WASHINGTON PARTY EXCITES MUNSEY'S IRE

Pennsylvania Progressive Leaders Cutting Roosevelt's Throat, Editor Says.

WORKING WITH PENROSE

Only Object Is to Build Up a State Machine—Wasson Working With Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Frank A. Munsey, who with George W. Perkins is the leading contributor to the Progressive campaign fund, made a hot attack on the leaders of the Washington party to-day. His newspaper, the *Press*, in its leading article charged them with simply jockeying for position on the State Republican ticket and neglecting the national ticket of the Progressives. The article says:

The Roosevelt campaign in Pennsylvania is being held up while the Washington party leaders jockey for position on the Republican State ticket. So far as the real work and political alliances of the leaders of that party have gone one would be compelled to conclude they are opposed to Roosevelt and the Progressive principles. Nothing except lip service to Roosevelt and protestations of loyalty to the cause of the people and opposition to bossism has been evidenced that the reason assigned for creating the Washington party has not been forgotten.

A month and a half has elapsed since the Progressive convention nominated Roosevelt and Johnson in Chicago and the Washington party was officially recognized by that convention as the organization that held the commission to represent the Progressive party and Roosevelt in Pennsylvania. The only thing the caucus appointed leaders of the Washington party have done since then has been to hold a few executive meetings, turn the cold shoulder on the Roosevelt men who carried their wards and divisions for Roosevelt last spring, place known Taft and old gang men in charge of the Washington party organization wherever possible, and give their indorsement to such Taft machine Republicans as the Vares, John R. K. Scott, E. H. Fahey, Frank Sherwood and such notorious Standard Oil "particular" friends as Congressman Ginest.

Roosevelt men who have tried to get permission to work within the Washington party organization for the cause of Roosevelt, simply because of their devotion to the cause, have been forced by Washington party leaders to do business with William S. Vare or a henchman of McNichol, or even see members of the Republican-Penrose-Taft organization in order to square themselves. Men who have persisted in standing out for Progressive principles and Roosevelt have been approached by the Vares and warned if they did not stop their fight to keep the Washington party in line they would be made the object of newspaper attacks by alleged supporters of the Progressive party principles.

And in some cases the dare was taken and the attacks were made, showing conclusively the Vares knew where they stood with the Washington party leaders and were able to deliver the goods against the real Roosevelt men, who did not care to hook up with such a crowd.

Meantime Roosevelt and his cause have been forgotten. At the present time the entire effort of the Washington party bosses seems to be to prevent Penrose and Hilles from expelling Republican State Chairman Henry G. Wasson, although inasmuch as Wasson has announced he is not for Roosevelt nor for the Progressive party it is not clear just why the Washington party bosses should be wrought up over his fate. A quarrel in the Taft organization should please them instead of causing them great anxiety and driving them to do all they can to avert it.

Of course the rub is that Wasson is for the same State machine that the Vares and McNichol and the Washington party leaders are all working for. It is the case with Wasson of dumping the Taft interests in order to get votes for this proposed State machine, just as the Washington party leaders are cutting Roosevelt's throat whenever convenient in order to get votes for the same proposed State machine. The Progressives of the city and State want a Roosevelt and Johnson fight made. They are not concerned about the political fortunes of a lot of jealous, bickering, vote snapping, treacherous politicians who are willing to change their political clothes every day in order to advance themselves.

They are not concerned about who get their feet in the trough at Harrisburg and drink the swill. The Roosevelt men of Pennsylvania are clamoring for a fight to begin in support of Roosevelt and Johnson and the Progressive party and let the scheming, brazling State politicians fight it out after November 5.

LONDON SEES "EVERYWOMAN."

Audience Not Enthusiastic, but Production Is Magnificent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—There was a magnificent production of "Everywoman" at the Drury Lane Theatre last night. The programme announced that the book was "revised" by Stephen Phillips, but the revision did not make a literary gem of it. The production, costumes and setting, however, were Drury Lane at its best. The last scene but one showed Piccadilly with the Criterion restaurant, pavilion and music hall.

The reception accorded the play was not very enthusiastic, but Alexandra Carlisle's *Everywoman* made a great and well deserved personal success. She has done nothing so well in her whole career. H. B. Irving in the part of *Nobody* also showed dignified, impressive work.

