unofficial, of this service or any member of it are investigated thoroughly and officially."

PHILIPPINES GOODS RULING.

Must Be Shipped Direct and in Bond to Be Admitted Free.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Treasury Department to-day made a ruling that shipments of goods from the Philippines to the United States must be direct and in bond in order to get the benefit of free admission to ports of the United States. Goods transshipped at Hongkong or other Asiatic ports will not be admitted.

The effect of the ruling will be to build up a line of direct oceanic traffic between the Pacific coast and Manila and in time, it is believed, will build up Manila as an important port. It will probably retard the business of the tramp steamers which have heretofore plied between Manila and Hongkong, carrying goods from the Philippines for transshipment from the Asiatic port of consignment to the United States.

It has been decided also to require certificates of origin for goods from the Philippines brought to American ports for entry free of duty under the Philippine provision of the new tariff law except tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. These exceptions will not be admitted free when sent by mail, which will probably break up the practice of army officers and other Americans in the Philippines sending home cigars and tobacco through the mails. Hereafter such articles, if entered free of duty, must come by freight in bond.

POSTAL REFORM IN SPAIN.

Ministry Working Also to Improve Telegraph and Telephone Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A report from Consul-General Dawson at Barcelona says:

"A most important and far reaching act of the present Spanish Ministry has been the elaboration of an extensive scheme for reforming the country's postal and telegraph services, at the same time improving the latter and greatly widening the field of action of the former.

"The present postal reform aims at placing the Spanish administration on a level with those of other European countries, instituting parcels post service, postal savings banks and postal money orders. In addition the postal service, strictly speaking, will be thoroughly overhauled, new offices will be opened and rates will be lowered.

"Similar reforms will be introduced in Spain's telegraph and telephone services, which are owned and operated by the State."

CENSUS BILL PUZZLE.

Provision Which Seems to Apply to Clerks Generally in Government Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Attorney-General Wickersham is wrestling with a legal problem on which depends the fate of fifty-eight Indian schools. In the census act, which was passed at the last session of Congress, there was a provision forbidding the employment of two members of the same family in the same Government department. Owing to peculiar conditions in the Indian schools it has been customary in some cases to appoint the wives of the superintendents of the schools as matrons of the same institutions.

This condition exists at fifty-eight of the 190 Indian schools in the country. At the request of the officials of the Interior Department Attorney-General Wickersham will construe the provision. The officers of the Interior Department contend that the provision refers only to the census work and not to the Government service at large.

TAFT TO FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Birthday Good Wishes of "This" Government and People.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—President Taft sent the following telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary:

"On this anniversary of your Majesty's birth I offer you my cordial congratulations with fitting expression of the good will this Government and people bear for your countries and their wish for their prosperity."

Navy Court for Fatal Boxing Bout.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—David Williams, the negro mess attendant on board the battleship Vermont who took part in a boxing bout in which a shipmate of the name of Foster was killed, is being tried for manslaughter by a naval court, according to despatches to the Navy Department to-day from Rear Admiral Schroeder.

Williams, in case he is acquitted, which is likely, will be turned over to the Georgia authorities for trial on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

ORVILLE WRIGHT IN BERLIN.

Arrived Yesterday With His Sister From England—Trial Flights Next Week.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Orville Wright and his sister, Miss Katherine Wright, arrived today from England. There was no reception at the railway station and they went to their hotel unescorted.

Mr. Wright will begin making trial flights next week.

SPAIN ASKS FOR AN AIRSHIP.

Request Made to French Military Engineers for a Dirigible.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Journal* says that the Spanish Government has asked the French military engineers to supply it with a dirigible balloon of a capacity of 6,000 cubic metres.

STAGE MANAGER A SUICIDE

LEWIS B. HALL OF "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS" DIES BY GAS.

Was in Good Spirits and Had Been Rehearsing for Opening at Grand Opera House—Long Enforced Absence From Actress Wife the Probable Cause.

Lewis Bishop Hall, stage manager of Frederic Thompson's first "Polly of the Circus" company, committed suicide by inhaling gas some time early yesterday morning in his apartments at 15 West 108th street. Mr. Hall was about 30 years old and had been successful as a stage manager. The only reason his friends can give for his act is that he and his young actress wife had been compelled to be separated much of the time. The couple were intensely devoted to each other.

