The Sun.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.
Partly cloudy and continued cool to-day; fair to-morrow; north to northeast winds.

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DIVINE RIGHT CLAIM CONVULSES GERMANY

Kaiser Says He Will Go His Own Way in Ruling the Empire.

BOURSE GETS A CHILL

Conservatives Appalled; Radicals Hope for Vast Electoral Gains.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—With the suddenness of an earthquake the Emperor William has cast aside the reserve which it was officially announced he would maintain after the notorious "calculated indiscretion" of two years ago. In an astounding public utterance he has thrown down the gauntlet to German liberalism in a manner which has already stirred up a tempest of criticism and which is destined to convulse the empire.

The occasion was a banquet at Konigsberg on Thursday night. There and then, emulating his speeches of earlier years, the Kaiser arrogated to himself the office of a divine delegate and in that character avowed his determination to rule in his own way regardless of the views or opinions of the hour. In the early part of his speech he used these words:

"Here my grandfather, by his own right, placed on his head the royal crown of Prussia, once again declaring that it had been bestowed upon him by God's grace alone, not by parliaments, national assemblies or the popular voice, so that he regarded himself as the chosen instrument of heaven, and as such performed the duties of a ruler."

At another point in his speech the Kaiser said:

"Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord and regardless of the views and opinions of the hour I shall go my way, which will be devoted solely to the well being and peaceful development of the Fatherland."

The speech did not reach the newspapers until late this morning, having had to be submitted in accordance with custom in the matter of imperial deliverances to the revision of the Kaiser or a member of his suite before it was issued. This fact precludes the idea that it was a rash expression of unconsidered impulse, while the assumption that it was the result of postprandial excitement is equally excluded, not to speak of the familiar fact of the Kaiser's strong abstemiousness.

It is obvious that it was intended as a deliberate challenge to the ever growing strength of democracy in the direction of an extension of parliamentary government and other liberal ideas. Two years ago even less such a declaration would have passed almost unnoticed, it being of almost daily frequent; but when Chancellor von Bulow in November, 1908, declared to the Reichstag that the Emperor, moved by the national agitation caused by the interview with him published in the London *Telegraph*, had become convinced that the greatest reserve on the part of the Crown was indispensable in the interests of German policy it was accepted in good faith by the nation and the storm rumbled itself out.

The Kaiser's public utterances since have been few, brief and colorless. But his declarations during his present tour in east Prussia began early to show a return to the fervor and frankness of earlier days, heretofore, however, without overstepping the limits that Prince von Bulow prescribed when he said that without great imperial reserve neither he nor any other Chancellor could bear the burden of office.

Yesterday's harangue has awakened the press and public to the fact that the imperial volcano is not extinct, but merely dormant. A unanimous lamentation goes up from journals of all shades of opinion. The loyalist newspapers receive the bombshell in the spirit of humiliating regret with which one sees or fears a valued friend make an unpardonable faux pas, while the progressive press of every grade conceals under grave rebukes the glee with which it watches another nail driven into the coffin of absolutism.

The Social Democrats are hugging themselves in delight. "This means fifty additional seats in the Reichstag for us at the next elections," they say, and their opponents sadly fear they speak the truth.

The *Tageblatt* can be quoted as a sample of liberal press's regretting that the Kaiser refuses to regard the views and wishes of the day. It says: "Germans believed that their new kingdom would be a constitutional state. Public opinion at the present moment expresses instinctively that it should force the very steps of the throne. Nothing the people's will might lead to, nothing which in the interest of the progress of our progress will have to be bewailed."

Said the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, one of the conservative papers that offers justification of the Emperor's speech, but they are transparently forced souls, while the *Vossische Rundschau*, prophesying ahead, declares that all Germany will be widespread dissatisfaction with the Kaiser's earlier utterances about the Konigsberg speech and its consequences. It will inevitably strengthen monarchic agitation, arouse the highest curiosity concerning the attitude of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the new Chancellor. Did he sanction the speech? is the question asked by everybody. If, says the *Berliner Zeitung*, the Kaiser's utterance had the Chancellor's consent he must justify his attitude. The nation will not overlook in the first official of the empire the slightest trifling with constitutional authority.