The morning papers devote much space to "Everywoman," but the majority of the critics while admitting its attractions, score the play pretty deeply, declaring that it is merely an old age melodrama, "and a very unfavorable specimen thereof" in disguise, as far removed from being a "morality" play as "The Mind the Paint' Girl" and without any psychological significance whatever. Its lesson, if any, it is contended, must be the reverse of moral, but it is a magnificent spectacle and will draw everybody.

The *Morning Post*, alluding to the popularity of "Everywoman" in America, says sarcastically: "There is nothing an American likes better than to hitch his wagon to a star. For this he is to be admired. The experiment would, however, be more uniformly successful if he were anything like as good a judge of stars as he is of wagons."

BRINGS FINGERPRINT COPY.

Mrs. Szabo's Brother Prepared to Identify Himself.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Franz Menschik, brother of Mrs. Szabo, who sailed for New York to-day on the steamship Oceanic is taking with him from the police of this city an authenticated copy of his fingerprints as a means of identification.

EUCHARISTS' MESSAGE TO POPE.

Telegram Sent by Congress Delegates and Imperial Family.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The International Eucharistic Congress is monopolizing public interest here. The hostility of the anti-clerical press is without effect.

One of the features of the congress is the prominent share taken by members of the imperial family, which is giving great social eclat to the celebration. They cooperated with the Cardinals and Bishops to-day in sending a telegram of spiritual homage to the Pope.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, received Cardinal Van Rossum, the Papal legate, and took a prominent part in the proceedings. He is adversely criticised in some quarters for suddenly curtailing the manœuvres in south Hungary, as it is assumed he did so because he wished to attend the congress.

In the letter brought to Vienna by Cardinal Van Rossum the Pope thanked the organizers of the congress for their work and praised Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Holy Father wished the congress a brilliant success. His letter mentioned particularly the need for the care of the young, to keep them from being led astray by wrong teaching and temptation and bestowed the apostolic blessing upon the conference, Emperor Francis Joseph and his house.

There was a large attendance both at to-day's services and at the debates, both of which were held in the Cathedral of St. Stephen. The Emperor received Communion in the Hofburg church.

The French delegates to the congress are disgruntled because they have not been included in the list of speakers. At the opening meeting Cardinal Amette is reported to have protested against this unofficially. It is stated that the central committee was disappointed at the small number of French delegates in attendance and decided they were not entitled to have a speaker.

It is estimated that 120,000 foreigners representing all nations are here for the congress. Cardinal Bourne of Westminster, England, celebrated pontifical high mass at St. Stephen's Cathedral to-day.

GERMAN INVADERS WINNING.

Charge of 3,700 Cavalry Feature of War Games.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—So far as can be judged, having regard for the immense area covered by the war games, the invaders (the red army) are still getting the best of it. A great battle which raged throughout the day to-day furnished the most realistic war pictures. Perhaps the manœuvres were never more warlike nor the conditions for observing the spectacle more favorable for the onlookers.

One feature of the day was a splendid charge of 3,700 Red cavalry, headed by a bodyguard of Hussars led by Prince Eitel. The Kaiser watched the charge with intense interest and smiled with grim pride when he saw his son's cavalry victories. The Blue infantry was outmanœuvred and abandoned the field.

The continued successes of the Red army, however, do not imply that the Blue army is yet beaten. The latter marched and fought prodigiously and may still turn the tables.

Brilliant sunshine suddenly succeeded the cold, wet weather. The heat at midday was intense and many men fainted. The horses also were much laded by the sudden change in temperature. The favorable weather enabled the airships on both sides to get into action and aeroplanes of the two armies were buzzing in all directions.

Thousands of enthusiastic spectators watched with intense interest the spectacle of an aeroplane chasing an airship. Finally the aeroplane passed the airship 100 feet above, which excited speculation as to what would have happened to the airship if the aeroplane had dropped a bomb.

MAY FORTIFY WESTERLAND.

Germany Takes Strategic Step on Schleswig-Holstein Coast.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Following the announcement of the fortification of Berkum it is stated that important strategic plans have been framed regarding Westerland on Sylt Island, one of the North Frisian group, off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, which will be joined shortly to the mainland by a railroad.

At the start the connecting line will run to Hamburg, but eventually there will be direct communication with Berlin. The embankment for the railroad will be about seven miles long and it is thought that thus closing the channel between Sylt Island and the mainland will result in the sea banking up sand which will lead to the formation of new land.

