

DESTROYER EXPLOSION
KILLS 3 AND INJURES 7

Steam Chest on Walke Blows
Up at Start of Speed
Trial.

LIEUT. D. P. MORRISON DEAD

Machinist Mates Rumpf and
Wilder Die on Solace—Lieut.
Montgomery Hurt.

Newport, Oct. 1.—The most serious accident that has occurred aboard any of the naval ships here in a long while happened this morning on the destroyer Walke when the blowing out of the steam chest on the port turbine resulted in the death of Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, engineer officer of the boat, the injuring of Machinist Mate J. W. Rumpf and Machinist Mate H. L. Wilder, so that they died after being taken to the hospital ship Solace, and injuries to seven other men, including Lieut. R. L. Montgomery, one of the umpires aboard the Walke, the list of dead and injured follows:

DEAD.
LIEUT. DONALD P. MORRISON, engineer officer of the Walke.
J. W. RUMPF, machinist mate, first class.
H. L. WILDER, machinist mate, first class.

INJURED.

CONWAY, E. B., chief gunner's mate of the destroyer Patterson.
DELANEY, J., fireman, first class.
HARGROVE, O. L., fireman, second class.
KELLY, D. F., fireman, first class.
KRAUS, W. C., fireman, first class.
MONTGOMERY, Lieut. R. L., of the destroyer Fanning.

Machinist Mates Rumpf and Wilder died on the hospital ship Solace late in the afternoon. Chief Gunner's Mate Crawford and First Class Fireman D. E. Kelly are in a serious condition to-night.

From what is known it is believed Lieut. Morrison was struck by the full force of steam as it burst from the steam chest when it exploded. He was found at the forward end of the engine room, near the bulkhead pump. The body is held aboard the Solace awaiting directions as to its disposal. Lieut. Morrison died within half an hour after the explosion.

The accident occurred just as the Walke was about to start on a full speed steaming trial. The boat, accompanied by a number of the other destroyers, left Narragansett Bay this morning to make the test. All had full speed on when off the lightship at Brenton's Reef the signal was given for the test to start. At the time there was a stiff wind blowing and a very rough sea was running.

Just as the signal was given there was a loud report from the engine room of the Walke, followed by a cloud of escaping steam and the groans and cries of the men who had been caught in the room.

Lieut. Charles E. Train, commanding officer of the destroyer, was quick to respond with the other members of the crew. As soon as it was possible they rushed into the engine room and brought out the men, all of whom had been scalded, some more seriously than the others.

A signal from the Walke brought the destroyer Perkins as close as it was possible to get in the rough sea. It was at first wished to transfer the injured to the Perkins, so that time could be saved in rushing them into port, but the sea prevented this and a hospital steward was put aboard the Walke from the Perkins.

In the meantime a wireless message from Lieut. Train to Capt. Edward B. Eberle, commanding officer of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla, notified him of the accident, and the Walke was ordered to proceed at once to the hospital ship Solace, which is here with the battleship fleet. Capt. Eberle reported to Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander in chief of the fleet, and he ordered all medical officers from the ships to report at once to the Solace. These, together with the doctors regularly attached to the ship, made up a large medical staff to tend the injured men as they were taken aboard.

Aside from the wrecking of the turbine the extent of the damage to the Walke has not been ascertained. The damage and the probable cause of the accident are now being investigated by a board of inquiry appointed by Admiral Osterhaus, with Commander John K. Robinson, commander of the Dixie, at its head.

Admiral Osterhaus made a personal visit to the Walke soon after the boat returned to the bay and he also visited the injured men aboard the Solace. Capt. Eberle also made a personal investigation and he took charge of the situation when the Walke returned.

The accident will not prevent the Walke from participating in the naval review at New York. This afternoon the boat moved from alongside of the Solace to a mooring off the naval training station. She will be able to proceed under slow speed to New York. After the review the boat will be sent to the navy yard at Brooklyn for repairs.

MORRISON A BRAVE OFFICER

Commanded for Rescuing a Week Ago a Man of the Walke's Crew.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A letter of commendation was addressed to-day by the acting Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Morrison relative to his courageous action in jumping overboard from the Walke on the night of September 22 last and rescuing from drowning an enlisted man of the navy. His conduct on that occasion was highly commended by his immediate commanding officer, the commander of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla, and the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet.

Though on the Walke but a short time Lieut. Morrison had become popular among the men. The rescue for which he was commended was that of a member of the crew who had fallen overboard while trying to board the Walke late at night. Lieut. Morrison was in his berth when he heard the splash of the man, and jumping up he went to the man's aid, and saving the man struggling in the water by pulling him over after him and was able to save him.

Lieut. Morrison was born in Piedmont, Mo., on February 11, 1887. He entered the naval service as a midshipman on August 25, 1907, after his course at the Naval Academy.

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INAUGURATION IN PANAMA.

