AMERICANS ON ISTHMUS CONDEMN THE POLICE

Indignation in Canal Zone Over Killing and Wounding of Unarmed Men.

INVESTIGATION IS ON

Government Disclaims Connection With Clash—Lack of Discipline Blamed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PANAMA, July 6.—A feeling of intense indignation exists among the 10,000 Americans in the Canal Zone against the Panama police because of their action in firing into a body of American marines and civilians on the Fourth of July.

The fusillade resulted in the killing of one American and the wounding of twenty other persons, fifteen of whom were Americans.

The two most influential Panama newspapers, the *Star and Herald* and the *Journal*, condemn the action of the police in vigorous terms, stating that the shooting was entirely unnecessary. The *Journal* demands that Chief of Police Quijano be suspended pending a thorough investigation of the affair. The paper says that the general belief is that the police were badly managed to the point where they got beyond control.

Prominent citizens express the opinion that had the police been under proper discipline the blunder of July 4 would not have been committed.

The *Journal* goes further and intimates that the police were following out a programme which had been prepared previously in case of the election of Porras, the anti-Government candidate for the Presidency in order to bring about trouble and thereby induce American intervention.

The Government disclaims any connection with the clash and says it was without political significance. An investigation of the affair, under Mr. Dodge, the American Minister, has been under way since the Fourth. Many witnesses have been examined. The matter will be thoroughly thrashed out and the responsibility placed where it belongs.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Col. Greene, commanding the Tenth Infantry in the Canal Zone, cabled the War Department to-day that he was investigating the shooting of American soldiers and marines by Panama police.

Minister Dodge of the American Legation is also making an investigation into the affair. Until these reports are received Washington officials intend to suspend judgment so far as possible. Yet it is pointed out that most startling facts will have to be shown in order to give a satisfactory excuse for the use of firearms against the Americans by the Panama police to the extent of wounding and killing nearly a dozen unarmed men.

TRIES TO SELL DAUGHTER!

Liverpool Woman on Trial for Bargaining With Mormon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Mrs. Emily Doughty was brought to trial in the police court here to-day for attempting "to procure for unlawful purposes her own daughter Mabel, 17 years old, for Samuel David Lee of Salt Lake City, Utah."

The prosecuting officer made a sensational statement at the opening of the case.

He said that Lee became acquainted with the Doughty family after the death of Mr. Doughty some seven years ago and that shortly thereafter the eldest daughter, Alice, left her home to go to America with Lee. They did not marry, and a few years later, not having heard directly from her daughter, Mrs. Doughty wrote to a friend in Salt Lake City and learned that Alice had ended her life.

The Prosecutor went on to say that early in the present year Lee corresponded with Mrs. Doughty and wrote of his desire to meet Mabel. Mrs. Doughty learned that Lee had married a woman 24 years old. He is past middle age. Despite these revelations, the Prosecutor said, Mrs. Doughty encouraged the attentions of Lee to her daughter and for $125 tried to get Mabel to go to Salt Lake City. He said that the girl herself would tell the court that Lee had offered her $5,000 during the time he was staying in Liverpool recently at a hotel and where the mother allowed the daughter to visit him.

When Mabel took the stand following the Prosecutor's outlining of his case she said that Lee had offered a check for $5,000 if she would marry him. She said she tore it up and told him she wouldn't marry him if it was $250,000. She said Lee afterward offered to pay her mother $20,000 if she could induce Mabel to go to Salt Lake City. She said her mother had threatened to do her harm if she refused to go.

Mabel's brother told her the life of one of his sisters had been spoiled by Lee, who would spoil hers too. The brother promised to stand by her.

AIR WAVE UPSETS MONOPLANE.

Aeroplanes in Passing Cause Violent Atmospheric Backwash.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 6.—While Lieut. Briey was monoplaning from Versailles to Belfort to-day he met a monoplane which was speeding along toward Paris. Each machine was at an altitude of 600 yards and about 100 yards apart.

The displacement of the air, it is claimed, caused a violent air wash and Lieut. Briey's machine dropped like a stone. The aviator was grievously injured. The other machine proceeded on its way.

People who witnessed the accident compare it to the action of the back wash of a big liner on a frail boat. It is the first instance of this kind known in aerial navigation and presents an entirely new problem.

BANISHES HORSE BLINKERS.

President of France Joins in Humane Campaign.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 6.—The press campaign against the use of blinkers on horses is progressing rapidly. This afternoon the horses on the President's gala coach had none of the useless, barbarous eye shutters.