It is assumed, however, that the main object is a strategical one in view of the supposed British menace, as the coast is now unfortified and at the mercy of an enemy. When the railway is completed in 1916 the island will be garrisoned like Borkum.

The cost of the project is estimated at $1,000,000. Sylt Island is already a summer resort and is likely to be made more popular by the railroad.

GERMAN WARSHIP ON TRIAL.

The Kaiser Makes 23 3-5 Knots Over Measured Course.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—In her official trial trip to-day the new German battleship Kaiser made an average speed under forced draught of 23 3-5 knots an hour. The course was over a measured mile.

The Kaiser was launched at Kiel in June, 1911.

SAY DON JAIME IS NORMAL.

Nine Physicians Examine Second Son of King Alfonso.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 12.—Nine physicians who are attending Infante Jaime, the second son of King Alfonso, held a consultation to-day and pronounced the royal child physically and intellectually normal. His hearing, however, is imperfect, but shows no signs of becoming worse.

ENGLAND BARS MONOPLANES.

Army Suspends Their Use Following Four Deaths in Week.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The British War Office has issued an order suspending the use of monoplanes by members of the Royal Flying Corps. This action is due to the four deaths of English aviators in the current week.

Army aviators consider that biplanes are safer and more stable than monoplanes. Machines of the later type have been used, however, because they are speedier.

CONGRESS WOULD UNITE CAPITAL AND LABOR

New Industrial Commission With Wide Powers to Begin Hearings Soon.

TAFT WILL NAME MEMBERS

Secretary Nagel Discusses Details Already Worked Out and Probable Scope.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—An adjustment of differences between capital and labor in the United States is sought by Congress through the medium of the Industrial Commission created by an act passed at the recent session. The commission will soon be named by President Taft and its researches begun without delay.

Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will soon forward to the President the names of a number of prominent men who have been recommended for appointment as members of the commission. Administration leaders regard the passage of the bill creating the commission as one of the most important accomplishments of the recent session of Congress.

President Taft is deeply interested in the subject. He intends to exercise great care in naming the personnel of the commission. The commission was directed by Congress to "seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report conclusions thereon."

Since the adjournment of Congress Secretary Nagel has given a good deal of thought to the personnel of the Industrial Commission. He has discussed the subject with Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor; Samuel Gompers and others who are supposed to have knowledge of questions that will have consideration at the hands of the commission.

The proposed inquiry has awakened the liveliest interest in industrial circles, both employers and employees of the country seeming to realize the significance of the investigation.

The commission is to be composed of nine members, three to be representatives of employers, three to represent employees and three to be "lay" members.

It is believed that H. C. Emery, former chairman of the Tariff Board, will be named as the chairman of the new commission and that the tender of the appointment has already been made to him through Secretary Nagel by President Taft.

Discussing the creation of the commission and its work with a SUN representative, Secretary Nagel said to-day:

"I regard the commission as one of the most important that has ever been provided for by Congress and endowed with sufficient power to do incalculable good. If successfully organized and if it does its work thoroughly the commission's deliberations ought to be of far reaching advantage to the United States.

"It is obvious that the two forces sought to be brought together by the purposes of this legislation seem now far apart and that the commission created has something of a job on its hands, but nothing is needed so much at the present time as authentic, reliable, well digested information on which those who are charged with making laws and those charged with their administration may rely with confidence."

Secretary Nagel will leave Washington in a few days and report to President Taft at Beverly the progress so far made in the selection of the members of the commission. It is probable that its personnel may be agreed upon in the next ten days.

The commission is authorized to "hold sittings and public hearings anywhere in the United States, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to compel testimony, and to employ such secretaries, experts, stenographers and other assistants as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes for which such commission is created, &c."

The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the commission to begin business and authority is granted in the act for members or employees of the commission to go outside of the United States on the business of the commission. Following are the duties imposed upon the commission by the act creating it:

That the commission shall inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture and especially those which are carried on in corporate forms, into exisiting relations between employers and employees, into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith, into the condition of sanitation and safety of employees and the provisions for protecting the life, limb and health of the employees, into the growth of associations of employers and wage earners and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employees, into the extent and result of methods of collective bargaining, into any methods which have been tried in any States or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employees and employers, into methods for avoiding or adjusting negotiations into the scope, methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor and into possible ways of increasing their usefulness, into the question of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions and of the methods by which the Asiatics have gained such admission and shall report to Congress as speedily as possible with such recommendation as said commission may think proper to prevent such smuggling and illegal entry. The commission shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon.

