

## GOMPERS IS SILENT

Won't Answer Questions in Contempt Hearing.

## TAKES ATTORNEY'S ADVICE

Editorials in Federationist Are Involved.

## FREE EDITORIAL OPINION

Labor Leader Sticks Up for What He Believes to Be His Rights.

The taking of testimony in the contempt proceedings against Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, officers of the Federation of Labor, came suddenly to a temporary close at 12:30 o'clock today. At that time Mr. Davenport sought to question Mr. Gompers concerning editorials printed in the current September number of the Federationist, and on the advice of his counsel, Mr. Gompers refused to answer because the utterances had been made since the filing of the contempt petition.

A number of questions bearing upon this issue were put to the witness and it was agreed that they should be certified to Justice Gould to determine whether they were relevant. It is probable that they will be presented to the court Monday, but Attorney Ralston, acting for Mr. Gompers, refused to accept informal notice of a motion for the certification, limitation and defining of the scope of the inquiry.

This Mr. Ralston refused to do, because he said his thirty days for the taking of testimony might be consumed in the argument of the instructions for limitation.

## Objects to Davenport's Methods.

Mr. Ralston took occasion to state that he did not so much object to Mr. Gompers replying to the question regarding the September Federationist as he did to Mr. Davenport's effort to pile up unnecessary testimony.

When President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today resumed the witness stand in the hearing in contempt with the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison of the federation, Mr. Davenport, for the Bucks Stove Company, continued his questions.

The first of these related to the effect of the editorial printed in the Federationist for January, 1908, but the witness contended in reply to the interrogatories that the article could not have had the effect of inciting its readers to violate the Judge's injunction decree.

## Wanted Money.

"The editorial was reprinted and sent out with a circular appealing for voluntary contributions so that we might have money to defend the Bucks' company suit," he said. "The circular was only an argument on the principles involved in the controversy, and instead of entering into those arguments in the circular, the editorial was reprinted so as to give the men of labor an opportunity to understand the question."

He insisted that the injunction could not be interpreted to interfere with his right of free editorial expression.

Mr. Davenport sought to show that there had been a conspiracy against the Bucks Stove and Range Company and to make it appear that the Gompers editorials had had influence in producing this state of affairs, but he did not succeed in eliciting much from Mr. Gompers in support of this effort, and he finally did not keep himself informed as to what the labor press generally was saying or doing.

## TRIED TO BURN HOUSES.

### Two Philadelphia Italian Families Saved From Incendiar.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—An extraordinary effort to burn two dwellings occupied by Italian families in Annin street, in the southern section of the city, was made early today. Had it not been for the timely discovery of the fire the result might have been serious.

One of the houses was occupied by Nicholas Bottari, his wife, four children and a sister. James McCrella lives in the other house with his wife and three children. The flames were discovered by one of the women and she gave the alarm in time for all to get to the street without serious injury.

An investigation showed the front doors of the houses and the fences in the rear had been soaked with oil. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the criminal act, but the police are making rigid inquiry.

## HOSPITAL PATIENTS POISONED.

### Nurse Confesses She Used Receptacle That Had Held Poison.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., September 18.—A nurse in the County Hospital last night confessed to District Attorney Kirkby that she had accidentally furnished a number of patients with drinking water containing a quantity of poison. Six were taken to the hospital and one died and the others are in serious condition, some being unconscious.

The wholesale poisoning was followed by rumors that it had been brought about deliberately as the result of a plot. The sheriff and the district attorney immediately began an investigation at the hospital and finally learned from one of the nurses that she had used for drinking water a receptacle that had contained poison.

## BEGINS NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR

### Material Increase in Registration for Princeton Theological Seminary.

PRINCETON, N. J., September 18.—The Princeton Theological Seminary began its ninety-seventh year today with exercises in Miller Chapel. Rev. James Oscar Boyd, Ph.D., of the seminary faculty delivered the opening address. A material increase in the registration was reported.

Announcement was made of the annual autumn conference on subjects of practical religious interest for October 5 and 6 at Princeton.

Among those who will speak are the Rev. John D. Adams, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church of New York; Rev. Dr. Elmon Harris, president of the Toronto Bible Training School, Toronto, Ont.; Delavan Pearson, associate editor of the Missionary Review of the World, New York city, and the Rev. W. W. Lott, pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

A general invitation has been extended to all clergymen and interested laymen.