D'Aragon's Condition Unchanged.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 6.—The condition of Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, who shot himself on July 3 because, as is alleged, he was jilted by an American girl, remains unchanged. He was able to-day to recognize a number of his relatives who arrived from Russia and other points in Europe.

MERSEY'S TITANIC REPORT.

Draft Is in Accord With Prediction of Leniency for Ismay.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 6.—Lord Mersey submitted to-day to the five assessors sitting in adjunct with him a draft of his report upon the loss of the Titanic. In ten days the report will be made formally. J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, is commended in the report for his work in the rescue of the Titanic's passengers. Lord Mersey did not pass upon the Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon incident. However, the report does contain reference to Symons, the seaman who testified in Washington and here of ignoring appeals from the passengers who were struggling in the water.

The speed at which the Titanic was going, the report states, was the direct cause of the accident. Capt. Smith is declared to have been following the speed set by other navigators, but the report says that he might have slowed down his engines and made two to three knots less. The report contains no judgment on Lord, the captain of the Californian, which was within five or ten miles of the Titanic. Lord's case may be submitted to another court.

It is the belief of the court that a greater number of the passengers might have been saved if the crew of the Titanic had been better organized and trained and that the conduct of the officers of the Titanic is open to censure in that they did not fill the lifeboats to capacity. Neither owners nor designers are open to criticism, says the report, for the Titanic left port a seaworthy ship.

The Board of Trade is censured for its old time lifeboat regulations. The report goes on to say that lookout men should be stationed at the stemhead as well as the crow's nest and that searchlights are not practicable. The report favors a universal adoption of Marconi apparatus with operators constantly on duty. No reference is made to the Carpathia or to the selling of stories by the wireless operators.

Lord Mersey's views are spoken of here as "severely unemotional, showing how a properly constituted judicial mind can detach itself from the human side of a calamity that harrowed the world."

CONDITIONS IN LAWRENCE.

Unsanitary Homes and Meagre Wages for Mill Workers.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Senate this afternoon ordered printed as a public document a bitter arraignment of labor conditions at Lawrence, Mass., in the form of an official report by Federal Labor Bureau agents who investigated the reasons for last winter's textile strike.

The text of the report will not be made public until it comes from the printing office, but some of its features are a sweeping condemnation of the homes for employees and the meagre pay given operatives by the mill owners. The agents estimated that the average wage given 21,000 employees during one week last year, selected at random, was $8.76, which was declared to be entirely insufficient for the support of a family. Child labor was a natural outgrowth, the report says, of such a condition, where the head of the family was forced to add to his income by securing work for his children.

The labor bureau's investigators found unsanitary, ill ventilated and squalid living quarters furnished for the mill workers, many of them constructed "under entirely inadequate building regulations that constantly menaced life."

Senator Poindexter intimated that he soon would address the Senate on the report's conclusions. No recommendations were made, the bureau aiming merely to present facts.

NOT LOOKING FOR LUHNOW.

Magazine Publisher's Lawyer Says He's in Berlin on Business.

A report of the alleged mysterious disappearance of Christian A. Luhnow, publisher of *Trust Companies*, a magazine devoted to banking interests, brought from Frank C. McKinney yesterday the statement that Mr. Luhnow's decision to leave the city was known, as are his present whereabouts. Mr. McKinney is of the law firm of Coulter, Bond & McKinney and is the legal editor of the magazine published by Mr. Luhnow.

"Mr. Luhnow left town on June 11," said Mr. McKinney. "The day before he had luncheon with me and informed me that he was leaving on a business trip. He requested me to take charge of the July number of the magazine. A few days ago he sent a letter to his office at 15 William street. It was postmarked Berlin and I know he is now travelling in Germany.

"Mrs. Luhnow is in Denver or Boulder, Col., with her son, who is not well, and for whom the climate of the West was advised by his physician. A short time before he left for Europe Mr. Luhnow went to Colorado and visited them.

"There is no mystery in the absence of Mr. Luhnow. He is in touch with his business affairs, and after his leaving sent in the editorial matter for the July number of *Trust Companies*."

The report of the editor's disappearance had it that Mr. Luhnow told a maid at his home in Montclair to discharge all the servants and to deliver the keys of the house to him, and that he left his office without giving any intimation of an intention to go on a business trip. It was also reported that Mrs. Luhnow had sent to her husband's lawyers in this city a request that a search for Mr. Luhnow be instituted and that no effort be spared to locate him. The publisher is reported to be wealthy and Mr. McKinney described him yesterday as an exceptionally able business man.