Among those who have been suggested as members of the commission are the following:

Adolph Lewisohn of New York, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; H. N. Taylor, president of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association; James O'Connell of the American Federation of Labor, John Mitchell of the federation, J. P. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Edward T. Devine, editor of the *Survey* of New York; Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Senator Borah of Idaho, Seth Low of New York, Fred T. Schwedtman of St. Louis, George L. Cain of Lynn, Mass.; Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Samuel McLindsay of New York.

ITALY TAKES OVER INSURANCE.

Business of Foreign Companies Transferred to the State.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 12.—At the first meeting of the Board of State Life Insurance to-day the Minister of Commerce announced that many foreign insurance companies, including American corporations, had transferred their business to the State. This now represents $100,000,000 in policies.

Negotiations are now pending for the transfer of the business of the remaining foreign companies.

BALKANS LESS AGITATED.

Bulgarian Government Seeks to Calm War Enthusiasts.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Balkan trouble is still unsettled, but all this morning's news is of a more hopeful tendency than for many days past. It is believed in Vienna that the Bulgarian Government is gaining ground against the war agitators.

It is stated that Bulgaria's reported representations to the Powers in reference to Macedonia are actually part of the Government's efforts to calm the agitation. It is declared both at Vienna and Constantinople that the Powers have notified Bulgaria plainly that she must keep the hotheads in check, and even if there should be war neither belligerent would be allowed to acquire any territory as the result of victory.

Austria is reported to have warned Servia separately not to embark on any dangerous enterprises or Austria would take the most severe measures.

All reports from Constantinople indicate that the Turkish Government is not perturbed. It is stated that the Porte has received a definite intimation that the Powers intend to preserve peace in the Balkans. It is also learned that the Sebranje at the coming special session will probably support the Bulgarian Government in repressing the war fever.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* contributes to the recent reports in regard to an approaching Italo-Turkish agreement the details of the proposals for the basis of the negotiations as proposed by the Turks. The correspondent says these proposals are likely to be favorably regarded by Italy.

Another Bomb Explosion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.—Four persons were killed and seventeen injured by the explosion of a bomb at Van, Armenia, to-day.

TURKEY EAGER FOR PEACE.

Wants Mediation With Italy, According to Kiamil Pasha.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Mail* quotes Kiamil Pasha, President of the Council, as saying in an interview that "Turkey would readily accept impartial mediation between herself and Italy and the offices of any fair minded Power would be welcomed by us."

The correspondent thinks that now that the Young Turks, with their impossible, absolute refusal to cede any Ottoman territory, have been replaced, there is certainly a more favorable opportunity for the friendly intervention of a third Power.

ARABS CAPTURE AN AVIATOR.

Fear of Descending Italian Aeroplane Soon Becomes Courage.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TRIPOLI, Sept. 12.—Details of the capture of Capt. Moizo, the Italian aviator, by the Turks yesterday state that the army flier was compelled to land in the desert owing to a defective motor. The Arabs became alarmed at the sudden descent of the flying machine and fled panic-stricken, but afterward, when they realized that the machine was harmless, they returned and mobbed the aviator. Capt. Moizo thereupon whipped out a revolver, but a squadron of Turkish cavalry galloped up and declared him a prisoner.

They conveyed the Captain and his aeroplane to the headquarters at Azizia.

ENGLAND WILL EXHIBIT, IF—

Accepts Invitation to San Francisco Exhibition With Proviso.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The British Government has left the way open so that should its dissatisfaction over the Panama Canal legislation continue it can refuse to participate in the canal exposition at San Francisco in 1915, it was learned here to-day.

The acceptance of the President's invitation to participate in the exposition has been accepted only provisionally by Great Britain, so that at any time it may announce a decision not to take part in the celebration of the opening without breaking any pledges.

The Dominion of Canada, on the other hand, at whose instance it is believed by many that Great Britain protested against the canal legislation when it was still pending in the Senate, has given an unqualified acceptance of the President's invitation to take part in the exposition.

