LEVY AWAITS DEATH BY MERCURY POISON

Took Tablets by Mistake for Harmless Headache Remedy.

ERROR LEARNED TOO LATE

Believing He Has Less Than a Week to Live, He Prepares for the End.

Isaac Levy, a clothing merchant at 28 East Tenth street, who lives at 8855 Twenty-second avenue, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, is in the Sunshine Sanitarium and Rest Home at Cropsey avenue and Bay Thirty-fifth street, suffering from the effects of taking four tablets of bichloride of mercury by mistake on Sunday night. His physician, Dr. Jacob S. Sarnoff of 1819 Eighty-fifth street, has used extreme measures to counteract the effect of the poison, but the merchant's mistake was discovered too late and physicians say he has less than a week to live.

Mr. Levy, who is about 65 years old, has taken his condition with stoicism. He was still conscious last night, but was gradually entering a state of coma. He suffers no pain and has prepared for the end calmly and patiently. Yesterday he saw his rabbi, his lawyer and his eleven children and settled his affairs. He realizes the hopelessness of his case.

Like the Case of Banker Walker.

The case of Mr. Levy resembles closely that of Saunders B. Walker, the Macon, Ga., banker who watched death gradually overcoming him hour by hour for about a week. Mr. Levy, as did Mr. Walker, took the mercury in mistake for a headache remedy, asperin tablets recommended by Dr. Sarnoff, and the mistake was not discovered until several hours later. On Sunday night he went to bed suffering from a headache. He could not sleep well and woke up shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning. Not wishing to awaken his wife, he made no light, but felt around in the medicine chest for the bottle of asperin. He took four of what he thought were the headache tablets and returned to bed.

Three hours later Mr. Levy awoke again, and this time he felt so ill that Dr. Sarnoff was called on the telephone. The doctor was puzzled for a time as to the cause of his illness. Mr. Levy told him he had got up to take the asperin tablets for his headache and the doctor immediately guessed that the merchant had taken something else by mistake.

On the spoon which Mr. Levy had used Dr. Sarnoff found signs of mercury and he diagnosed the case in this light. Already the poison had begun its work, but Dr. Sarnoff used the stomach pump and other remedies in order to get as much of the poison as possible out of Mr. Levy's system.

Dr. Sarnoff recommended that Mr. Levy be taken to the Sunshine Sanitarium. There he applied hot packs to the patient's body so that some of the poison might be absorbed. It was believed by the physician, however, that the treatment had been too late and he told Mr. Levy that he had only a fighting chance to live. Yesterday morning the patient had given up hope and he began the settlement of his affairs.

Makes Ready for Death.

Mr. Levy sent for his eleven children, his rabbi and his lawyer. Six of his children are married. It was late yesterday afternoon before they saw their father in his room at the sanitarium. He had a long talk with the rabbi and then made his will. Toward evening he began to feel drowsy. Dr. Sarnoff said he would have several of these spells before he died, but would be conscious in the intervals.

Coroner Alexander Rooney was notified by Dr. Sarnoff and he agreed with that physician that Mr. Levy would probably die within less than a week, although it was not certain. If a considerable quantity of the poison has been removed Mr. Levy may live for two weeks, but that is a mere chance.

Dr. Sarnoff said yesterday afternoon that the mistake of Mr. Levy was discovered too late for remedies to have effect. The poison had begun to act on the kidneys, and uræmic acid poisoning had set in. Everything possible had been done, he said, but the start of three hours which the poison had was too much to be overcome by remedial measures.

The physician said the asperin tablets which he had recommended for Mr. Levy's headache were of about the same size as the mercury tablets. He said it was surprising that persons would put a deadly poison where it could be so easily taken by mistake. Dr. Sarnoff believes that there should be a law to prevent the sale of bichloride of mercury in the form in which it is now sold.

THE SEAGOERS.

Some of Those Sailing To-day for England and the Continent.