FIRE IN LAKE STEAMER.

The Columbia Damaged to the Extent of About $25,000.

OGDENSBURG, July 6.—The steamer Columbia of Niagara Falls was badly damaged by fire, which started in her forward quarters at 3 o'clock this morning as she lay at the shipyard.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. When the firemen reached the scene they found a stubborn fire raging in the forward part of the boat and it was not until 8 o'clock that it was overcome. The loss will be about $25,000.

The Columbia is a wooden boat and was built in Cleveland in 1833.

Slashed Wife and Boarder.

WHITE PLAINS, July 6.—Sergeant Donovan and fifty men of the Board of Water Supply police are having a man hunt through the hills of North White Plains in search of Filipe Grippi, who at noon to-day attacked his wife and a boarder, Natali De Belli, with a razor.

Charles Bieckmeyer Killed by Auto.

Charles Bieckmeyer, 32 years old, of 56 Benjamin street, Corona, was struck last evening at the Benjamin street and Jackson avenue crossing by the automobile of Joseph Goetz of Rockville Centre and died two hours later at the Flushing Hospital.

Michael Dougherty of Newark Killed

Michael Dougherty, a produce dealer of 523 Twelfth avenue, Newark, was killed near his house last night when a horse he was driving ran away. He is survived by his wife and seven children.

ACTOR USES CANE ON BOY.

Lambs Club Member Finds the Youngster Striking Girl.

Leslie Kenyon, 45 years old, of 212 West 109th street, an actor and member of the Lambs Club, was walking along 152d street yesterday afternoon when he saw twelve-year-old Jerome Moser strike a girl. Kenyon had a cane with him and thrashed young Moser so severely that he was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital and treated by Dr. Scoler.

Policeman Delmatter arrested Kenyon at 145th street and Broadway last night on a charge of felonious assault made by Jerome's father, Henry Moser of 522 West 151st street. Kenyon communicated with the Lambs Club and several members went to his assistance. He told them he would strike "any young upstart" whom he saw striking a girl. The case was scheduled for the night court.

GIVE SHOWER OF JEWELRY.

Plea for Missions at Camp Meeting Also Brings Ten Recruits.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6.—A shower of gold rings and earrings fell on the stage of the Red Rock camp meeting ground near here to-day because of the stirring plea of Bishop W. F. Oldham of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently made head of the Foreign Mission Board.

Hundreds of dollars of valuables were contributed by women who had with them no cash to respond to Bishop Oldham's call for aid in mission work among the Filipinos.

In addition as a result of the meeting ten young women and men offered themselves for service in foreign lands and twenty more responded with an offer to become ministers, deaconcesses and home mission workers.

FIREBUG OF 10 IS HELD.

Boston Boy, It Is Said, Touched Match to Big Hayshed.

BOSTON, July 6.—A ten-year-old boy was arrested late to-day following an investigation into the cause of a fire which destroyed hayshed 25 of the Boston and Maine Railroad and with it the carriage factory of E. A. Gillette & Sons.

To-day's fire, which caused three alarms to be turned in, is the fourth in a series that have caused a loss of $150,000 since June 29.

The boy said his name was John E. Welch, and the police say he admitted having thrown a lighted match into the shed in the midst of hundreds of bales of hay. He denies having set any of the others.

MOCK DUCK WINS A POINT.

Gets Certificate of Doubt About Legality of His Conviction.

Supreme Court Justice Brady granted a certificate of reasonable doubt yesterday in the case of Mock Duck, who was convicted in General Sessions of having policy slips in his possession. In granting the order, under which Mock Duck may be admitted to bail pending the decision of his appeal, Justice Brady says the question is raised as to whether the papers found in Mock Duck's possession are policy slips. The court said that police witnesses testified that when they raided the room at 21 Pell street, of which Mock Duck said he was the proprietor, they found all the paraphernalia for the game called policy as played by Chinamen.

The court remarked that the indictment under which Mock Duck was convicted accuses him of having records of the game "commonly called policy." The court believes there is doubt that the papers Mock Duck had relate to the game of policy mentioned in the statute, although they may be used in Chinese policy.

PANAMA LIMITED WRECKED.