## RETURNS TO NEW YORK

Bryan Will Speak in Carnegie Hall Tonight.

## CAMPAIGN IS WARMING UP

Democratic Managers Pleased With Controversy Over Steel Trust.

## REPLY TO SHELDON ISSUED

Democratic Nominee Will Endeavor to Lead His Opponents Frequently Into Debate.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Certainly there is no one who can now deny that the national campaign is warming up sufficiently to please the most aggressive partisan that ever stepped in shoe leather. The charges and denials that are flying back and forth between candidates and leaders would seem to furnish the best evidence in the world that for the next month and a half relays of political stokers will keep the fires hot under the party boilers.

The democratic managers view this latest "you did" and "I didn't" controversy with reference to the matrimonial bonds alleged to exist between the republican party and the United States Steel Corporation with unbridled delight.

Mr. Bryan read, during the trip from Wilmington to New York, the statement of Treasurer Sheldon of the republican national committee, published this morning. In that statement Mr. Sheldon, who was responding to charges made by Mr. Bryan in his speech at Harrington, Del., yesterday, asked if a member of the executive committee or an official of the United States Steel Corporation did not have the same right as any other republican to contribute to the campaign fund of the party.

This morning Mr. Bryan, coming over on the ferry from Jersey City, called the newspaper men around him and dictated a short statement amplifying the charges made by him at Harrington, and saying that Sheldon's reply constituted a practical admission of the truth of those charges. He says it is well known that among other things, goes a long way toward demonstrating the truth of his assertion concerning the heart-to-heart relation between the steel trust and the republican party.

After his arrival at the Hoffman House this morning such a lot of pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Bryan and so much was said in regard to the fact that the flock of newspaper men who had gathered there to await his arrival that he succumbed to their entreaties and dictated a long formal statement. "While interesting as an academic discussion of various well-defined issues it is not particularly colorful."

From now Mr. Bryan intends to take every possible opportunity of leading his opponent and his opponent's party into debate on just such questions as this one concerning the relations of the steel trust and the republican party.

He would be tickled to death, too, to discover that the republican party was a grass widow and had a divorced husband and that the steel trust was a young man, walking around the land somewhere.

Of course, it is easy to understand why the democrats invest this alleged relationship of the steel trust and the republican party as a matter of such importance.

They are making the claim that this relationship, together with the fact that the steel trust is a heavy contributor to the republican party—achieving in spirit and effect, if not in manner, the proposition of an old-time trust to buy a trust, and in effect, make it impossible for the republican party to publish the names of contributors to its 1908 fund.

The names of democratic contributors will be published October 15. From that time on every democratic spellbinder will open his throat and utter a loud harsh cry of triumph.

"See ours," they'll say. "Where's yours? You haven't published it. You just haven't."

At least it is the play. Having what the democratic managers consider an exceptionally strong issue in the proposition for the guarantee by the government of bank deposits, it only needs another such, they think, to bring them close indeed to the goal success. They insist that the names of most officials are a matter of such importance that they will give them something more. So, the democratic managers point to the republican party at present is between the devil and the salty old ocean.

How Democrats Regard Outlook.

I chatted for a little while this morning with a democrat who does not let his partisanship blind him to the possibilities of the future.

"In my honest opinion," said he, "the republican party is on the run, and if tomorrow were election day we, under the leadership of the democrats, would win in a walk. But"—and he paused for a moment as if to shake his head—"but the republican party has such a wonderful power of recuperation that there is no telling what will happen between now and November. Our only hope, now that we have the republican party on the run, is to keep on chasing. We must keep going for a minute, for if we do the republican party will turn around and step on us."

Harmony has been the word in the past few days. It is being considered, moreover, for advice from California the other day, from some folks out there who, the democratic managers think, should know what they are talking about, have it for a minute, for if we do the republican party will turn around and step on us."

Harmony has been the word in the past few days. It is being considered, moreover, for advice from California the other day, from some folks out there who, the democratic managers think, should know what they are talking about, have it for a minute, for if we do the republican party will turn around and step on us."

Harmony has been the word in the past few days. It is being considered, moreover, for advice from California the other day, from some folks out there who, the democratic managers think, should know what they are talking about, have it for a minute, for if we do the republican party will turn around and step on us."