Sailing to-day by the Cunard liner Mauretania, for Liverpool:

H. S. Adler.	H. Maxwell.
Mrs. H. H. Albright.	C. M. S. McLellan.
Herbert Barber.	Mrs. James A. Moffett.
Mrs. C. Bellaire.	M. Newborg.
Ardolph Benevy.	James Neumann.
Lord Osborn Beuclerk.	F. K. Nixon.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blackman.	J. D. Noonan.
F. C. Bowring.	E. L. Oliver.
H. A. Budlong.	M. S. Orsini.
Mrs. M. H. Campbell.	Sir Gilbert Parker.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Carter.	G. A. Powell.
Naval Cadet I. Coffin, U. S. Connell.	A. B. Pouch.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Couch, Jr.	Willis C. Pratt.
Benjamin Crass.	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reid.
George H. Hicks.	Dr. L. D. Ricketts.
William M. Duff.	Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Rusling.
W. G. Dunnington.	The Right Hon. Herbert Samuel.
Oliver Barton Earle.	S. H. Scheuer.
Col. and Mrs. E. M. Eason.	Mr. and Mrs. George N. Shafer.
Charles Ferguson.	Mr. and Mrs. Peter Shanahan.
Edgar Friedlander.	John E. Shaw.
C. A. Green.	Arthur P. Simpson.
Miss M. T. Greene.	Sir James Sivewright.
Charles Hein.	F. E. Skinner.
C. L. Hughes.	Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stevens.
W. P. Johnston.	Mrs. St. George.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Jones.	M. L. Stuart.
Robert Kanter.	T. H. Toomey.
C. H. Kearney.	W. B. Tweddell.
C. Norman Kennedy.	Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Veit.
Mr. and Mrs. William Kilgus.	W. J. Webster.
Mr. and Mrs. P. E. King.	Mrs. F. W. Woolworth.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Knudsen.	George Wyatt.

By the French liner Provence, for Havre:

Lucien Andiard.	S. Pemberton Hutchinson.
Jan Braetlien.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jouhanneaud.
R. H. Brown.	Mrs. Germaine Mason.
Mr. and Mrs. de Chambrun.	W. F. Opie.
Dr. Eugene Charabot.	Miss Germaine Ranney.
Mr. and Mrs. Henri Dubois.	Mrs. Milton Robbins.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Earle.	Mrs. Arthur Stem.
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Geromo.	

By the Red Star liner Kroonland, for Dover and Antwerp:

Mrs. M. de Bertin.	Mrs. W. S. Ronald.
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Forbes.	Miss Mary F. Stonestreet.
The Misses Hartvigen.	Mrs. Louis Verhoeven.
Miss Ruth Heidgarther.	Mr. and Mrs. David F. Wilmer.
Mrs. E. C. Hensel.	Miss A. L. Wilson.
L. A. Marsh.	

$3,000 for Injury at Coney Island.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Kelby in Brooklyn yesterday awarded Margaret L. Doran, 18 years old, of 359 South Fifth street, a verdict of $3,000 in her suit against the Steeplechase company for personal injuries. She claimed to have been pushed down the "bounding billows" slide at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, on Labor Day, 1911, by one of the attendants.

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DRAMA LEAGUE HITS HARD AT CENSORSHIP

Speaker Declares Arbitrary Authority on Art Would Put Ban on Thought.

The intolerant attitude of "smug society" toward the presentation of the modern problem play, dealing frequently with the sex question, and the proposed plan of a civic dramatic censor who shall pass on the propriety of all plays were condemned by speakers at the first public meeting of the Drama League of America yesterday in the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn. The speakers, among whom were playwrights and college presidents, discussed freely the subject, "What Is Fit for Stage Production."

Although there was some difference on certain phases of the topic two general conclusions met with the approval of the members. They were that a civic censorship would be unjust and impracticable and that all subjects which deal with human relationships, provided they permit of dramatic treatment, are worthy and fit to be produced on the stage.

The first speaker to tear aside the "niceties" of expression in discussing so-called vulgar plays was George Middleton, author of "Tradition," and other one act plays. He was merciless in his arraignment of society's sham in its attitude toward the sex problem.