Cars Hang Over Embankment Near Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., July 6.—The southbound Illinois Central fast mail No. 3, the Panama Limited, due here at 3:30 P. M. to-day, jumped the track three miles south of Jackson on a ten foot embankment. Six coaches and the tender careened sideways.

The train was behind time and running forty-five miles an hour. It was filled with passengers all of whom were shaken up and hurled across the coaches, but nobody was killed and few were injured beyond scratches and bruises.

The track for more than a hundred yards is torn up and so strewn with wrecked car trucks, displaced steel rails and other impediments as to completely bar all traffic past the wreck for eighteen to twenty-four hours.

STAYING AT ASBURY PARK.

Some of the Many Arrivals for the Midsummer Season.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 6.—Summer visitors have been coming in large numbers since the Fourth. Some of the arrivals and the hotels at which they are located are:

New Monterey—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. W. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Boggs, A. H. Trost, John Mackenzie, Miss E. Mackenzie, Miss R. Groves, Miss M. Linderbrock, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. William Pedrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Croix, James Parker, Samuel Long, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Phillips, M. Blake, the Rev. John Burk, J. J. Burk, Mrs. E. Burd, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Noble, James Keim, Miss H. M. Keim, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Merriman, Miss Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brand, Mrs. D. S. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Van Vorst, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Barnett and A. B. Warton and family and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Anderson of New York.

Lafayette—Mrs. E. P. Coe, Miss Marie Coe, E. P. Coe, George F. R. Colton, Miss Marie Plummer, M. C. Martin, J. R. Duane, E. T. Milliken, P. J. McCoy, James R. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. Gouigleman, Miss Gouigleman, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hill, Walter Aprie of New York, Miss Marion Tebo and Mrs. Robret Tebo of Brooklyn.

E. G. MARKS FACES JAIL.

Says He Can't Pay Alimony Unless He Steals.

Edward G. Marks appeared before Supreme Court Jusrice Giegerich yesterday in opposition to a motion by his former wife, Lillian M. Marks, to punish him for contempt for failure to pay $50 back alimony and told the court that before he could pay the alimony he would have to steal the money.

"I don't intend to steal and go to State prison," said Marks, "but prefer to go to an honorable jail."

Marks will have an opportunity to go to the Ludlow street jail unless he pays up, because the court granted the application to punish him for contempt.

The papers in the case show that since Mrs. Marks divorced Marks in 1910 she has married Theodore Weil and is now suing for a divorce from him. Mrs. Marks said her former husband could pay the alimony if he didn't live in luxury with his present wife, while he replies that he is living in a furnished room and the first Mrs. Marks is at the home of her wealthy mother in Central Park West.

SHOW OF ARMED FORCE IN BIG BANANA WAR

United Fruit Company's Men Said to Have Closed Roads to the Atlantic.

GOVERNMENT TAKES HAND

Costa Rica Forbids Interference With Traffic—Strike Complication.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 30.—The banana war in Costa Rica between the United and Atlantic Fruit companies wages merrily. The former company, which has had a monopoly of the republic's banana trade for years past, is using every effort, even to a show of armed force, to keep its younger rival out.

A fortnight ago the Atlantic started to buy fruit, whereupon the United, which owns the Northern Railway, promptly seized all the fruit put out along the line for transporation to Limon and by armed force prevented the Atlantic securing any bananas at all.

Affairs quickly assumed a serious aspect, and the Governor of Limon reported to President Jiminez as follows:

"It is my painful duty to inform you that I have received information yesterday to the effect that employees of the United Fruit Company and the Costa Rica Railway Company, supported by their chiefs, are obstructing persons selling their fruit to the Atlantic Fruit Company.

"At the present moment employees of the Costa Rica Railway and U. F. Company, according to information given me by a sergeant of police, are obstructing people carrying fruit on their shoulders to the metallic wharf (for the steamer Prinz Joachim, moored alongside) sold to the Atlantic Company. I have given orders to arrest and conduct to quartel any and every person who impedes the carriers in conveying the fruit to the side of the ship.

"I await your orders in this respect and in hope of your approbation of my action."

President Jiminez replied by telegraph as follows:

"I approve of your conduct in respect to the metallic wharf. I can hardly credit the information that the chief officials of the Costa Rican Railway and United Fruit Company are aiding their inferior employees in the way you report to me, but if the Atlantic Fruit Company indicates the places where obstructions are being placed to impede the delivery of fruit on the railway line, by roads or public thoroughfares leading to the point of delivery, or by lanes us by these deliverers, you will send to each and every locality a policeman where these illegal obstructions are being carried out and arrest those concerned."

