

THOUSANDS ATTEND BOOTH RECEPTION

Great Throng at Congregational Church Doors. COMMANDER IS HEARD Introduced to Vast Audience by Commissioner Macfarland.

Speaker Tells of the Wonderful Scope and Success in Many Lands of the Salvation Army—Answers Some Critics of His Organization, Vote of Thanks Is Extended at the Suggestion of Justice Brewer.

"The Salvation Army deals in men and women—wholesale and retail. After a time, when a man wants a wife, he will come to us, and when a woman wants a husband she will come to us, and I have no fear but that we will do as well by her as she often does by herself.

Gen. William Booth, head of one of the greatest religious organizations in the world, made this statement last night, as illustrative of the scope of the work which his vast and intricate working scheme comprehends. He spoke to a crowd that filled every seat in the Congregational Church, permission to enter which was sought for by hundreds of persons not holding tickets, and who made a jam at the doors that required the presence of a corps of policemen to keep order, and which was so packed that a number of women were unable to stand the strain, being taken away ill.

None who heard the address went away without a deep appreciation of the success of the organization, and the secret of that success, although attributed by its head to hard work, has been largely due, according to the expressions of his auditors, to the personality of the truly great man who heads it.

"This movement is but forty-two years old. It is but forty-two years since I gave up everything to help save man," said the general. "Of how much more value is a man than a sheep, has been said, but we would think now it had been changed to 'How much more is a sheep worth than a man?' If you would keep a man from drowning, why not keep a soul from being lost? Granting that you want to help your fellow-man, let me tell you some of the things this organization has done.

Thousands of Stations. "We have 7,500 different stations, in fifty-seven different countries in the world. They are manned by 15,000 higher officers and aided by 50,000 lay officers. We extend help to men, women, and children in twenty-seven different languages. We print newspapers in twenty-five countries, all offering to him who has slipped a helping hand. Every week we feed 200,000 persons, and every night 22,000 persons find places to sleep under our roofs.

"We have 120 rescue stations, by means of which we have rescued from the worst hell this side of the river. We are annually saving 5,000 citizens from this sort of life. We have 120 different departments that take undesirable citizens from places they are not wanted in places where they are wanted—from one land to another.

"Surely, this one feature of the salvation of 6,000 girls a year is something that is well worthy of commendation. But we would do more. We want your help—we need sympathy, people and money. This is not a fad of a passing moment. Often I am asked, as a final extinguisher, 'When the general is dead?' I tell them, and I tell you, that the general is not yet dead, but when the time comes for him to cross the river, the news of his death will be coupled with the fact that the general is still at work. 'The general is dead,' will read the news, 'long live the general.' All this has been provided for, and the Salvation Army will go on and on and on, and continue the work it has been doing, only doing more, and reaching more people and doing it on a grander scale.

"It is the Godless—the churchless, that must be reached. In London, on the poverty-stricken east side, and in other parts of that great city, there are 2,000,000 people who never go to church. On the continent, it is worse. It is these people we must reach.

Obstacles Are Removed. "Obstacles of all kinds have been thrown in the way of the Salvation Army. But to show you what, among other things, we have accomplished, I would call your attention to public opinion—that something that heeps our path with roses one day and with thorns another. But in a measure, we must admit, vox populi, vox Deus—the sentiment of the public, which was so stingily directed against us at one time, is with us now. The world must admit that we have our work to perform, and we perform it as well as we can—in Japan as well as England—in Java as well as Africa. It might be thought that with the Oriental people, the instinct of their old religions would have fastened its hold upon them more deeply than has Christianity on the persons we know; but I have found, in my visits to Japan, that the percentage of churchless people there is as great or greater than with the Christian peoples. Therefore, there is a work there for us to do—the churchless people must be reached.

"Popular opinion once seemed to believe that our ranks were recruited from only the submerged classes—reformed burglars and evil women and evil-doers generally. We are after souls, and when we have saved one, we have a recruit, no matter what his former relation to society might have been. But they are not, by any means, all wrong-doers or all from a low order of society.