"Any theatre has the right to choose its own policy," he said. "There is a danger in censorship. Anything that deals with human relations and can be treated dramatically is fit for stage production. The fundamental thesis in the protest against censorship is that censorship is prejudiced. Clothe censorship with authority and you put a ban upon thought. Besides, who shall compose this board of censorship?

"A previous speaker has said that such men as Carnegie and Rockefeller have helped by donating libraries and endowing colleges. Suppose such men were on the censorship board, how many plays dealing with the I. W. W. do you think you could get across?

"Let us not endeavor to suppress the truth wherever it can be expressed in an art form. Let us welcome any aid to a better understanding of our smug selves and the sins of a society in which we are a part."

Montrose J. Moses, author of "The American Dramatist," said that the thing to be considered is the motive behind the writing of plays, not the treatment. If the subject matter and motive are good, then the public should not object to the subject, but merely condemn the playwright for not treating the subject in the proper way.

Cosmo Hamilton, the English dramatist, gave a humorous and satirical speech in which he attacked the British censor board. He added that America had a censor in the Drama League.

"If this league isn't a censor, what in thunder is it?" he asked. "I wish America had a king," he added, in discussing the King of England and the dramatic censor there, "then we wouldn't have a Sulzer."

Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, president of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, suggested that the league send out bulletins on the "bad" plays so the public would be warned.

Franklin W. Hooper, director of the Brooklyn Institute, recommended that rich men endow theatres so all of the public could attend them free. We need free theatres in every city and hamlet, he said.

Dr. Philip B. Uhler Dead.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Dr. Philip R. Uhler, for many years provost of the Peabody Institute and widely known in scientific circles, died to-day aged 75 years. Dr. Uhler wrote much upon geology, entomology, archæology and libraries. He made explorations in Colorado, the results of which were published in scientific journals throughout this country and Canada.

Mrs. Pankhurst Speaking in Madison Square Garden

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SMALL CROWD HEARS MRS. PANKHURST

Continued from First Page.

no sooner got settled when everybody from everywhere by some signal which evidently was agreed on in advance tumbled helter skelter into any seat for little or nothing. These people were just as good people as I am, and probably in many respects better; but the point I am driving at is this—must everything and everybody be a humbug?

Is this a money making affair? I left the hall because I did not wish to have any arguments about rights when the meeting was manifestly planned to sell rights—and gentlemen—without discrimination. The whole arrangement is simply dishonest. Sincerely,

MARTIN W. LITTLETON.

Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Belmont, nor, so far as could be seen, any one else in authority among the suffragists, had had anything to do with starting the general trek from cheap seats to the more expensive ones. The letter, however, was passed over to Mrs. Belmont while Mrs. Pankhurst was speaking in order to learn whether or not Mrs. Belmont wished to make any comment upon Mr. Littleton's charge of dishonesty.

Mrs. Belmont Made No Comment.

Mrs. Belmont returned the letter with the remark that she had no comment to make.

If the crowd of 200 or 300 men and women who stood in the chilly night across the street from the Garden to see Mrs. Pankhurst arrive (she came in by a side door, so they were disappointed) were added to the small army of young women on the Garden side of Madison avenue, under the generalship of Miss Alberta Hill, Miss Peggy Hoyt and others, and all had gone inside, the Garden audience would have made a better showing.

During the afternoon the management had feared that so great would be the crush that the lobby would be clogged at the last minute. Therefore when the doors opened for the preliminary band concert that began at 7 o'clock a rule had been made that only those who could show tickets bought in advance might enter the lobby. The lobby ticket windows had been closed against the hoped for crush that never materialized and gray coated specials at the door announced in droning tones that tickets were for sale at the ticket window opening directly upon the Madison avenue sidewalk.

Ben Reitman was in the crowd spreading by leaflets the cause of Emma Goldman and her anarchist friends, but Ben confined his efforts only to pedestrians outside the building.

Miss Hoyt and the rest of the army on the street had "literature" by the ream to sell in the interest of the suffragist cause. And one had to dodge pennant hawkers and venders of every kind of pamphlet under the sun, who crowded close to the entrance despite the scornful glances of yellow ribboned suffrage guis selling their own printed arguments.