The commander of the port reported to his chief on the 15th instant in the following terms:

"Receiving information last night that between Ciniguita and the cemetery armed men were impeding the passage of traffic, I ordered the second commandante of police, Major Solano, to proceed to the point with police to investigate the matter in the locality indicated. The police found Moses Soto, Pedro Pacheco and Carlos Vagras armed with revolvers and machetes (the first named) the second with a machete and the third with a stick.

"On being asked by Major Solano the meaning of their action they replied that they had been ordered by the chief of the railway to intercept and turn back all persons coming tow rd Limon with bananas on their shoulders or on horseback. Major Solano arrested these parties named later on, and on a similar charge Stephen Broadbent, Elisha Francis, Thomas Morris, Septimus Morris, Michael Brown and John Johnson were also arrested and placed at the order of the agent of police for trial. I am of the opinion that we are on the eve of a serious conflict between the Atlantic and U. F. Companies.

"I have issued orders to redouble the vigilance in acting in a prudent manner to prevent a disturbance of the public peace.

"I shall act with energy in case I find it necessary, but need your insructions."

To this the President replied:

"Your action has my entire approbation; you will use all the force at your command to maintain the free traffic, as the Government guarantees to all residing in the republic in obtaining all the fruit acquired by their honest labor."

Last week the United Fruit Company applied to President Jiminez for soldiers to protect its farm, and a detachment of 200 armed men was sent them for the purpose of watching over all farmers having contracts with the company, so that none of the fruit can be passed over to the Atlantic. The United is also said to be shipping all the laborers out of Limon so as to create a labor shortage in the port and prevent the Atlantic getting stevedores to load their ships. One result of this has been that the laborers on the wharves have struck for more pay. The United also is fencing in the Northern Railway with a view to blocking all the roads by which fruit is brought for shipment.

The Atlantic promptly complained to the Government, which has ruled that the railway cannot prevent pedestrian traffic for industrial purposes along or across their tracks, and where a pathway has been permitted for over a year such a pathway cannot be obstructed but becomes a public highway.

The Costa Rican newspapers are ironically suggesting that the United Fruit Company should next try to seize the Government.

In spite of all drawbacks, however, the Atlantic was able to ship some fruit last week on the Prinz Joachim.

RIDES TO SUICIDE IN TAXI.

Man Thought to Be Andrew May Found in Newark Bay.

The body of a man thought to be Andrew May of 904 Garden street, Hoboken, was found yesterday floating in Newark Bay at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, Bayonne.

Various articles of jewelry, a roll of bills, a card numbered 228 of the German Hospital dispensary, Seventy-sixth street and Park avenue, Manhattan, were found in his pockets. This information together with a description of the man was sent to the hospital and word was received that a patient answering to that description was released at noon.

Frank Seitz of Bayonne says he saw the man get out of a taxicab near the place where the body was found and walk toward the bay.

STATE LAW IS CHURCH LAW.

Important Issue Settled Under the Deceased Wife's Sister Act.

LONDON, June 28.—A highly important lawsuit has just been brought to a close by the judgment of the House of Lords. This case, popularly known as the Banister case, raised an issue of great importance to the Church of England in its relation to the State.

Mr. Banister is a member of the Church of England. At the beginning of 1907 he was a widower living in the parish of Eaton, in Norfolk, of which Canon Thompson is vicar. In 1906 the colonial marriages act had been passed, legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister when both parties were domiciled in the colonies.

Mr. Banister, in the belief that it would legalize his marriage, although he was domiciled in England, went to Canada in 1907 and married his sister-in-law. Canon Thompson informed him before he went that if he contracted the marriage he would not be admitted to communion. In August, 1907, marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalized in England, and Mr. Banister's marriage with his sister-in-law then became, without question, valid in the eyes of the law not only in Canada but in this country.

Canon Thompson, however, denied the legality of the marriage so far as the law of the Church of England was concerned and persisted in his refusal to admit Mr. and Mrs. Banister to communion.

The litigation began shortly afterward with an ecclesiastical action before the Court of Arches, the ecclesiastical court. Sir Lewis Dibdin, the dean of Arches, concluded that Canon Thompson had failed to justify his repulsion of the two parishioners and admonished him to refrain from similar acts in the future. This judgment has been successively confirmed by the Court of King's Bench, the Court of Appeal, and lastly by the House of Lords. Only one of the twelve State Judges before whom the case has been argued has favored Canon Thompson's plea.