"We have been offered by the government of Java the entire charge of their criminal population and of a vast government compound to be erected for the lepers that they may die as well taken care of as possible. We will take charge of that work, for we have the

WEATHER FORECAST

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair to-day; rain to-morrow; light to fresh northerly winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

- Pages. TELEGRAPHIC. 1—New Race Is Found in Alaska. 2—Steamer Accident Affects Market. 2—Von Moltke Loses His Case. 2—Elections in Many States. 4—Ballots Claimed to Be Bogus. 4—News of Maryland and Virginia. 9—Deer Hunter Killed in Woods. 5—Audubons Ask Government Aid.

LOCAL.

- 1—President Tires Out Bodyguards. 1—Great Throng Greets Gen. Booth. 2—Plan to Bring Buyers to City. 2—Dr. Wiley's New Poison Squad. 5—New Jewish Synagogue Dedicated. 7—Goodacre Trial in Progress. 7—Ask More Pay for Under Secretaries. 13—Spanish War Probe Is Completed. 13—Assessors Hit Trolley Companies.

CHILDREN SAVED FROM FIRE.

Panic Follows Small Blaze at a Church Entertainment. New York, Oct. 29.—A fire to-night in the Harlem Baptist Church, at 23 East 123d street, which started in a moving-picture machine, operated by the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Adam Chambers, caused a stampede among about 500 women and children, and caused a panic among parents of the children outside.

TELLS OF GALLOON VOYAGE.

Chandler and German Winner Relate Experiences at Aero Congress. New York, Oct. 29.—Oscar Erlshoff, the German aeronaut, who captured the Gordon Bennett prize in the big balloon race, and Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, winner of the Lahm Cup, gave interesting accounts of their flight before the National Aeronautical Congress, which held its closing session to-day in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America.

Both aerial navigators said they had a lot of difficulty in getting the exact locations of country folks, who instead of answering questions usually tried to ask some. During Capt. Chandler's flight about thirty shots were fired at his balloon, but the gas bag was out of range.

Capt. Chandler said that he and Mr. McCoy made their trip for the Lahm Cup, because they were without experience as compared with their foreign competitors, and thought it a good idea to have a preliminary trip before entering for the big race.

WEST REPORTS ARE ALL RIGHT

Financial Situation There Is Declared to Be Satisfactory.

Check and Certificate Plan Said to Be Working Well in All Sections.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—There is better conditions among Chicago banks, there being fewer people at the teller's windows, giving notice of withdrawals of funds. Depositors seem to be firmly assured of the strength of the local banks. At four of the largest savings banks, which have an aggregate of 20,000 depositors, it was reported that the number of sixty-day notices for withdrawals filed on Monday did not exceed 500. Depositors who give notice of withdrawals now lose interest at the rate of 3 per cent from July 1. Bankers generally feel that Chicago is in a better position to return to a currency basis again within thirty days.

The continued movement of produce for export is growing to proportions that will warrant large importations of gold for some time to come.

The movement of currency from Chicago to the interior has been nearly as large in October thus far as it was last year, when local banks made their high record shipments of more than \$30,000,000.

The decision made by Chicago clearing-house banks on Monday, not to send any more currency to the country until the present crisis is past has developed that country banks have drawn heavily upon Chicago for currency, in anticipation of such a step being taken. Rural institutions are believed, therefore, to be very strongly entrenched, and since banks in the clearing-house association at all money centers have thrown a safeguard around their money supplies, the country banks have been constrained to adopt similar measures, but their position in these matters is entirely individual and local in effect.

If country banks can hold their communities to the custom of paying and receiving in checks, such as is now in vogue in all the cities, trouble probably will be averted. The position of country banks in this respect can well be realized when it is taken into consideration that larger surpluses of money than ever before in history, due to the abnormal prosperity in agricultural districts in the West. But, at the same time, the banks have been eager to make money, and funds available in excess of the 15 per cent reserve requirements have been allowed to remain in the hands of reserve agents of the money centers for investment in commercial paper at the high rates of interest which have prevailed throughout the summer and fall.

Senators by Popular Vote. Trenton, N. J., Oct. 29.—Gov. Stokes signed to-day a dozen bills passed at the closing session of the last legislature. Important among them were the measures providing for the popular choice of United States Senators and for the nomination of candidates for office by direct vote of the people at the primaries.