Inside the hall there were more piles of printed things to buy, including copies of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's *Suffragette*, which sold in England for a penny a copy until the printing office was raided, all copies of the paper in sight confiscated and the sale of the paper forbidden in London town. If you wanted one of the few copiees that escaped the raid a pink cheeked English girl would let you have one at $1 a copy.

And there were yellow sashed girls galore, including Miss Maud Malone, the entire front of whose gown was covered with a yellow banner fastened at her shoulders and covered with the names of the States where suffrage has been granted, concluding with the question "And Why Not New York?"

Miss La Follette on Platform.

On the high platform, which was draped with yellow bunting and a banner of green, purple and white bearing the inscription "Resistance to Tyranny Is Obedience to God," were seated among others Miss Fola La Follette, Samuel Merwin, Leonard Abbott, Albert A. Boxden, the Misses Sybil Wilbur and Maude Baird, J. Montgomery Flagg and the following militants who have served time in Holloway jail in England: Miss Elizabeth Freeman, who is an American girl; Miss Elsie MacKenzie, Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Mary Keegan.

A ripple of applause announced that folk perched high recognized the militant leader in the person of the little woman who had just come to the back of the platform at 9:40 o'clock. Then, as the remainder of the audience quickly understood, there was a generous greeting as Mrs. Pankhurst, with Mrs. Belmont and Miss Wickham on either side, came slightly nearer the front of the platform.

Miss Wickham, who is a very good looking English girl, and daughter of a Colonel in the English army, made a short speech, announcing that those holding tickets for the abandoned Carnegie Hall meeting might have their money back or use the tickets at the farewell meeting Mrs. Pankhurst will hold at Carnegie Hall on November 24, just before she sails back to England.

Charles Edward Russell, in a somewhat extended speech, introduced Mrs. Pankhurst as a "great general of a bloodless revolution who has carried the flag of her cause unstained by a drop of blood of any victim except the blood of the revolutionists themselves."

Men and women, and it looked as if almost half of the audience were men, rose and cheered when the slight figure of the militant came to the front of the platform. The band struck up the "Marseillaise" and the cheering went on for two or three minutes more. Some of the women stood on their chairs and waved their yellow pennants frantically.

Mrs. Pankhurst began her address along the same lines of her talk at the Aldine Club rooms on Monday evening, in which she said that her recent experiences at Ellis Island were fortunate in that they had helped to show her the justice and liberty loving qualities of America and Americans. In praising the management of immigration affairs on Ellis Island Mrs. Pankhurst called attention to the fact that perhaps she was better able to judge because of her own experience in handling masses of the poor in various English institutions.

"As for offering my thanks to President Wilson," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "I shall not do that. I know he does not expect me to thank him. He would say, I'm sure, that he had only done his duty in having me liberated. And I want to congratulate the people of the United States upon having in high places men who do their duty when they see their duty plainly." [Applause.]

Mrs. Pankhurst then took up the militant movement in England and dwelt upon English conditions as the militants see them, conditions that the suffragists decided seven years ago required nothing short of revolution if their petitions were to attract any attention at all.

"And," she said, "you can't have a revolution with rosewater." [Laughter and applause.]

Answers Questioners in Crowd.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Pankhurst's address she announced that as Charles Edward Russell had been called away she would take charge of the meeting and requested the ushers to take up the collection. About one-fourth of the audience left, and those who remained crowded down the aisles and remained standing in front of the stage, where they could get a better view of the speaker. She announced that she would answer any questions in regard to the cause that persons in the audience desired to ask.

"The American press has said that England treats the militants with absurd leniency," shouted a man from the middle of the floor. "Is that so?"

Mrs. Pankhurst cited an instance of a woman who was sentenced to three months at hard labor for breaking a 50 cent pane of glass to show that it was not so.

"Why is the Queen opposed to woman suffrage?" was the next question. Mrs. Pankhurst said she did not believe the Queen was opposed to it.

"Is it not true that lots of men are disfranchised? What about them?"