It has been frequently stated that Canadian railroad interests, which by the way are subsidized by the Canadian Government, were in the main responsible for the British protest against canal legislation. The railroad interests also control extensive steamship lines. Yet Canada is in the exposition now, and having agreed to participate there is small reason to believe that she will withdraw her given word.

France is the only European country which has given her unqualified acceptance of the invitation of the United States to take part in the exposition. The list of acceptances is as follows: Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Great Britain (provisionally), Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay.

The large countries of South America, Brazil and Argentina, have not yet accepted, but there is no doubt of their full participation.

SON TO BE SHOT, HE WROTE.

Peter Devine Asks State Department to Watch Boy in Mexico.

Peter Devine, a contractor, who lives at 3099 Broadway, is awaiting word from the State Department in Washington as to what has happened to his son John, from whom the father received word on Tuesday that the boy would be killed in Mexico.

The word came on a postal card, and was from Mexico, although the name of the city could not be deciphered. It read:

"Am in Mexican army and am sentenced to be shot, Jack."

Mr. Devine informed Senator O'Gorman of the receipt of the message, and the Senator put the matter into the hands of the State Department.

"I have a son named Jack, who is 20 years old," said Mr. Devine last night. "Years ago when I lived on West End avenue the boy fell out of a window in my stable and hurt his head so badly that it required eight stitches to sew it up.

"Doctors told me the boy might do freakish things, and he has at times. He comes here, stays for a while and then disappears. I haven't heard from him for two years. Then he was serving in a United States cavalry troop and was in Georgia.

"Senator O'Gorman has assured me that everything would come out all right, and I am waiting for word from Washington. The boy probably got down into Mexico and entered the army and got into trouble of some sort."

REENFORCED FEDERALS AWAIT REBEL ATTACK

Yaqui Indians Join Garrison at Agua Prieta, Opposite Douglas, Ariz.

SALAZAR GOING SOUTH

American Negro Cavalrymen Riot in Arizona Town—Threaten Populace.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 12.—Reenforced by over five hundred Yaqui and Maya Indians sent through the United States from Juarez during last night, the Mexican Federal garrison at Agua Prieta, Sonora, opposite Douglas, Ariz., is now prepared to withstand the attack of the rebels if they make good their threat of yesterday to assault the town.

The news was flashed into the town at noon to-day that there was commotion in the rebel camp and that outposts were moving in the direction of Agua Prieta. The Mexican border town immediately prepared for action and all the inhabitants sent to Douglas, where with the American residents of Douglas they are tremblingly awaiting the attack.

The fact of the reenforcements having been sent through the United States leads the Americans to fear that the rebels will make good their threat and fire into both towns if they attack.

To-night at 7 o'clock United States scouts on duty near Douglas reported that they could see the rebels advancing on Agua Prieta. They said they could see the rebel and Federal scouts exchanging shots.

Inasmuch as runners this afternoon brought information that the rebel force of Inez Salazar had gone south and was engaged in looting the community store and homes of the Mormons at Morelos, the Federals think that perhaps the rebel force is now too small to attack the reenforced Federal garrison.

The people of Douglas are fearing their own troops now about as much as the rebels, for the Ninth United States Cavalry (negro) has created a big racial feeling since arrival. Last night the negroes tried to break up the red light district and had an armed clash with peace officers. To-day all the negroes were disarmed at the request of the citizens and they have been muttering that in the event of a battle and they get their arms back again they will turn their guns onto "the white folks" in revenge.

SULZER RAPS INTERVENTION.

Congressman Says U. S. Has No Right to Interfere.

Congressman Sulzer explained yesterday why he is against jingoism with regard to Mexico. Mr. Sulzer, who is chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has stood shoulder to shoulder with the Administration in its policy in Nicaragua, where revolutions have succeeded one another with such rapidity, and where Germany, with an eye to a rival waterway to the Panama Canal, is willing to keep order if the United States holds aloof, but he does not believe that the same military methods would be proper in Mexico or would be ultimately advantageous to this country. Furthermore, Mr. Sulzer does not believe that this country will intervene.

"There are a number of reasons why this country ought not to take a hand in Mexican affairs," said Mr. Sulzer yesterday. "And you cannot put me down too strongly as hostile to intervention. In the first place we have no right to break into the private differences of a nation which seems in a fair way of settling them for herself. It is clear that intervention would mean a life and death war.