The company of which Hall was stage manager opens its season in the Grand Opera House on August 30 with Miss Edith Taliaferro, younger sister of Mrs. Frederic Thompson, as star. Rehearsals began last Monday. Hall was in the Thompson offices until 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and appeared to be in usual health and usual spirits. That morning he had put his wife, Miss Fay Wallace, on the train for Great Barrington, Mass., and in the Thompson offices that afternoon complained a bit to one of his friends that he was getting tired of being separated from his wife so much. Miss Wallace plays the leading rôle in the third "Polly of the Circus" company, which left New York Tuesday and played last night in North Adams, Mass. She is about 21 years old. With both companies booked for widely scattered parts of the country there was a good chance that they would meet only occasionally during the forty weeks season.

Hall did not appear for rehearsal Wednesday and it was presumed that he was suffering some slight ailment and would be heard from soon. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning other tenants in the apartment house in West 108th street called the attention of the janitor, George Lind, to the constant barking and whining of Hall's dogs, two big Scotch collies. The janitor went up and found the door to the Hall apartments locked. Then he detected the odor of gas and ran downstairs again. Two policemen came and forced the door.

The two collies staggered out of the way of the door and then made a feeble bolt for the corridor and the fresh air outside. Hall was found on the bed, partly dressed, with a gas tube in his mouth, held in place by his right hand. He had left no note to indicate any reason for his suicide. The only recent piece of writing in the apartment was found in another room on a writing desk and was the beginning of an unfinished letter to his wife. It was dated August 16 and read: "I have just expressed you, prepaid, a dress——" Here the writing stopped.

Miss Wallace was notified by wire and was expected to reach New York last night.

Hall was born in Cincinnati, where his mother still lives. He was for some time stage manager in California theatres and later acted in a similar capacity for Henry Miller. Miss Wallace was understudy for Miss Mabel Taliaferro when the latter played the title rôle in "Polly of the Circus" and took Mrs. Thompson's place for two nights when the latter was ill in Chicago last September.

A letter from Miss Wallace for her husband was received at the offices of Frederic Thompson a few minutes after the news of the stage manager's suicide.

ANXIOUS DAYS IN SPAIN.

Melilla Advance Still Hangs Fire—Treachery of Moorish Ministry.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—There is the greatest anxiety here in regard to developments at Melilla. The Government maintains silence and the newspapers are unable to learn anything.

There are fifty-eight correspondents at Melilla, but they have been forbidden to telegraph or mail a word except official news, which to-day consists of the recording of some insignificant skirmishing yesterday.

It now seems that the advance of the Spanish troops has been delayed until the eleventh hour, pending the completion of the dredging of the channel leading to Marchica in order to enable smaller warships to enter and support the troops. More than 6,000 cubic meters of the channel bed must yet be removed.

It is reported that Riff messengers have been at Tangier to ask the aid of Sid Mohammed Gabbas, the Minister of War, who advised them to go to Fez. This is regarded here as proof that the Moorish Ministry is playing a double game.

Sultan Mulai Hafid's mission to the Riffs, which is to order them to stop the fight with the Spaniards, has arrived at Tangier where it intends to rest for a few days before proceeding. Many Moors from Magazan, Mogador and elsewhere are joining the Riffians.

Two naval divisions are preparing to go to Melilla to cooperate with the army.

DANISH SUFFRAGETTE SCORES.

Harangues Parliament and Goes Scot Free—Pankhurst Pickets Jailed.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19.—A suffragette named Westenholz forced her way into the hall where the Danish Chamber was in session to-day and addressing the presiding officer said:

"Here you sit, you Danish men, bargaining and haggling in the lust of power over the weal or woe of the country, but let it be told you that Denmark's women disown you and brand you as a lot of hirelings, belonging to no country, who betray the honor of Denmark."

The President rang his bell and the Deputies kept up a fire of interruptions, but all to no purpose, for the lady continued her speech calmly. Eventually, however, she was conducted out of the house.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Eight of the army of militant suffragettes which rallies under the banner of Mrs. Pankhurst were arrested to-day for picketing the Downing street residence of Prime Minister Asquith. The women were stationed there for the purpose of catching him, going or coming, and interviewing him on the subject of votes for women.

STORM BATTERS AEROPLANES

On Solid Earth—Sheds at Brescia Show Grounds Also Wrecked.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRESCIA, Italy, Aug. 19.—A terrific storm early this morning destroyed the large sheds built in preparation for the great aeroplane meeting to be held here next month.