"We have to look after our own sex," she answered. "If the men want more votes let them work for them."

Some of the workers urged Mrs. Pankhurst to stop as she was showing signs of fatigue.

"Some of my friends tell me I am tired," she said, "but those who know me best know that I will stay as long as there are any here to be converted."

"Do the women of England have to bear the same burdens of government as the men?" was the next question.

"Yes," said Mrs. Pankhurst.

"How about the military service?" shouted a man.

Mrs. Pankhurst said that when there is a real fight for the home the women always fight side by side with the men.

"But," she added, "does not every woman in childbirth go onto a lonely battlefield and face alone the most terrible of all?"

There were cries of "Good! Good!" and "Hear! Hear!" above the applause.

"Under socialism will not equality of sex come?" inquired a man from the balcony.

"We are not going to wait for socialism or any other kind of ism," replied Mrs. Pankhurst.

GIRL WINS TYPEWRITER PRIZE.

Writes 125 Words a Minute in Contest at Business Show.

At the international typewriter contest for speed and accuracy held at the Business Show last night Miss Margaret B. Owen, a New York city typist, aged 20, won the *Office Appliances* $1,000 trophy for professionals. Her record was 125 net words per minute. Last year's record, by Miss Florence E. Wilson, was 117 net words a minute.

The trophy, a four foot silver cup, goes to the Underwood Typewriter Company, whose machine was used. The winner receives a gold medal from the management of the Business Show. Emil Tretzger was second, with 120 words net; Gus R. Tretzger, third, with 117 net.

Prof. J. S. Kimball, who conducts a business school on upper Broadway, had entire charge of the contest and was the official judge. This marks the second day of the 1913 Business Show at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

MANOEL'S BRIDE RECOVERS.

Physicians Say She Leaves Hospital in Excellent Health.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the bride of ex-King Manoel of Portugal, who has been ill in a hospital at Munich since about a week after her marriage, was well enough to leave that place today and started with her husband for her father's castle at Sigmaringen.

The physicians took occasion to issue another bulletin to-day in which they made emphatic denial of the rumors in regard to the nature of the illness of the Princess and stated that her ill health was due exclusively to the presence of intestinal bacterin, adding that she is now in excellent health.

FELIX DIAZ OVERDUE; REPORTS OF TROUBLE

Continued from First Page.

United States are in entire agreement is the desire that peace shall return to Mexico, a question on which they could not well disagree. On the immediate questions of policy with respect to Mexico the two Governments take opposite stands.

According to information received here Sir Edward Grey has said that the British Government considers that its course of recognition of the Huerta Government is the only proper course for it to take in view of its desire for the restoration of peace in Mexico.

He declined to bind the British Government to any policy to be followed after the coming elections, declaring that Great Britain would take no stand in advance of that event.

He insisted further that all the acts of Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, were quite in accord with his instructions and that the British Government stood behind all that Sir Lionel had done. It was added, however, that no affront to the United States was intended in anything that Sir Lionel had done in Mexico city.

News of the disappointing results of Ambassador Page's attempt to sound out the British Government and gain support abroad for the Wilson policy in Mexico was regarded here as of a most significant character. The prediction was made to-night that from now on Great Britain will be found leading all the Powers of Europe interested in Mexico in the matter of their policy toward that country.

The interests of France, Germany, Spain and other countries are almost identical with those of Great Britain so far as the Mexican problem is concerned. It is now believed these other Powers will take their cue from Great Britain and that the United States will be left more and more to go its own way alone in Mexico.

The extreme vigor and aggressiveness of Sir Lionel Carden will make him the natural head of the diplomatic corps in Mexico city with the result that he probably will dominate the situation to an extent that the American embassy, which is now without a head, will be relegated to second place.

Sir Lionel's Course in Mexico.

In the Mexican capital he has pursued a vigorous course, presenting his credentials on the day after Huerta made himself dictator and announcing that he would not interfere in the least with what Huerta had done. He has also been very outspoken in indicating that his course would not be particularly influenced by that of the American charge, Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

That the United States Government should take any step to get the support of the Governments of Europe for its policy toward any Latin American Government has caused much unfavorable comment here.