Harmony has been the word in the past few days. It is being considered, moreover, for advice from California the other day, from some folks out there who, the democratic managers think, should know what they are talking about, have it for a minute, for if we do the republican party will turn around and step on us."

Harmony has been the word in the past few days. It is being considered, moreover, for advice from California the other day, from some folks out there who, the democratic managers think, should know what they are talking about, have it for a minute, for if we do the republican party will turn around and step on us."

Harmony has been the word in the past few days. It is being considered, moreover, for advice from California the other day, from some folks out there who, the democratic managers think, should know what they are talking about, have it for a minute, for if we do the republican party will turn around and step on us."



## SHIP LIMPS INTO PORT

Colon Has a Close Call With Terrific Hurricane.

LEFT NEW YORK SEPT. 10

Swept by Wind Blowing 100 Miles an Hour.

ALL PASSENGERS BELOW

Three Seamen Lost Their Lives in Hold by Gas in Effort to Protect Water Tank.

COLON, September 18.—The steamship Colon, half-masted and showing other evidences of distress, came limping into port early this morning. She had been badly battered by the hurricane encountered Sunday. Three members of her crew lost their lives while engaged in the hold in repairing a water tank.

The Colon belongs to the Panama Railroad Company. She left New York September 10 and was due to arrive here yesterday. She encountered the hurricane at a point forty miles north of Watling Island. The wind blew 100 miles an hour and tremendous seas were soon sweeping over the vessel. The staterooms and the dining saloon were flooded; one of her smokestacks was carried away, three boats were washed overboard, and the wireless telegraph apparatus was dismantled.

Orders were given that no passengers be allowed on deck and the travelers had to spend Sunday and Sunday night in the dining saloon. The water got to the mail bags and the registered and ordinary mail was badly damaged. Sunday night passed with the ship laboring through the sea and the passengers huddled below in a state of panic.

Three Went to Their Deaths.

Early Monday morning it was discovered that salt water was making its way into the forward fresh water tank. Fearing that the fresh water would give out the second assistant engineer, William Lilley, and the ship's carpenter, J. Olsen, were sent down into the hold Monday afternoon to change the tank connections. The two men were below for an hour without giving any signs of returning. Anxious for their safety, R. Barthl, a water tender, and A. Sands, a junior engineer, volunteered to go below and learn what had happened.

Barthl was the first to enter the hold, with Sands a few feet behind him. Barthl had walked but a few paces when he was seen to drop. Sands staggered and fell, but managed to make his way back to the hatch ladder, whence he was assisted to the deck by the chief engineer. He was partially unconscious and in a condition of prostration.

It was then seen that the hold was filled with deadly gas and all hope for the three men had to be given up.

Deadly Gases Unexplained.

When the storm abated efforts were made to reach the missing men. The hatches were removed and the foul air was pumped out of the hold until it was possible to go below. The bodies of Lilley, Olsen and Barthl were then found. Just

## TOUCHED LIVE WIRE AND LIVES

Chicago Girl Receives 2,300 Volts of Electricity.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Mollie Frank, twelve years old, of Emerald Avenue, is alive and well after receiving into her body 2,300 volts of electricity, 500 volts more than is applied to condemned prisoners in penal institutions in New York and Ohio. Several companions dared her to climb an electric light pole and touch a wire. She made the ascent, touched the live wire and fell unconscious to the ground. The girl was later revived and she will recover, the doctors say.

A physician who attended the child said that the recovery of the girl added another instance to be used by the medical men who charge that persons who suffer the death penalty by means of electricity are not killed by the electric shock, but in the case of the girl who performs the official autopsy or by dissolution in the grave.

## HISTORIC HOME BURNED.

"The Shelter," in St. Louis Suburb, Destroyed With Heirlooms.

ST. LOUIS, September 18.—The Shelter, a historic residence dating from 1836 and located near Normandy, a fashionable suburb, twelve miles west of St. Louis, was burned early this morning. William H. Lee, president of the Merchants-Farmers National Bank of St. Louis, and his family fled from the burning structure in their night clothes.

Mr. Lee estimates his loss at about \$12,000, exclusive of the many heirlooms which the house contained.

The Shelter was given by the state to Charles Lucas, in compensation for his services in the New Madrid earthquake of 1816. Among the many friends whom Lucas entertained there was Thomas H. Benton. Later they quarreled, and Benton killed Lucas in a duel on Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis.

## Merchants make money

by spending money in The Sunday Star.