A Wright aeroplane was completely destroyed. Only one aeroplane escaped damage.

Missouri Increases Railroad Assessments.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—The assessment of the steam railroads in Missouri by the State Board of Equalization for 1909, given out to-day, shows an increase over last year's assessment of $6,156,783.57. The total assessment for 1909 is $122,014,197.05.

GEN. REYES'S BIRTHDAY.

Great Popular Celebration in Nuevo Leon—Heading Off Trouble.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 19.—The anniversary of the birth of Gen. Bernardo Reyes to-morrow is to be made the occasion for a general celebration by his supporters and admirers throughout the State of Nuevo Leon. In this city there promises to be an unprecedented demonstration in his honor.

Hints at possible revolutionary outbreaks are being freely circulated, but Gen. Geronimo Trevino, the commander of this military zone, has arrived here from Saltillo with a large force of Federal troops, which he scattered through the city and in many of the rural districts of the State.

Gen. Reyes has sent word that he cannot leave Galeana at this time. The celebration will be carried on without his presence. Political excitement in Monterey is intense, but there is every reason to believe that to-morrow will pass without bloodshed.

It is reported that Gen. Reyes will return to Monterey in a few days and that his resignation as Governor of Nuevo Leon will thereupon be submitted to the Legislature.

BANANAS AS AN ISSUE.

American Trade May Be Affected by Result of Costa Rica Election.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19.—The future of American interests in Costa Rica may depend on the result of the elections which will take place there on August 30. According to Fausto Irozco Castro, a distinguished lawyer of this city and a citizen of Costa Rica, if Ricardo Jimenez is chosen laws will be passed in restraint of the banana trade, in which American capital is heavily invested. A more liberal policy is promised by the opposition party, with Rafael Iglesias as its candidate.

VACHRIS GETS BACK ALIVE.

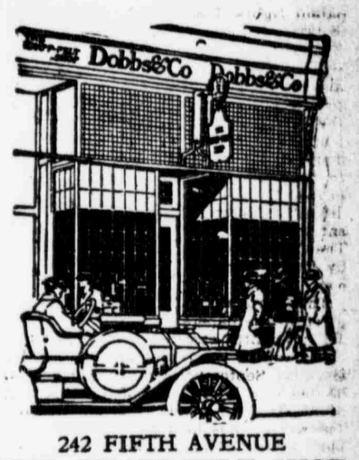
Italian Detective Brings Information of Petrosino's Assassins.

Lieut. Antonio Vachris and Detective John R. Crowley of the Central Office, who have been in Italy trying to find the murderers of Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, who was killed in Palermo, Sicily, March 12 last, and to complete the work he had begun on the other side, returned to the city yesterday on board the steamship Regina d'Italia, from Naples. They left here secretly April 12. On their arrival at Police Headquarters they had a long talk with Commissioner Baker, who later gave to the reporters the following typewritten statement:

"Lieut. Vachris and Crowley report as a result of their visit to Italy that they have brought back much valuable information in regard to Italian criminals now in America and that we will be able to establish a working agreement between that country and this department which will be of great benefit in connection with Italian criminals who may in future sail for this country.

"They have also some information in regard to the assassination of Lieut. Petrosino which it is hoped will be effective in reaching the men responsible for his death."

Gen. Bingham sent Vachris and Crowley to Italy. Their absence from the city was not known until some days after they had left and on the other side they took the greatest precautions to conceal their identity. They were ordered by Gen. Bingham not to go to Sicily, where Petrosino was killed, but to make Rome their headquarters, since the Italian police had assured them protection if they remained in that city.



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FEARS HARBOR POLLUTION.

Coler Hears That the Gowanus Canal Project Will Provide a New Menace.

Borough President Coler of Brooklyn got a letter yesterday from Edward Hatch, Jr., chairman of the Pollution Committee, saying that changes made in the plans for the Gowanus flushing sewer are illegal and intimating that an injunction suit might be started.

Gowanus Canal is so choked with filth that it renders the neighborhood unsanitary, the letter says. To relieve this condition a flushing tunnel was built at a cost of $1,000,000 to force the filth through the canal and well out into New York Bay by pumping water from the East River. Now, according to Mr. Hatch, the engineers have reversed the plan and the mass of sewage will be pumped into the East River opposite Governors Island.

The Pollution Committee says that on the flood tide this filth will float up the East River past the wharves and Brooklyn Heights, contaminating the water front as far up as Hell Gate.

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