It has been traditional heretofore that the United States adopted a policy in the Latin American situation and took it for granted that other Governments, because of the assumed corollaries of the Monroe Doctrine, would govern themselves accordingly.

It is predicted that the prestige of the United States in Latin America will suffer as soon as it becomes generally known that this Government has been courting the support of Europe in the Mexican situation.

Looking at the immediate effects of the British refusal to budge from their position, despite the opposite course taken by the United States, it is believed here that it will serve to strengthen Huerta in Mexico. Especially will this be the case if, as is expected, the British lead is followed by other European Governments.

Huerta already has shown himself capable of ignoring the words of President Wilson and support from Europe in his present course is not calculated to make him more amenable to chastening from Washington.

It is believed now that Great Britain will accept the result of the coming elections, provided they are not declared void, and that France and Germany will do likewise. In case of a non-election of a President the recognition afforded the Huerta government by Great Britain and other nations would continue automatically.

COLLOQUY ON MEXICO DENIED

Page Saw Grey on Panama Canal Opening, Says Embassy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The American Embassy issues a denial of the report printed yesterday that Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador to England, had a long conference with Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in regard to the situation in Mexico.

It adds that the interviews between the two gentlemen were in regard to the invitation extended by the United States to the British Government to send warships to Hampton Roads to participate in the Panama Canal opening celebration.

Two morning papers print long reports from New York and Washington on the subject of the Mexican interviews, but these add nothing to what has already been printed and denied. The other papers ignore the whole subject.

U. S. SANCTIONED LOAN.

Will Probably Support Menocal if Crisis Becomes Acute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—State Department officials are observing with more than usual interest the developments in the contest between President Menocal and the Cuban Congress. Menocal's announcement to-day in a manifesto addressed to the Cuban people that he would be obliged to resort to drastic measures if the Congress did not maintain a quorum for the transaction of the business before it brought with it the realization that a serious situation may result from his efforts.

The difficulty arises over Menocal's attempt to get from Congress authorization for a foreign loan of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. This loan is much needed owing to the demoralization of the Cuban finances during the Gomez regime and has been sanctioned by the United States Government, the consent of which is necessary under the Platt amendment. The Congress, however, refuses to meet, though called in special session by President Menocal. There is no provision in the Cuban Constitution for the enforcement of a quorum by the authority of Congress. Such a provision was inserted by the American officials who drew the Cuban Constitution and was promptly cut out by the Cubans.

Whatever step Menocal takes the United States is to a large degree bound to support him.

PERSIA APPOINTS AMERICAN.

Col. Merrill to Command Force of 1,000 Soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TEHERAN, Oct. 21.—The present Government of Persia, which dismissed W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, at the command of Russia, has now given another important post to an American. It has sanctioned the raising of a force of about 1,000 men for the Governor of Fars to cooperate with the gendarmerie and to be used when necessary to repress the turbulent tribesmen in the interior of the province of Fars.

The raising and command of this force is intrusted under a three years contract to Col. Merrill, an American, whose service with the Persian gendarmerie dates from the beginning of the Shuster regime.

MAY BAR GABY DESLYS SKETCH.

Lord Chamberlain Heeds Protests of Clergy Against Play.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In consequence of protests made by the clergy against the gross indecency of some incidents in a theatrical sketch called "A la Carte," in which Gaby Deslys is appearing at the Palace Theatre here, Lord Sandhurst, the Lord Chamberlain, has insisted on the withdrawal of the objectionable features.

He adds that if public morality is further outraged the license for the house will be cancelled.

RUSSIAN PREMIER ILL IN ROME.

M. Kokovtseff Said to Be Suffering From Erysipelas.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 21.—M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Premier, who has been spending a few days here, was taken suddenly ill to-day. He is suffering from erysipelas. His temperature is high. The doctors are quoted as saying that his illness is not serious.

M. Kokovtseff succeeded M. Stolypin as Premier when the latter was assassinated at a gala performance in the Municipal Theatre in St. Petersburg in September, 1911.