The publication of the speech at noon had a significant effect at the Bourse. There had been a general upward tendency, in which Imperial stocks shared. Immediately the Kaiser's bombshell burst a decline began and the market was depressed for the rest of the day.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO BY TRAIN.

Gate Raised When Outgoing Train Hid Train Coming In.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Albert Froelich, a tailor, and his daughter, Henrietta, 22 years old, were killed and three boys riding with them were injured in an automobile accident shortly after 7 o'clock to-night at the Broadway crossing of the Erie railroad.

The boys injured were Chester Foyle, 11 years old, of 438 Van Houten street, who suffered internal injuries; Hugh Butler, 12 years old, of Scranton, Pa., who had his scalp torn, and Norton Edwards, 13 years old, of 425 Van Houten street, Paterson, who was slightly injured about the body. Albert Froelich, the twelve-year-old son of the owner of the car, escaped injury.

The Froelich party left their home shortly after dinner for a spin through the city. It was the intention of Mr. Froelich to go alone with his daughter, but his son asked that he and his companions be taken along. At the Broadway crossing the gates were lowered for the passage of a westbound train. Before the last car had passed the gateman raised the gates not knowing that a delayed train from the west was coming on the eastbound track. This train hit the auto and tossed it about thirty feet.

Froelich was killed instantly. Miss Froelich was thrown against a telephone pole, her skull was fractured and she died shortly after being carried into Dr. A. H. Vanderbeck's office. Three of the four boys were thrown on the sloping lawn in front of the Hebrew Free School. The auto was completely wrecked.

The gateman was Frederick A. Steward of 72 North Tenth street. There was also a flagman at the crossing, Robert Wardell of 181 Crooks avenue, who says he saw the oncoming train and shouted to Mr. Froelich, but too late.

TAFT'S TRIP TO PANAMA.

He Will Use the Cruiser Tennessee With the Montana as an Escort.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Navy Department announced to-day that President Taft would use the armored cruiser Tennessee, which is a flagship, for his trip to Panama in November. The Montana, a sister ship, will go along as escort, carrying newspaper and magazine men and engineer experts.

President Taft expects to be gone less than twenty days. The Montana and Tennessee are now at Rockland, Me., but will leave in a few days for Portland, where a general overhauling will be given them.

QUEER WEATHER IN TEXAS.

Heat Oppressive in Some Parts, While Snow Falls in Others.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 26.—Freakish weather for summer visited some parts of Texas during the last twenty-four hours. While the southern part of the State was suffering from unusually high temperature, a snowstorm was raging in the upper Panhandle region and overcoats were comfortable.

In some localities the drop in temperature was forty degrees in less than three hours. Good rains fell last night and to-day in many parts of the cotton belt, but the drought in the central and southwestern parts of the State is still unbroken.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 26.—A drop of 16 degrees in south Arkansas last night was preceded by one of the heaviest rains of the year. It is not thought the weather will adversely affect crops. The largest corn crop in many years is anticipated in Jefferson county, which for many years has had to purchase its corn from abroad. The cold wave is general to-day in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—After the coldest August day for nineteen years, with a minimum temperature of 54 degrees, the weather in St. Louis has started back to the summer variety.

The temperature has not been low enough to retard the maturing of corn, about the only crop that is yet to be gathered in this section.

WON'T TRY TO SHOOT UP SKY.

Gen. Leonard Wood Doesn't Believe in Artillery Rainmaking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, does not believe that exploding shells and gunpowder are good rainmakers, so he has refused the request of Senator Piles and Representative Humphrey of Washington to have the 141 guns in the fortifications on Puget Sound discharged into the clouds for the purpose of making rain to drown the forest fires raging in the south and southeastern part of that State.

Gen. Wood stated that it would cost the Government about $10,500 a round to fire 141 guns and that if there was any chance of getting rain it would take at least ten rounds.