In circulation and results to advertisers it proves itself to be Best.

## SHIP LIMPS INTO PORT

Colon Has a Close Call With Terrific Hurricane.

LEFT NEW YORK SEPT. 10

Swept by Wind Blowing 100 Miles an Hour.

ALL PASSENGERS BELOW

Three Seamen Lost Their Lives in Hold by Gas in Effort to Protect Water Tank.

COLON, September 18.—The steamship Colon, half-masted and showing other evidences of distress, came limping into port early this morning. She had been badly battered by the hurricane encountered Sunday. Three members of her crew lost their lives while engaged in the hold in repairing a water tank.

The Colon belongs to the Panama Railroad Company. She left New York September 10 and was due to arrive here yesterday. She encountered the hurricane at a point forty miles north of Watling Island. The wind blew 100 miles an hour and tremendous seas were soon sweeping over the vessel. The staterooms and the dining saloon were flooded; one of her smokestacks was carried away, three boats were washed overboard, and the wireless telegraph apparatus was dismantled.

Orders were given that no passengers be allowed on deck and the travelers had to spend Sunday and Sunday night in the dining saloon. The water got to the mail bags and the registered and ordinary mail was badly damaged. Sunday night passed with the ship laboring through the sea and the passengers huddled below in a state of panic.

Three Went to Their Deaths.

Early Monday morning it was discovered that salt water was making its way into the forward fresh water tank. Fearing that the fresh water would give out the second assistant engineer, William Lilley, and the ship's carpenter, J. Olsen, were sent down into the hold Monday afternoon to change the tank connections. The two men were below for an hour without giving any signs of returning. Anxious for their safety, R. Barthl, a water tender, and A. Sands, a junior engineer, volunteered to go below and learn what had happened.

Barthl was the first to enter the hold, with Sands a few feet behind him. Barthl had walked but a few paces when he was seen to drop. Sands staggered and fell, but managed to make his way back to the hatch ladder, whence he was assisted to the deck by the chief engineer. He was partially unconscious and in a condition of prostration.

It was then seen that the hold was filled with deadly gas and all hope for the three men had to be given up.

Deadly Gases Unexplained.

When the storm abated efforts were made to reach the missing men. The hatches were removed and the foul air was pumped out of the hold until it was possible to go below. The bodies of Lilley, Olsen and Barthl were then found. Just

## TOUCHED LIVE WIRE AND LIVES

Chicago Girl Receives 2,300 Volts of Electricity.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Mollie Frank, twelve years old, of Emerald Avenue, is alive and well after receiving into her body 2,300 volts of electricity, 500 volts more than is applied to condemned prisoners in penal institutions in New York and Ohio. Several companions dared her to climb an electric light pole and touch a wire. She made the ascent, touched the live wire and fell unconscious to the ground. The girl was later revived and she will recover, the doctors say.

A physician who attended the child said that the recovery of the girl added another instance to be used by the medical men who charge that persons who suffer the death penalty by means of electricity are not killed by the electric shock, but in the case of the girl who performs the official autopsy or by dissolution in the grave.

## HISTORIC HOME BURNED.

"The Shelter," in St. Louis Suburb, Destroyed With Heirlooms.

ST. LOUIS, September 18.—The Shelter, a historic residence dating from 1836 and located near Normandy, a fashionable suburb, twelve miles west of St. Louis, was burned early this morning. William H. Lee, president of the Merchants-Farmers National Bank of St. Louis, and his family fled from the burning structure in their night clothes.

Mr. Lee estimates his loss at about \$12,000, exclusive of the many heirlooms which the house contained.

The Shelter was given by the state to Charles Lucas, in compensation for his services in the New Madrid earthquake of 1816. Among the many friends whom Lucas entertained there was Thomas H. Benton. Later they quarreled, and Benton killed Lucas in a duel on Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis.

## Merchants make money

by spending money in The Sunday Star.

In circulation and results to advertisers it proves itself to be Best.

## WRIGHT WILL LIVE; SELFRIDGE IS DEAD

Flying Machine Experiments Are Not to Be Abandoned.

## GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND TIME

Wilbur Wright Tempted to Abandon Aerial Work

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

Wilbur Wright Tempted to Abandon Aerial Work

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On—Principle All Right, But Faulty Construction to Blame.

By Accident to Brother, But Rallies and Will Go On