The main issue in the case was, of course, of great importance for its bearings on the relations between Church and State. The illegality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister rests on a statute of Henry VIII., and if the action of Canon Thompson had been upheld, it would have followed that there was an ecclesiastical law independent of the law of the State and inconsistent with it.

The rubric in the Book of Common Prayer orders a clergyman to exclude from communion any one who is "an open and notorious evil liver" or who has "done any wrong to his neighbors by word or deed, so that the congregation have thereby been offended." The question was, could the rubric override the law of the land so as to make a man an "open and notorious evil liver" because he did an act which the Legislature expressly legalized?

It has now been finally held that it could not, that the law of the land overrides the conscience of the clergyman in the administration of the church's sacraments and that the ecclesiastical law of England is the King's ecclesiastical law and governed by secular enactments. This had already been held as long ago as Coke, and seems implicit in the theory of the establishment.

AT THE GRAND GUIGNOL.

Story by Dostoiefsky and One by De Maupassant on New Programme.

PARIS, June 25.—The Grand Guignol has put on a new programme. The first of the two little dramas given is "L'esprit Souterrain" ("The Underground Spirit"), by H. R. Lenormand, founded on a story by Dostoievski. The adaptation, though written with talent, only serves to show the difficulty, if not impossibility, of transferring Dostoievski from the pages of a book to the theatrical stage.

A short story by Guy de Maupassant, "The Two Friends," has supplied Armand Charmain with material for the second little drama, which has been named "Pendant l'Armistice."

Taking advantage of the first day of the armistice during the seige of Paris by the Germans, two worthy bourgeois, a clock maker and a drugist, have returned to a favorite fishing spot on the Marne. The druggist is a patriot, full of bitter words against the enemy; the clock maker a prudent father of a family, who even believes that Germans are men just like any others.

Unfortunately, they have chosen the wrong bank of the river and are on the German side, as a German lieutenant points out, but he allows them to continue their sport, even refuses the first fish captured, and the clock maker is delighted.

"Didn't I tell you there was no rea harm in them?" he says as they return to their fishing.

But the lieutenant returns. He has remembered that the two men must have the password to be able to return through the French lines. He insists upon their telling it. The druggist is glad to be able to say that he does not know it, that it is his friend alone who has it. The clock maker refuses to disclose the secret.

To force him to do so the Lieutenant orders his men to shoot the druggist, and this is done off the stage. Still the clockmaker will not reveal the password. He only repeats, "I cannot, I cannot." The Lieutenant at the end of his patience, orders his men to shoot the obstinate hero and this is done on the stage, the clockmaker making an impressive fall forward in death. The feminine shrieks from the audience that met the scene of shooting were quickly drowned by cries of "Vive la France!" from the male section of the spectators. "The Grand Match," written by a reporter of the *Auto* in collaboration with a theatrical reporter on the *Intransigeant*, betrays the secrets of a boxing match. The trainers of the two champions meet to discuss the coming match. They agree that in order to meet the requirements of the moving pictures, real fighting must not begin before the eleventh round.

Having pledged his word to this effect, one trainer who is in pecuniary difficulties instructs his champion to do his best to knock out his opponent in the fifth round when he will not be expecting it. Unfortunately the other trainer has the same idea, only he tells his man to begin hard work in the second round.

The spectators do not assist at the fight but they learn what happens through two or three attendants who can look into the ring by standing on chairs. The scene ends with an interchange of compliments between the two trainers who accuse each other of breaking their word of honor.

TYPEWRITTEN SECRECY.

Secured Not by a Reticent Young Woman, but by a Machine.

LONDON, June 29.—Now comes the secret typewriter—not a young woman who knows how to hold her tongue, but a machine whose keys write a sort of cryptogram instead of the commonplace alphabet. Of course its introduction into London is attributed to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the new German Ambassador, about whom Londoners amuse themselves by weaving all sorts of mysteries.

His typewriter, they say, writes a cipher that only himself and a highly confidential clerk in the German Foreign Office can read. He works the machine himself and it is said that he keeps it under lock and key and allows nobody else to write with it.

Even though the Baron be the first to draw public attention to the device, it appears it was not previously altogether unknown in this country.