Admiral Nicholson, acting Secretary of the Navy, has instructed the commandant of the Bremerton navy yard to go ahead and fire the guns aboard the cruiser Cheyenne there in conjunction with the army, but as the army has refused the request it looks as if the delegation from Washington will have to find some other means of producing rain.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 26.—Forest fires have again started in the territory between Helena and Butte. A telephone message from Boulder to-night says they are assuming serious proportions. The worst fire is in the Haystack Ridge. This is the backbone of the Rocky Mountains. As a consequence the smoke is again settling over Helena and two or three blocks is the limit one can see.

With the exception of this report the fire situation is regarded as most encouraging. Gov. Norris said that he had no reports of fire outbreaks and he anticipated none unless the wind should again fan the embers into flames.

Complete Stock Tables.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.—*Adv.*

LOW RATES TO TORONTO FAIR
Via West Shore: $13.50 via New York Central. Phone 6810 Madison.—*Adv.*

MOTION PICTURES THAT TALK

MR. EDISON DEMONSTRATES HIS KINETOPHONE.

A Picture Man Speaks to the Audience in a Phantom Voice—The Inventor Aiming to Produce Grand Opera That Shall Satisfy the Eye and the Ear.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26.—One of the most interesting experiments that Thomas A. Edison has performed was made this evening at his laboratories on the Valley road, West Orange. For the first time he showed exactly what he had accomplished in the way of the production of an instrument which should give simultaneously the movements of the human being and the sounds of the same being's voice. He has been working for many years to effect this, and he will not say even now that he has achieved all that he hoped for, but he says that he has at least made a beginning. He believes, so he said this evening, that he will succeed within a year in giving to the public results which will if not surprise at any rate please the public mightily. His new invention he calls the Edison kinetophone.

Many attempts have been made, as Mr. Edison and his assistants pointed out to-night, to render the human voice in natural accompaniment with the moving pictures which have become so popular all over the world. There have even been made certain records of the dances and songs of primitive peoples by various exploring scientists, illustrating just how the Indians, for instance, of Yucatan give some of their fok dances accompanied by songs and their primitive music, but these have been made by two separate instruments, one picturing the movement, the other recording the sounds of both voices and musical instruments, and there has never been that actual and precise agreement between these two instruments which is necessary to give the desired illusion.

Mr. Edison himself occupied a front seat among the small number of persons who were admitted to this demonstration of one of his latest achievements.

A big man walked forward on the screen, bowed to the audience, and began to speak. As soon as he opened his mouth the sounds came as naturally as they would from an actor on the stage, or to be more precise perhaps it might be said that they came like the sound of the voice of a manager who comes before the curtain on the stage and makes such announcemennt as the stage manager may desire to put before his patrons. This picture man said in substance:

"Ladies and Gentlemen (although there were no ladies present this time). While many efforts have been made to produce an apparatus that would not only give you the picture of the person speaking but give you at the same time the sound of the speaker's voice, this is the first time that such effort has been crowned with success."

The man continued: "To illustrate to you what I have been saying I will now take from this table which you see before me (the table and its appurtenances were there) a ball and throw it to the platform, and you will hear it rebound at the same time you see it rebound."

He did take a ball from the table, and the rebound exactly coincided with the enunciation of the words, not only the sight of the ball but the sound of its impact on the platform. He next went on to say, as he suited the action to the word:

"I will now show you more distinctly by taking a plate, which you see, from the table and smashing it on the floor."

Exactly as he did so the plate went to the floor, as the audience could see, and smashed into smithereens, the sound of the smash and the rebound of the splinters coinciding exactly with the motion and the words of the picture man. He gave another illustration by taking up an automobile horn and remarking:

"I will now give you an idea of an automobile sounding its warning." He seized a horn from the table and squeezed the bulb three separate times, the horn giving exactly as one would expect it to do if one had been a chauffeur with his hand on the bulb, three separate blasts. With this the exhibition of the kinetophone proper ended, not, however, until the man on the screen had walked to the side of the stage and disappeared in the wings. It might be said by captious critics that the sound of the man's footsteps as he walked off the stage were not heard, but in these days of rubber soled shoes this may sound hypercritical.