President Porras Strongly Opposed to Re-election of Chief Executive.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PANAMA, Oct. 1.—Dr. Belisario Porras, former Minister at Washington, was inaugurated President of Panama this afternoon. He took the oath of office read by the President of the Assembly at the National Theatre. This building was crowded with diplomats, members of the Assembly and officials of the Canal Zone.

In his inaugural address President Porras reviewed the necessities of the country. He recommended the enactment of legislation prohibiting the re-election of the President. He urged the construction of the railroad from Panama to David as a means of developing the country.

President Porras referred to the benefits which the country would derive from the construction and opening of the Panama Canal. The interests of Panama in this work, he said, were second only to those of the United States. The President stated that he enters upon his duties free of malice toward his late adversaries in the late electoral campaign and that he will not permit political prejudice to actuate the acts of his administration.

There was large procession after the inauguration ceremonies in which all the organizations of the Canal Zone participated. The Costa Rican Government sent a band especially for the occasion. The inauguration was the most brilliant in the history of Panama. The inaugural ball will be held on Saturday night.

F. T. MARTIN ON WEALTH.

Tells Scottish Debating Society Why He Wrote His Book.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
INVERNESS, Oct. 1.—Frederick Townsend Martin of New York lectured before a large meeting of the Fort Augustus Debating Society to-night on "The Idle Rich and American Manners."

Mr. Martin said the reason why he wrote "Passing of the Idle Rich" was to pull the bandage off the eyes of those who had wealth and open their eyes to the responsibility which accompanied this wealth as well as to call attention to the danger which was concentrated in the hands of a few who misused it. This, he said, led to the decline of nations.

Speaking of the manners of the American people Mr. Martin said America was a country of liberty, which governed the conduct of the individual by law less than any country in the world. Manners, he declared, were stronger than laws, and it had been well said that upon good manners in a great measure the law depends. Good manners, continued Mr. Martin, are made up of petty sacrifices. They are neither more nor less than good behavior, which is the reflex of good character. It is hard to believe in the goodness of those who have disagreeable manners.

In conclusion Mr. Martin maintained the America was a country of simplicity.
ISMAI RUMOR HEARD AGAIN.
Report That He Will Resign From Steamship Company Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The report that J. Bruce Ismay is to resign as president of the International Mercantile Marine Company has dropped up again. A London shipping man said to-day that arrangements are in progress for the withdrawal of Mr. Ismay and the transfer of the ships belonging to the International Mercantile Marine to the American register. P. A. S. Franklin is spoken of as the probable successor to Mr. Ismay, who, it is said, has received the offer of the chairmanship of an English railway.

The International Mercantile Marine has three ships of the size of the Olympic building or planned and also is considering the construction of a fleet for the Panama Canal service.
Mr. Franklin said yesterday that the story from London was only a rumor and that no confirmation of it had been received at the offices of the International Mercantile Marine here.

So far as transferring the ships of the International Mercantile Marine to American register is concerned, Mr. Franklin said he could see no advantage to be gained from such a move, which would mean added expense and would bring with it no additional compensation.
STRIKE DAMAGE INCREASING.
Perishable Goods in Barcelona Railway Station Decaying.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The damage occasioned in Barcelona by the railway strike is increasing. The perishable goods are rotting in the railway stations and it is impossible to obtain any other merchandise which is sent by the ordinary trains. The Barcelona newspapers are running short for paper.
Valencia reports a strike on all the local lines. The reports from Seville and Bogotone with various branches, as the regular passenger and freight trains are only slightly disorganized.

GERMAN LOAN MAY FAIL.

Banks Refuse to Handle Project for Chinese Government.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 1.—A news agency despatch from Berlin says the loan which the Westend company of Hamburg is trying to negotiate for the Chinese Government probably will be a failure. The present hope is to raise the loan up to the present have been fruitless, as the more important of these houses are allied with the six Power group and the others do not wish to thwart the movement of that syndicate.

BALKAN STATES SEND
ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY

Continued from First Page.

that the mobilization of the Turkish army and the general unrest may result in Turkey attacking her neighbors across the line, with an idea of getting out of her own difficulties.
At Belgrade the whole city is moved with one desire, and that is to send the troops against the Turk. The Defense League is inviting volunteers to enroll. The army is clamoring for war. The newspapers are printing extra editions with little news but plenty of rumors. They have 118 horses and five aeroplanes consigned to the Turkish Government which they are holding up at the Serbian capital.

Latest advices from Belgrade state that the mobilization of the army is proceeding rapidly. Numerous volunteer bands are being formed. Sixty retired officers of high rank have been reinstated in the service.
The scapegrace Prince George has arrived in Belgrade and he received an enthusiastic ovation from the students. It is assumed that he will get an important part in the event of war.
The schools, colleges and universities will close on Friday and be turned into hospitals.