"I have had information from the army that it would take at least 500,000 men to conquer Mexico and at least a billion dollars. Furthermore, such a war would throw us back centuries in winning the friendship of Latin-America. If we should put an army into Mexico every one of the Spanish peoples from Mexico to Patagonia would band against us. And what's the use of building up trade relations with the Orient, where we cannot compete on equal terms with Germany or England or France, when we antagonize the nations at our doors with whom we could have profitable trade relations?"

MUST NOT FIRE INTO U. S.

War Department Sends Warning to Mexican Opposing Forces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Sharp warnings that they must not permit firing across the Mexican border into settlements on United States soil were sent to-day by the War Department to all the Federal and rebel commanders who have taken up positions along the border which are likely to be provocative of engagements between the opposing forces.

The leaders of both sides were informed emphatically that they must so dispose of their forces that no bullets in any engagement would fly into United States territory, endangering life and property of American residents. This warning was conveyed to the Federals and rebels near Douglas, Ariz.; Naco and Presidio, Tex.

Gen. Steever reported to-day that the rebels lost heavily in a recent conflict with Federals near Cuchillo. He reported them retreating toward Coahuila. This body is said to be 1,000 strong and under the personal command of Gen. Orozco. Gen. Steever has heard of fresh revolutionary outbreaks in the States of Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, and has sent an officer to investigate along the southern Rio Grande.

"NO NEED OF INTERVENTION."

State Department's Counsellor So Tells President Taft.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 12.—After playing golf this morning with Chandler P. Anderson, counsellor of the State Department, who is returning from a vacation spent at York Harbor, Me., President Taft held a long conference with his visitor on the Mexican situation.

Mr. Anderson informed the President that political conditions in Mexico are no worse than they have been and that there is no present necessity for intervention.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

RIO JANEIRO.—The Italian bark Duc Cagini, from Pensacola, February 27, for Montevideo, which put in here leaking, has gone aground and is full of water.

PARIS.—Only one of the teachers' professional unions, the Paris union, has refused to disband in compliance with the Governmental decree. The Cabinet has decided to prosecute the Paris union for violation of the law of 1884.

PANAMA.—Owing to the news circulated in Central America to the effect that relations between Guatemala and Salvador are strained the President of Salvador has wired his Minister here discrediting the rumors.

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FREE LANCE IS SEEKING $50,000,000 FOR CHINA

Bankers Tell of Wendell Jackson's Failure to Get Money in New York.

Bankers associated with the $300,000,000 six Power loan agreement to China confirmed yesterday the report that Chinese Government officials and Wendell Jackson, an American who has hardly been heard of in the financial district, have been in negotiation for a loan of $50,000,000 from banking interests that Jackson says he represents.

It was believed that Lloyd's Bank and Smith's Bank in London have been approached on the subject of the loan and may have given tentative assent to certain conditional features of it. So far as is known of Jackson and his efforts in New York to persuade bankers to enter a syndicate to lend China this amount, it is held in prominent banking circles associated with the six Power agreement that his efforts were unavailing and that he thereupon left for England on July 16 to try out his proposition in London.

He obtained in England certain provisional contracts signed by Lu Hsiung Liang, Chinese Minister of Finance, it is believed, these documents having been sent on to him there.

Among bankers yesterday it was considered assured that Chinese officials in China have been negotiating with Jackson for a loan.

It was said yesterday that Jackson has no admitted financial backing. It is believed that he has gone out in a free lance way to try to carry through a big loan for China on a conditional basis. It was generally believed that he would be unsuccessful.

Jackson is described as a civil engineer. He was in Manchuria in 1907 in an effort to develop various mining properties. He then went to Japan. He returned to China in 1909 to look after his mining ventures, and then came to this country to interest bankers in Oriental projects.

He is said to have interested Roswell Miller, chairman of the board of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in some of his projects.

LONDON SILENT ON LOAN.

Great Britain Not Likely to Consent to Such a Move.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Little can be learned here regarding the Chinese loan of $50,000,000 which is said to have been negotiated by certain London banks. It is believed, however, that the contract which is now reported to have been signed on August 30, contains a stipulation that Great Britain's consent must be obtained before it becomes operative, and as this consent is regarded as most doubtful it seems that the loan is not likely to be engineered.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* reports that important members of the syndicate are withdrawing owing to lack of encouragement from Great Britain who has not shown any disposition to depart from her policy of supporting the six Power group.