As the lights of the picture stage went out and the lights of his laboratory were turned on Mr. Edison turned around and said in his characteristically modest and deprecatory manner:

"Well, that's all we're going to show you to-night. We've got a lot more, but we really ought not to have shown it at all yet. I don't know how it happened. It's too soon. But we're on the right road; we ought to get there, and we will. Perhaps we'll arrive in another year.

"What I want to do is not simply a little thing like this. I want to give grand opera. I want to give John Drew with all he says and does. I want to give Teddy delivering a lecture to the nation. That's what we're aiming at. We've already done for the Casino Johnnies. You know no fellow's going to fall in love with a chorus girl only one-hundred thousandth of an inch thick."

There are really two machines, but they are so interrelated through electrical connection that they act as one in producing before the spectator both the acts and the voices of the people who are depicted on the screen, although as a matter of fact the picture producing part of the machine is, as usual, behind the spectators, while the sound producing section of the apparatus is, it was said this evening, placed behind the screen upon which the pictures are thrown.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones Has Typhoid Fever.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—It was announced to-day that Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who has been ill for some days, is suffering from a mild attack of typhoid.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM—MEMPHIS. Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa. Observation Car. Through Sleepers, Electric lights and fans. 1:25 P. M. train, Seaboard Air Line. 1183 B'way.—*Adv.*

TWO MEN IN BURNING BOAT.

Flames Drove Them Into the Hudson Just as Rescuer Arrived.

For twenty minutes at midnight last night two men sat at the bow and stern of a blazing motor boat in the middle of the North River until a skiff drew near enough to take them off. The two were John H. Troxell of 649 Amsterdam avenue and Clarence Clark, a friend staying at 2327 Broadway. Troxell, who is a clerk, built the motor boat last spring with Rutson Schenk, a bank clerk of 1023 Southern Boulevard, and Elton Parry of 305 West Eighty-seventh street. Each had a third interest in the boat, which cost them about $500.

Troxell, Clark and Schenk went out in the boat last night and returning tried to make the pier at Ninety-fifth street. The tiller rope broke, the boat struck the bulkhead so hard that the feedpipe also broke and all the gasolene from a full tank poured out and instantly caught fire.

Schenck grabbed a life preserver and went overboard advising Troxell and Clark to follow. They huddled on the bow and stern while the craft burned amidships with flames ten feet high. The boat was steadily drifting to the middle of the North River and downstream.

Schenck made the pier and was helped ashore. The flames lit up the river and many persons put out from the shore in small boats. Dave Miller, whose boathouse is at the foot of Ninety-fifth street, reached the neighborhood of the burning motor boat, and Troxell and Clark rolling overboard were picked up by him. After the motor boat had burned for an hour Miller concluded there wasn't going to be any explosion and chopped a hole in the bottom to sink her; once they had got her close in to the foot of Ninety-fifth street.

Parry, the third owner of the lost boat, saw the blaze from Riverside Drive, but didn't know it touched him until he indulged his curiosity and went down to the pier. Clark and Troxell were scorched about the hands.

TRIED TO KIDNAP HEIRESS.

Man Seizes Miss Ruth Shepherd, Who Is Interested in Big Estate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 26.—Miss Ruth Shepherd of Scranton, daughter of James G. Shepherd of Scranton, president of the Peoples Coal Company, heir to the Crawford estate, which is worth several millions, has returned from Marthas Vineyard, Mass., with her nerves shaken by a daring effort to kidnap her which might have succeeded but for the presence of mind of the Rev. Dr. Dorchester and his wife.

Miss Shepherd has been carefully guarded ever since she became heir to the big estate and an officer guards her Scranton home every night when she is there.

A short time ago she and Blanche Reynolds of Scranton went to visit Dr. and Mrs. Dorchester at Marthas Vineyard. A few days ago as the four were out walking, the two girls being ahead, a well dressed, heavy set man stepped from the bushes along the lonely road and seized Miss Shepherd. The girls shrieked for help and the Rev. Dr. Dorchester and his wife ran to them. The man was dragging Miss Shepherd down the road and refused to release her. He said he was a detective and that Miss Shepherd was a girl for whom he had been looking.