SOME EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS.

Chief Executive Leads Secret Service Men and Police Detective Live-ly Chase Through Muddy Fields and in the Rain for Two Days—All Soaked and Mud-splattered.

The Secret Service men who form the President's body-guard at the White House, and who accompany him on all his journeys, are pretty well used up by the strenuous exercise of the last two days. Both Secret Service men and a police detective, who usually follow on a bicycle when the President rides a drive, but who sometimes joins the walking squad, plainly show the effects of the pedestrian exercise which they were obliged to take Sunday and Monday. One of them is limping. The President walked long distances each day in the rain.

It became known yesterday that Mr. Roosevelt walked from 15 to 20 miles in the rain on Sunday, which was the forty-ninth anniversary of his birth, and the start was made about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in a cold, pouring rain. The President and the Secret Service guards, who were never more than a hundred yards behind him, walked for nearly four hours, at a pace which was fast, even for Mr. Roosevelt.

The route led into the suburbs, where there are no sidewalks, and where the ground was soaked with rain. Darkness came on an hour and a half before the President returned to the White House, and he, as well as the guards, were mud-splattered and soaked long before the walk was ended.

The President stood the exercise well, and seemed to enjoy it, but the Secret Service men were in no condition to appreciate another walking tour under almost the same conditions Monday evening. The President left the White House at 4:45 o'clock, and probably walked at least ten miles, for he did not reach the house again until nearly the dinner hour, which is 8 o'clock. At it was on Sunday, a cold autumn rain, was falling during a part of the pedestrian trip, and the wind was blowing a half gale at 6 o'clock. The rain stopped a short time afterward.

INVESTIGATION NEAR CLOSE.

Commissioner Fleming Expects to Complete Inquiry to-day.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gov. Hughes' special commissioner, M. C. Fleming, who was appointed to inquire into the administration of the State insurance department, by Otto Kelsey, expects to complete the taking of the testimony to-morrow. He has no more witnesses to call, but Superintendent Kelsey may desire to add to his testimony heretofore given.

David H. Keefe, the assistant actuary in the State insurance department, testified to-day that his son, George C., is employed by the Mutual Life, another son, Harry, employed by the Equitable, and another son, Percy, employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, while he has a brother employed by the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, as agent.

Mr. Fleming inquired if Supt. Kelsey had asked if Mr. Keefe had relatives employed by insurance companies, and Mr. Keefe replied: "Not of me."

It developed that the reserves credited to policies of one of the smaller insurance companies on the books of the insurance company did not correspond with the records of the State insurance department. Mr. Keefe did not attempt to explain this, and Mr. Fleming referred to it, as an evidence at least of carelessness in the actuary's department.

Fairbanks' Chauffeur Fined. Chicago, Oct. 29.—W. D. Custer, chauffeur for W. C. Fairbanks, son of Vice President Fairbanks, was arraigned to-day before Judge Pette on a charge of exceeding the speed ordinance, and was fined \$10 and costs. He paid the fine.

EMPTY GUN; DEAD MAN.

Now Friends Are Mourning for Joseph Blanchard. Utica, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A tragedy which cost Joseph Blanchard his life is reported to-day from Natural Bridge, a settlement located near Carthage. It was another case of "didn't know it was loaded."

Blanchard, with a party of friends, was examining an old shotgun, with a view to cleaning it, and, after removing the butt of the piece, were bending their energies toward snobbing out the barrel. Being unable to force a rod through the barrel, they had it placed in a stove and then applied kerosene.

Blanchard's companions, one after the other, then endeavored to blow a passage through the plugged-up weapon, and failed, and Blanchard, putting the piece in his mouth, endeavored to accomplish what his friends had been unable to do. Instantly a shell in the weapon exploded, nearly tearing Blanchard's head off and causing instant death.

Draw Interest on Your Bank balances. Banking dept. of Union Trust Co., 144 P st., invites banking business of every character; pays interest on all accounts. Deposits subject to check at will.

DISCOVERS NEW RACE

Explorer Finds a Strange People in Alaska.