DEFENDS WARSHIP BUILDING.

Von Tirpitz Says Naval Holiday Is Impossible.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, said in an interview to-day that while Germany took the most friendly attitude toward the British proposal for a holiday of a year in naval construction it was impossible for this country to accept it. Germany, he said, would prosecute her programme with punctual regularity.

Admiral von Tirpitz repeated much of his past utterances in the Reichstag and insisted that Germany's programme of warship building was not an aggressive one. He was amazed, he said, that it should be regarded as a menace.

DOMINICAN REVOLT ENDS.

Conditions Suggested by U. S. Envoy Are Accepted.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 21.—The rebellion at Puerta Plata was brought to an end to-day through the efforts of James M. Sullivan, the American Minister to this republic.

The rebels agreed to accept the conditions of peace which had been arranged through Mr. Sullivan and hostilities have ceased.

PANIC ON BOMBAY EXCHANGE.

Prominent Broker Fails With Liabilities of $800,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.—There was a panic in the stock market to-day owing to the enormous slump in mill shares which is ascribed to the recent bank failures.

A prominent broker failed for $800,000.

CUBAN CONGRESS TO OPPOSE NEW LOAN

Split Between Menocal and the Liberals Widens After Proclamation.

OBJECT TO EXTRA SESSION

President Eager to Reorganize Army in Order to Prevent Outbreak.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The Liberal Congressmen are very angry at the action of President Menocal in issuing a manifesto to the public in which he censures them for their failure to make a quorum in attendance at the extra session of Congress. They say that President Menocal is presuming to chide them as if they were naughty children. They do not see reason for the expense and trouble of an extra session only a few days before the regular opening of Congress on November 8.

Ex-Vice-President Zayas, the Liberal leader, criticises President Menocal very severely, saying his manifesto is most impatient and very improper, especially that part which threatens to cut down the budget. This, he says, would mean simply that he would throw thousands of Liberals who hold political jobs out of work.

Senor Zayas adds that the Congress will not authorize the loan desired by President Menocal, as the Liberals, who are in a majority in Congress, disapprove of it. The Liberal papers ask especially why President Menocal wants the loan after the repeated statements of the Secretary of the Treasury that the finances are in a flourishing condition and that no loan is needed.

The situation seems to be that a majority of the Administration has arisen at a point of open hostility with the Liberal majority in Congress and that the latter will henceforth resort to obstructive measures until President Menocal is forced to govern without a Congress.

Many Liberals are talking of revolution, saying that such a revolution is inevitable if they are deprived of their share of the patronage.

One reason why President Menocal is so anxious to reorganize the army is that ever since his inauguration he has feared an uprising.

It cannot be denied that a loan is needed at the present time. The measures which the Government has been compelled to introduce, such as stopping the works of the Ports Company and other public enterprises have thrown thousands of men out of work. The wages of common laborers have fallen 40 per cent because of the discharge of so many men from Government works.

The Liberals will issue a counter proclamation to the public to-morrow.

BABY DISFIGURED WITH SKIN TROUBLE

From Top of Head to Chest. Itched So Could Hardly Keep From Scratching. Tied Her Hands. Spread Fast. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

R. F. D. No. 1, Port Norris, N. J. "Our baby's disease came as a pimple. A little water from it spread it and made a sore from the top of her head to the chest. When she turned her head the blood would run from her ear. She was disfigured when it lasted and she was cross and fretful night and day. It itched so I could hardly keep her from scratching her hands. It was about three months and it still spread. I tried ... salves of all kinds and medicine but in vain. I saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisements for some and they did the work good. I could see it heal and new skin made its appearance. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured her in a little over two months." (Signed) Mrs. Viola Hunt, Feb. 7, 1912.

When you buy a fine toilet soap for the advantages Cuticura Soap possesses over the most expensive toilet soap ever sold. In addition to being absolutely pure and freshingly fragrant, it is delicately yet effectively medicated, giving you two soaps in one, a toilet and a skin soap at one price. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

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