Dr. Dorchester said in that case they would all go to Marthas Vineyard and the mistake could be corrected. The man started with them, holding Miss Shepherd by the arm, but fled when near the town they saw a policeman.

DEFEAT FOR OSTEOPATHS.

Justice Putnam Decides Against Them in Test Case.

The osteopaths received a setback yesterday in their fight for recognition by the Board of Health as regular medical practitioners through a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Putnam in Brooklyn in the case of Dr. Charles F. Bandel, one of those who applied some weeks ago for a mandamus to compel the board to grant a burial permit on a death certificate presented by him. Justice Putnam has sustained the demurrer interposed by the Corporation Counsel. He says in his memorandum accompanying the decision:

While the State has wisely allowed the practice of osteopathy, it does not follow that it thereby holds out one, without any practice in surgery or experience in prescribing drugs, as fully qualified to certify the cause of death. Indeed, it is not certain that a board of health would be compelled to take the certificate of death of all licensed physicians in the event of an epidemic or the spread of some new and mysterious disease.

Granted that the theoretical education of the osteopath is of a standard equal to that of a doctor of medicine, after he enters on his profession his practice is restricted, so that it does not appear that he can make the tests by examination of blood and tissues by which alone many diseases can be certainly detected.

The sanitary code is discriminatory, but the discrimination is not personal and arbitrary. It is based on a limitation which the osteopath may be said to make for himself, and deprives him of no rights which he ought to exercise consistent with the public safety.

AIRMEN WITH FRENCH ARMY.

Four Dirigibles and Eleven Aeroplanes to Assist in Manœuvres.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Four dirigible balloons and eleven aeroplanes, piloted by trained officers, among whom will be Louis Paulhan, the noted airman, who is an officer of the reserve, will participate in the grand army manœuvres on the Plains of Picardy in September.

Balloon Blows In From Philadelphia.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 26.—Leo Stevens of New York and C. B. Braham and Arthur T. Atherhol of Philadelphia landed from a balloon near South River this morning. They went up at 3:25 o'clock this morning from Point Breeze, Philadelphia. When coming down they had some trouble because of the anchor catching in a trolley wire. Several telephone wires were also broken, before they pulled up in a field on the property of L. C. Price.

SUPERIOR TO LEMONADE. Horsford's Acid Phosphate added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, refreshes and invigorates.—*Adv.*

OUR POPULATION 100,000,000

90,000,000 WITHOUT THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Immigration Adds 6,000,000 to the Population Since the Last Census—The Percentage of Increase in Cities of 100,000 or More Is Over 20 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The census figures of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are being rapidly tabulated and the population of each of these cities will soon be made public. Material gains in population were made by each of these cities in the last decade, according to census officers. The indications are that the returns for New York will be given out on Monday, those of Chicago later in the week and those of Philadelphia early in the week following.

It is the belief of the census officers now that the population of the United States, including the insular possessions, will approximate 100,000,000. A year ago it was estimated that the population of the States, based upon the rate of gain for the decade between 1890 and 1900, would be in the neighborhood of 90,000,000.

"This is only a rough guess," said Director Durand, "but I believe the returns will show there is a population of 90,000,000 in the country, not counting the Philippines. It may run up to 91,000,000, but I doubt it. Of course if the population of the Philippines be included the figures will be close to the 100,000,000 mark.

"I expect the tabulation to be completed by November 15, and immediately afterward we will be able to announce the population of the country.

"The net gain from immigration during the last ten years has not been so large as would be supposed. For example, immigration from 1901 to 1907 into the United States was only 6,219,000 in round numbers. Of this number 1,927,000 returned to the countries from which they came, leaving a total increase in population from immigration during those years of only 4,292,000. So it will be seen that about 31 per cent. of all immigrants in those years did not permanently add anything to the total population.