FIRST VIEW OF WHITE MAN Unlike the Eskimo Inhabitants of the Hitherto Unexplored Kosokwim River Region Visited by Dr. Gordon Are Intelligent—Have No Laws, but Crime Is Unknown.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Dr. George B. Gordon, curator of the University of Pennsylvania's archaeological department, returned to-day from Alaska with news of a new race which he had discovered on the hitherto unexplored Kosokwim River.

Dr. Gordon had heard of the race in 1905, and spent two months reaching them. They now number only about 400 and are totally unlike either Eskimo or Athabaskans. They show strong traces of Asiatic ancestry. They had never seen a white man before, and crime is unknown among them. They have no laws, being governed by priests, who are patriarchs. They are intelligent, and their religion is nature worship of a high order. Instead of dressing in skins, they use the breasts of sea lions and a species of wild duck.

Dr. Gordon sailed 1,500 miles down the river to Bering Sea in a sloop, tried to get to Nome, was caught in equinoctial gales, was forced to throw food over to save his specimens, and landed three weeks after at Nome, nearly dead of hunger and exposure.

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DENIES APPOINTMENT HERE.

Senior Casanus Won't Return as Mexican Ambassador. Mexico City, Mexico, Oct. 29.—Juan D. Casanus, former Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, denies the report that he is to be returned to that post upon the resignation of Enrique Creel, who will retire about January 1 to assume the governorship of the State of Chihuahua. He says that all of his time is required in directing the affairs of the Banco Central Mexicano, of which he is the president.

It is reported unofficially here that Gov. Miguel Alzamora, of the State of Jalisco, is to be promoted to the Ambassadorship at Washington.

FORCED TO CANNIBALISM.

Hunger Drives Esquimaux to Eat Flesh of Human Beings. St. John's, N. F., Oct. 29.—An Anglican missionary to the Ungava Bay Esquimaux, Rev. Mr. Stewart, reports that owing to the severe cold and the scarcity of game many natives in remote regions have perished from starvation and exhaustion, and the rest have been forced to cannibalism.

Recently the crew of a Newfoundland vessel saw on the shore of Ungava Bay thirty skeletons, supposed to be the remains of the famine victims. Ungava Bay is about 1,600 miles northwest of St. John's, N. F.

NO DECISION UNDER RULES.

But the McCarran-Woodruff Debate Is a Success Just the Same. New York, Oct. 29.—There were so many Brooklynites present to hear Senator Pat McCarran slam Timothy Woodruff, and Mr. Woodruff slam Pat McCarran back again that there was almost a riot when it was discovered, soon after 7 o'clock to-night, that Prospect Hall would not hold three times its capacity.

The efforts made to get into the hall created so much commotion that Inspector Flood had to get 100 policemen to help out those first on the job. To their help was added a small squad of mounted men, and between them they cleared Prospect avenue for a block either way from the doors of the hall.

Five thousand people heard the talk and fully twice that number were turned away. It was all about whether President Roosevelt did it or not—referring, of course, to the financial upsurge of last week. Senator McCarran had said in a published interview that the President did it. Mr. Woodruff had said in another interview that he did not. Whereupon the Senator was challenged, and the Republican State chairman accepted.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey referred the affair, but, of course, under the boxing law of this State there could be no decision.

To prevent any organized interruption by the speakers' partisans, no tickets for reserved seats had been given out alternatively. That is, rows one, three, five, and so on through the odd numbers, and two, four, six, and so on through the even numbers. When the trouble was over, rows one, three, five, seven, and nine said McCarran had won, while rows two, four, six, and eight were unanimously of the opinion that the State chairman had put it all over the Senator.

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Taft's Candidacy FAILS TO ENTHUSE

Other Booms Growing at the Ohioan's Expense. CORTELYOU AND CANNON Both Now to the Fore, with Knox Also Again in View.

President Roosevelt in Private Conversation Reiterates His Determination Not to Be a Candidate—Sees No Present Necessity for Further Announcement—Bryan's Running Strength More Highly Appraised.