NO CONFIRMATION OF LOAN.

Washington Led to Believe Scheme Has Fallen Through.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Nothing was received at the State Department to-day which would lend confirmation to the reports current in various capitals that an independent banking syndicate is about to lend the Chinese Government $50,000,000. While it is not disputed that the Chinese Government may have entered into agreement with some banking groups independent of the six Power group it is not believed here that anything will ever be realized on the agreement, if one has been made.

Official advices from Pekin late to-day led to the belief that the scheme has already shown signs of its weakness and is about to fall through. No bankers, it is believed, can be found willing to lend the Chinese Government money at 5 per cent. unless their respective Governments give their approval to the loan. Such approval will not be given by any Government of the six Power group unless proper arrangements are made for the proper supervison of the funds of the loan.

There were no indications to-day that the State Department is taking much interest in the current rumors regarding loans.

READY FOR MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

Tokio Streets Thronged With Those Awaiting Procession.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Sept. 12.—The neighborhood of the palace and the route for the funeral of the Mikado to-morrow were thronged to-night with men, women and children.

The route was brilliantly lighted by electricity and some gas torches, and draped throughout with black and white festoons between posts, from which hang banners surmounted by arc lamps. Many streets off the route were decorated brilliantly with lanterns. A continuous band of black bunting runs along the sides of these streets and is fastened to posts, each supporting a white oval lantern.

Workmen were busy all night completing the preparations. The weather promises to be fine.

HELENE DUTRIEU INJURED.

French Aviatrice in Collision Between Auto and Cart.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Helene Dutrieu, the noted aviatrice, was severely injured today in a collision between her automobile and a cart at la Palisse.

The Renaissance in Men's Styles

¶ From the toga to the Tuxedo it has been one long succession of innovation and improvement.

¶ But no more notable change has occurred in clothes than the elimination of the padded shoulder and the return to simple, unaffected lines.

¶ The padded shoulder may be said to belong to the romantic school of tailoring, whose tenets were exaggeration and falsehood.

¶ It made featherweight gentlemen top-heavy with the shoulders of Hercules, and gave Hercules himself shoulders out of proportion to his girth.

¶ The new style of tailoring may be called the realistic school, for its cardinal aim is fidelity of representation from shoulder to shoe.

¶ In Saks clothes this season there is neither padding at the shoulder nor in the fronts, nor too much amplitude at the hips.

¶ They are graceful styles, cut on simple lines, following the form naturally, and lending a negligee appearance to the figure which more becomes it than the upholstery of horsehair and wadding.

¶ As for the available number of styles, the variations of styles, the fabrics in style, and the colors and patterns and weights, their name is legion.

¶ You cannot anywhere duplicate the wonderful range of choice which is always a feature of Saks assortments.

Suits.....17.50 to 50.00
Overcoats..15.00 to 38.00

Saks & Company
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CHURCHILL TELLS PLAN OF HOME RULE "ALL AROUND"

Would Divide United Kingdom Into Ten or Twelve Separate Legislatures.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DUNDEE, Sept. 12.—Winston Churchill in a speech here to-night outlined a federal system of home rule for the United Kingdom which would involve the creation of ten or twelve legislatures. He said the Government intended Irish home rule as the forerunner of a genuine system of self-government for all four countries.

There would be no difficulty, Mr. Churchill said, in applying the system to Scotland and Wales as well as Ireland, but in the case of England there would be a very real difficulty. England is so populous that an English Parliament, whatever its functions and limitations might be, must necessarily be almost as powerful as an imperial Parliament and a quarrel between the English and imperial Parliaments might tear the State in half. Therefore in order to establish a workable federal system in England it would be necessary to divide the country into several self-governing areas.

Mr. Churchill instanced Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midland counties and Greater London as areas which, owing to the density of population and local conditions, could be regarded as destined for separate Legislatures. Notwithstanding all criticisms and objections Mr. Churchill said he was not in the least disturbed at the prospect of seeing ten or twelve separate legislative bodies discharging the functions entrusted to them by the imperial Parliament and united under the Crown. He argued from the examples of the United States, Germany, Canada and Australia to show the immense advantages of such a system.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Unionist *Morning Post* heads its report of Mr. Churchill's speech at Dundee: "Back to the Heptarchy," which may be taken as the keynote of the Opposition criticism.

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