"The figures for the three years from 1907 to 1910 show that 2,576,000 immigrants came into the United States and 790,875 of them returned. A larger proportionate increase in total population from immigration occurred in the last three years than in the previous seven years. Taking the ten years net increase it will be seen that approximately 6,000,000 persons have been added to the population of the country by immigration since the last census. Possibly 500,000 of these have died in this time.

"We have been surprised at the population of cities of 100,000 and more since the figures of many of these have been announced. The percentage of increase since the last census of these cities, that is those whose population has been given out, is more than 20 per cent.

"Whether or not the country districts will show such a percentage of increase in population we do not know yet; some believe that the rapid rate of increase of the large cities is caused by population drawn from the country districts, and when the compilation of these districts is completed they may show a much smaller increase than the cities for this reason."

The Census Bureau announces the population of the following Michigan cities:

Bay City, 1910, 45,166; 1900, 27,628, a gain of 63 per cent.; Lansing, 1910, 31,229; 1900, 16,485, a gain of 89 per cent.; Saginaw, 1910, 50,510; 1900, 42,345, a gain of 19 per cent.

HURT BY STEVENS AUTO.

Chauffeur, Who the Police Say Had Been Drinking, Ran Away.

An automobile owned by Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, and driven by Frederick T. Trott, Mr. Stevens's chauffeur, who was alone in the car, ran down and severely injured Emil O. Kultz, 50 years old, of 143 Springfield avenue, Newark, on the Hudson Boulevard loop near Duer place, Weehawken, late yesterday afternoon. The car was going at a good clip at the time and Trott did not stop to see what damage had been done to the man he bowled over. He continued to Hoboken and put up his car in Mr. Stevens's garage at Castle Point.

In the meantime Dr. Frank Gray of Jersey City ran across the injured man as he was on his way to the North Hudson Hospital, where he is the chief surgeon. He took Kultz into the machine and sped with him to the institution. Kultz had a gash in his side and he was badly bruised and cut. The Weehawken police telephoned a description of the car to the Second Precinct station in Hoboken with a request to pick up the chauffeur.

Roundsman Harry Torpey found Trott at the garage and arrested him. The prisoner was turned over to the Weehawken police, to whom he admitted that he had hit somebody as he was on his way to Hoboken. He was locked up on a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

The police say the chauffeur had been drinking. Trott is 25 years old and lives with his wife and two children at 437 Garfield place, West New York, N. J. He was at one time a well known tennis player and had been engaged by Mr. Stevens, who is a tennis expert, as a playing partner and trainer.

NEW SHIP STEADY UNDER FIRE.

North Dakota Tested With Broadside Fire of Big Guns.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—During the recent gun tests of the battleship North Dakota off this port under the direction of the naval board of inspection and survey the board found the new ship an excellent one under gunfire, the same as the Delaware, which was tested a short time ago.

The North Dakota was subjected to the same test as the Delaware, the firing of all of the ten and twelve inch batteries broadside at one time. In doing this the board found that the new battleship rolled less than three degrees and that there was little or no damage aboard ship.

A powder charge of 320 pounds and a projectile weighing 824 pounds was used in each gun, which made 3,200 pounds of powder to be discharged and 8,240 pounds of metal hurled from the ship at one time.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION ORDERS FOR The Sun and The Evening Sun may be left with newsdealers. No extra charge.—*Adv.*

BRYAN SAYS HE WON'T RUN

Declares He Will Not Be a Candidate in 1912.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 26.—"I will not be a candidate for President in 1912," declared William J. Bryan at Kalamazoo to-day. This is the first time the Nebraskan has positively said that he will not make an effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1912.

"There is plenty of good material in the party, but who will be the next candidate for President on the Democratic ticket depends upon what the next Congress does," continued Mr. Bryan. "I believe the Democrats will control the next House. That the country is dissatisfied with the Republican party is manifest in the strength of the insurgency movement."

Mr. Bryan refused to make any comment when asked about the possibility of Gov. Harmon of Ohio being the Democratic candidate for President.