Tried and found wanting. Such a verdict against the Taft Presidential boom seems imminent. Its best friends are disappointed in it. It has gathered no momentum. Now it is beginning to show signs of collapse—complete collapse—with prospect of early consent to the political scrap pile, unless something be done speedily to put new life into it.

Other booms are profiting at its expense. One in particular, the Uncle Joe Cannon boom, is showing decided symptoms of life and strength, while the Cortelyou boom, a cautious, shrinking creature, is disclosing a proportion denied it until recent troublous days. The Knox boom, he it also known, is one more virile enough to catch its breath, while even the ill-lucked Fairbanks boom, with its cocktail handicap, is perking up a bit, preparatory for a second start. And all on account of the unpromising condition of the Taft boom.

Obstacles to His Candidacy. The failure of William Howard Taft to loom up prominently and formidably as a candidate for President is ascribed by politicians to three weighty causes, viz: First—Reversment of Roosevelt's effort to name his successor.

Second—The fact that in Ohio which would endorse the electoral vote of the State.

Third—The opposition of organized labor which his nomination would surely encounter.

The sentiment favorable to Taft, shown by administration Republicans in several States, has been of a perfunctory character, that failed to help his candidacy. Declarations for him have been conditioned upon the President adhering to his announced determination not to run for re-election, but even as a second choice there has been little enthusiasm in the Taft support. Instead of profiting by the President's indorsement, Taft unquestionably has suffered by it. Anti-third-term sentiment is no stronger than the sentiment against a President seeking to name his successor. Apart from this, the attitude of the administration toward his candidacy has apparently tended to give the country a lower estimate of Taft as an available political quantity than he would otherwise have. It has been urged that his early retirement from the Cabinet would benefit him materially in his aspirations, and there is reason to believe that he may adopt this course soon after the conclusion of his work at Manila.

Cortelyou Is Growing. Within the last of them, George Bruce Cortelyou for President than ever before. His prompt action when the financial crisis arose in New York, and which won the praise of President Roosevelt, directed attention to him anew. A cool, level-headed man, who has been a potent factor in three administrations, he is recognized as possessing, in a high degree, the qualities of a President. Temperamentally, he is almost the opposite of Mr. Roosevelt, and this is a point of advantage to him in the estimation of the business world, which would welcome a more tranquil administration. Nevertheless, Mr. Cortelyou is not by any means classed as a reactionary.

With the Taft movement all but an admitted failure, administration people are beginning to turn their attention in other directions. Senator Knox is by no means persona non grata. The President believes in him and appraises him as one of the really great men of the nation. With Knox as his successor he would have no misgivings as to the ensuing administration being courageous and honest in the enforcement of the law and in the carrying forward of the Roosevelt policies in their broad sense. But there is some doubt as to Knox's vote-getting ability. The same doubt is felt regarding Cortelyou, although the administration has given no evidence of an intention to take up the Cortelyou candidacy.

Cannon Is Formidable. There is a strong probability that the President and his friends will in a short time find Hon. Joseph G. Cannon the biggest Presidential factor to cope with. He not only has a large following in the West, but the East looks with decided friendliness upon his aspirations. Here in Washington a number of influential men are quietly advocating the nomination of Cannon and Hughes as the strongest possible ticket the Republicans could nominate.

The President, in conversation with friends, still indicates his purpose not to again be a candidate under any conceivable circumstances. He does not accept with entire seriousness all that visiting politicians tell him as to the demands of the people that he serve four years more. He does not feel called upon to make any further statement of his position, especially in the absence of any action by district or State in instructing delegates for him.

It is generally accepted as a foregone conclusion that William Jennings Bryan will be nominated by the Democrats. Many Republicans do not hesitate to say that, in their opinion, he will be much stronger than in 1896 or 1899, and that the Republicans will have to put forward their strongest leader in order to beat him. That strongest leader, in the opinion of nine out of every ten men, is Theodore Roosevelt.

Baltimore and Ohio Excursion, 81.66—Harper's Ferry, Halltown, Charles-town, Summit Point and Winchester, and return, Sunday, November 2. Special train leaves New Union Station 8:20 a. m.

A la Carte Lunch Served Daily At Eckstein's from 12 to 2 1/2 N. Y. ave.

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