In order to secure absolute secrecy not only are cryptic letters used but the alphabet is differently distributed on the keyboard. Thus the cipher letter E is apt to be placed where P or N is situated in the ordinary machine and so roundabout for the obvious reason that, if the usual scheme were followed out, any stranger having a few minutes access to the machine might copy the secret code with absolute accuracy and thus destroy the utility of the device.

The companies are charging a much higher price for the cipher machine than for the ordinary one, as they say they can only use employees of approved trust in the manufacture of the keyboards and type faces, and the dies for the type have to be specially cut and usually must be turned over to the buyer along with the machine.

An additional expense involved in the possession of a cipher typewriter is the necessity of having a specially trained operator. Generally, it is said, it is found better to have an untrained typist learn the cipher machines and use no other, as an operator writing the ordinary alphabet is very apt to relapse into it in the middle of a cipher despatch through absentmindedness or force of habit, thus destroying the legibility of the product.

SPOILS OF EGYPT.

Eighty-eight Cases of Antiquities Received by Turin Museum.

TURIN, June 26.—The museum here is rejoicing in the arrival from Egypt of eighty-eight huge cases of Egyptian antiquities, which have been collected during the last season by the Italian archæological mission under the direction of Prof. Ernest Schiapparelli.

They were found in the neighborhood of Assiut, and special interest attaches to them because they relate chiefly to the period between the fourth and twelfth dynasties; that is, generally speaking, from the thirty-fifth to the twenty-second centuries B. C., a period from which very little archæological material has hitherto been secured.

Many tombs of this epoch were found intact by the explorers and more than 120 coffins were exhumed in a splendid state of preservation. Besides the skeletons they contained all kinds of art objects, pieces of furniture and fragments of wooden statues. Some of the newly found sarcophagi are very elaborately painted.

FLIES 77 1-2 MILES AN HOUR.

French Aviator Makes New Record Carrying Passenger.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 6.—M. Legagneux, the French aviator, flew seventy-seven and a half miles an hour to-day.

This establishes a new record, as he carried a passenger.

Stern Brothers

Have succeeded in making several advantageous purchases of very desirable

Women's and Misses' Summer Apparel

which will be offered Monday and Tuesday, at Less Than One-Half Original Prices.

Included in this collection are

Dresses, of Linens, Voiles, Tissues, Ginghams and Lawns, in the season's best styles, at $3.75, 5.00

Dresses, of Sheer Batiste, trimmed with Embroidery and Laces, in new effects, at $8.25, 11.75

Tailored Suits, of Linens, Ratine, Crash, Rep and Khaki, severely tailored, at $6.75, 12.50, 18.50

Washable Skirts, of Cotton Corduroy, Rep, Linen, Ratine and Khaki, at $1.75, 2.75, 3.50

All of the above are to be had in Women's sizes from 34 to 44 bust measure and Misses' sizes, 14, 16 & 18 yrs.

Special attention is also called to radical reductions which have been made on their entire stock of

Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Lingerie and Linen Gowns, Tailored Suits of Linens, Wool and Silk Fabrics, also Street and Dress Coats,

comprising garments suitable for every occasion and of the highest grade to be found in ready-to-wear apparel.

Very Exceptional Offerings for Monday in their

Silk Departments

Imported White Washable Habutai Silks, 36 inches wide, Value 75c Yard, at 48c

Black Peau de Cygne, soft messaline finish, 35 inches wide, Value $1.25 Yard, at 75c

Dress Patterns, of Printed Foulard Silks, Novelty Borders and Allover Designs, double width, Former Prices from $7.50 to 10.00 Each, at $3.50 to 5.00

To-morrow, a large purchase of the most desirable and popular

Dress and Suiting Linens

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Ramie Linen Suitings, 46 inches wide, in white and natural, also Linen Suiting Crashes, 36 inches wide, in cream, white, natural and colors, at 38c Yard

Imported Dress Linens, 48 inches wide, superior quality, pure flax, yarn dyed, in a large range of fashionable shades, also black and white, at 47c Yard

Extraordinary Values for Monday, in

Women's Summer Hosiery

Imported Black Gauze Lisle Thread, with double tops and soles, Very Special at 28c

Black Mercerized Lisle Thread, with double tops and soles, at 36c Regular Price 50c Pair

Black Silk, with cotton tops and soles, Regular Price 85c Pair, at 59c

Black Silk, with silk or cotton soles, at 72c Regular Price $1.10 to 1.50 Pair.

West Twenty-third and Twenty-second Streets