"I was pleased to note the statement of Col. Roosevelt yesterday while in Ohio in which he said the time had come for corporations to be driven from politics. The Democrats for years have been urging this very thing, and Mr. Roosevelt by the position he has taken will be able to do us much good."

HENRY G. DAVIS'S BAD FALL.

Former Candidate for Vice-President Hurts His Back.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 26.—Henry G. Davis, aged 87, Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1904, slipped and fell yesterday while walking between his home and that of his son-in-law, Senator Elkins, at Elkins and badly sprained his back. The injury is severe but is not looked upon as dangerous.

GAMBLING IN NEW STREET?

Police Make a Raid There on a Place Running Several Months.

An alleged gambling establishment on the second floor of 42 and 44 New street directly above a saloon was raided yesterday afternoon by detectives armed with warrants. The doorman was surprised and didn't have time to slam the double door leading from the hallway into the rooms. The detectives arrested five men on the warrants. James Burke, a clerk at 48 Rector street, was held for running the place. The others gave their names as Louis Dowd of 7 Summer street, Brooklyn; John Murphy of 10 Washington street; John Donnelly of 81 Second street, Brooklyn, and Michael Shaw, the doorman, of 520 Washington street. They were all held as common gamblers.

The police were led to the place on the complaint of John B. Fitzmaurice of Bayonne, N. J. They found $260 in cash, crap and stuss paraphernalia and other gambling equipment.

FOUGHT FOR CHANCE TO SPEAK.

Candidate Licks Bunch of Enemies, Then Goes on With Address.

LAURENS, S. C., Aug. 26.—Attorney-General Fraser Lyons, candidate for reelection, was assaulted here to-day at a Democratic campaign meeting while addressing the voters. The assault grew out of the old dispensary scandal and was led by Editor Crews of a Laurens paper, who was supported by a number of friends. As Crews's friends leaped up on the platform Lyons, who is a powerful man, began to fight.

He knocked down Crews and two of his friends and threw three others off the platform. By this time Lyons's friends rallied to him and pistols were drawn and a bloody fight was only averted by Lyons's coolness. He told his friends not to shoot, that he could defend himself.

A revolver was handed to Lyons, which he placed on the table on the platform, and then resumed his speech, finishing it without further interruption from the Crews faction. Henry Wright, one of the men thrown from the platform by Lyons, is seriously injured.

MISSION MAGAZINE OFFENDS.

Cairo Moslems Compel "El Murchid," Run by Americans, to Suspend.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAIRO, Aug. 26.—The publication of an extract from the English book "Cross and Crescent" in the American mission magazine *El Murchid* has greatly irritated the Mussulmans as an attack on their faith.

Leading Moslems have appealed to the Government and the native press demands the arrest of the editor. No official action has been taken, but the conductors of the magazine have voluntarily stopped its publication in deference to the outcry.

CIPHER DROPPED IN MESSAGE.

Suit Against Telegraph Co. for Alleged Inaccuracy in Transmission.

A suit to recover $125,000 from the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company because an operator dropped a cipher in sending a telegram was before Supreme Court Justice Page yesterday. The plaintiff is Henry Moritz, a clothier, who says in his complaint that he was negotiating with a Chicago firm to furnish him $10,000 as working capital and $1,000 a year for several years. He got an option on a Broadway store, he says, and then telegraphed the Chicago firm asking if he could rely on getting the $10,000. The telegram said $1,000 when it reached the firm and an affirmative reply was sent.

Moritz said he went ahead and contracted obligations of $125,000, but had to give up the business because he couldn't get $10,000.

The telegraph company denies that it is liable and got an order from the Court directing Moritz to furnish security for costs.

Zaumbaur Becomes Miller.

Dominick Zaumbaur got permission from Supreme Court Justice Page yesterday to call himself Thomas Miller in the future. Zaumbaur said that since he came here ten years ago he has been calling himself Thomas Miller anyhow, because his real name was too difficult to pronounce. He was married under that name, acquired property under it, his children use it, and he said he wanted legal authority to continue to use it himself.

All through rail tickets bet. New York and Albany accepted on DAY LINE steamers.—*Adv.*

THE INSURGENT WEST STILL SHOUTS FOR T. R.

Makes a Great Hit With His Speech About Smashing Public Crooks.

A LONG TALK WITH CUMMINS

Thoughts of 1912 Getting Into the People's Minds—Garfield on Deck.

FREMONT, Neb., Aug. 26.—They like Roosevelt in the West. They like him just as much as they ever did if the folks in Iowa and Nebraska stand for the spirit of this country.

Those who would whoop it up for the Colonel in 1912 are going a little easier on that score than some thought they would. He has heard them demand his nomination two years hence, but the demands have been made from station platforms and there has been no opportunity thus far to discover the crystallized attitude.

His trip through Iowa and Nebraska to-day, which shot through the towns and touched such cities as Council Bluffs and Omaha, showed a distinct heartiness toward Mr. Roosevelt.

When he reviled the corporations that are corrupt and indorsed those that are good the crowds cheered him. When he spoke about public crooks and the relation of the corrupt business men to the political machine they yelled louder than ever.

The insurgent West turned out in large numbers to greet the Colonel all along the line to-day. Senator Cummins of Iowa came on from Ames to Council Bluffs to chat with Mr. Roosevelt and to tell him how much they think of him. Their meeting did not have any more significance than many visits of a similar nature at Sagamore Hill this summer. The Senator said that he was pleased at the reception Roosevelt got and that he believes that the Republicans will win in his home State, which the Colonel characterized as one of the finest in the Union.

Speeding into the territory of the progressives has not caused the Colonel to forget the fight that is going to be waged in New York. This morning he heard of Timothy L. Woodruff's statement concerning the issue at home and the Colonel was aroused to issue a little statement of his own.

He put himself in with the progressives, but he said that it referred merely to New York and not to the country at large. The progressives, said he, are emphatically in favor of taking a real step forward about direct primaries, substantially on the lines of Gov. Hughes's proposition. He said: "We stand against bossism not only at the elections but within the party organization."

He promises to wage a ruthless war against every species of corruption and against the alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics.

The Colonel has indicated in all his talk since he left Oyster Bay that he will go into the Saratoga convention ready to fight with every ounce of energy that he has. He is after the scalps of Woodruff, Barnes, Wadsworth and company, Sherman included.

Not the slightest reference has been made to the Administration since he started West.

This evening at Omaha James R. Garfield joined Mr. Roosevelt and said that he would stick until after the hurrah at Denver on Monday. Mr. Garfield did not bring Mr. Pinchot with him, but he promised that the deposed chief forester should be on hand for Ossawatomie and St. Paul.

Mr. Garfield would express no opinion on the result of the Colonel's passage through Ohio.

A despatch in a newspaper quoting an interview that William Jennings Bryan granted at his home in Lincoln to-day was shown to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Bryan averred that the Colonel is out for the nomination in 1912 and he deplored that as violating a precedent of the century. It means that Roosevelt is not satisfied with the Administration. Mr. Bryan printed these ideas in to-day's edition of the *Commoner*. The Colonel laughed and said that of course he would not comment on it.

A good deal of gossip was heard at various stops to-day concerning Mr. Roosevelt's attack on the mob yesterday. Some pointed out that if he were seeking a nomination now he would not go against organized labor even if they were wrong. Others said that it was just a trick of the Colonel's to play up to the corporation side of the game. The Colonel said that it was neither, but simply an expression of his feelings.

The first speech of any consequence that Mr. Roosevelt made in the insurgent country was at Denison, Ia., this morning. There he shouted that the problem of deepest import to the American people to-day is the subordination of special interests to the public good. He has said that before. He remarked too that in fairness to the corporations he will stand for them when they are in the right. He approved of the conditions enabling the corporations to earn their dividends, but he declared that corporations are not entitled to vote or to the ownership of public men. This was after he had talked with Senator Cummins, and the effect in Iowa was good.

"Do your speeches in respect to corrupt business and its relation to politics reflect the spirit of the insurgents?" Mr. Roosevelt was asked.

"How do I know what they think?" he