At Sofia the Cabinet sat for many hours at a conference with the King. The Government announces that marriage law has been declared in the Philippopolis and Bourgas districts. It stated that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will be the chief of the united armies of the allied States when they take the field.
The general expectation at Sofia is that Bulgaria will send an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the autonomy of Macedonia and the viceroy of Adrianople. All freight traffic in Bulgaria has been stopped and the passenger service is curtailed. Telegrams from Sofia are rigidly censored. The banks are closed.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Express has sent a despatch, which, if true, gives a dramatic touch to the war between Italy and Turkey. It is an important reflex of the influence of the Balkan states. It says that 57,000 Italian troops have landed at Scutari in Asia Minor, not far from the Iale of Samsos.
VIENNA, Oct. 1.—King George of Greece, who is here on his way home, is quoted as saying: "I hope and believe war will be averted notwithstanding the military preparations."
King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-morrow.

Count von Berchtold and the other members of the Cabinet were questioned frequently by the members of the delegation to-day in regard to the likelihood of war and what would be Austria's attitude. Count von Berchtold made it clear that Austria did not intend to mobilize her army as yet, as diplomacy is still busy, but that the logic of the situation demanded the strengthening of the Austrian forces on the Serbian frontier. Meanwhile, he said, Austria is awaiting developments.
It is rumored here that Greece will proclaim the annexation of Crete.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The attitude of the Italian Government is regarded here as crucial in the present Balkan situation. If Italy throws her fleet and army on the side of the Balkan States it will be an enormous trump card for the latter.
Despatches from Rome state that Italy has decided to prevent the transport of troops by sea from Asia Minor to Dedeagatch and Salonica, which would be absolutely necessary for Turkey in order to resist a Balkan attack successfully.

Far financiers are anxious over the situation. They say that the mobilization of the Balkan States means a drain of \$10,000,000 weekly for the already drained Balkan coffers.
BALKAN ARMIES FORMIDABLE.
Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro could muster 400,000 Men.

Mention of the armies of the Balkans brings to one's vision of a Broadway musical comedy, with marching bands in strange and wonderful uniforms, prancing up stage in the chorus of the last act, but as a matter of fact, should Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro strike hands with Greece and throw their combined armies over their respective borders, Turkey would find herself opposing some 400,000 fighting men trained in modern warfare. The statistics show that the approximate war strength of Turkey is about 375,000 men, now increased, of course, since the beginning of the Italian war, but it is doubtful if she could raise an army at this time that could compare favorably as far as numbers and training go with the fighters of the little States.
The four States Bulgaria should be able to put the largest army into the field. Statisticians reckon the peace strength of Bulgaria at 2,800 officers and 24,000 men, but the field army, which consists of nine infantry divisions and one cavalry division with the remainder of the reserve troops and the mountain and howitzer artillery regiments, should come to about 235,000 combatants.

The organization of Bulgaria's army was first undertaken by Russian officers, who from 1879 to 1885 occupied all of the higher posts in the army. During this time also foreign officers instructed the militia. The present organization is based on the line of the first of January, 1904. The army consists of the active, or field army, divided into the active army, and the active army reserve, the reserve army and the militia or optichene. The militia is kept for defence in times of war.

Service in the army is compulsory. Mohammedans alone are exempt from the payment of a tax of \$100. Service commences at the age of 20, and is now for two years in the infantry and for three years in the other branches. Reserve service is for eighteen years in the infantry and for sixteen years in the other arms.

But when he has finished his reserve service the "Pobratnitsi" (brother soldiers) of the territorial army and serves there for nine years. Finally the men of all arms pass for two years to the infantry militia again, and by that time they have completed a total service of twenty-eight years.
The Bulgarian peasant is not a sneer at a fight. He is hardy, courageous and obedient—a first class fighting man. The officers are painstaking and devoted to their duties. They showed the world that they were soldiers in the brilliant victories of Silivritza and Tzaribrod, in the Servo-Bulgarian war, when Prince Alexander

whipped a poorly equipped army into shape, flung out at Serbia and severely trounced that neighbor.
The Bulgarian infantry is equipped with the Mannlicher magazine rifle and the cavalry carry the Mosin-Nagant carbine. The mountain batteries are armed with the light Krupp guns. The military budget of Bulgaria amounted last year to \$7,928,410.
The army of the Serbs would come to about 175,000 combatants in case of war. In Serbia, as in her neighbor Greece, service is compulsory and universal. Conscription in the infantry is for two years and for the artillery and cavalry two years. Then comes service in the reserve and territorial troops for every Serbian until he reaches the age of 45. The Serbian infantry has the Mauser rifle and the artillery uses a quick firing field gun on the Schneider-Canet system.

The war strength of the Montenegrin army is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 men. The army is in a state of transition. A new law went into effect in 1910 making every Montenegrin subject liable to military service for a total period of forty-five years. Two years are spent in the recruit, thirty-three years in the active army and ten years in the reserve. Men in the active army are liable to be called on for duty every year for a period of ten days of drill. In addition, as at the present time, they may be called on for extensive manoeuvres. The Montenegrins have no cavalry.

One of the King's Guard was standing in front of the palace at Athens last summer and to him came a party of American tourists. They smiled at him and examined with interest his uniform and the stiffness of his starched skirt. Their comments were loud. As they turned away the guard grinned and then said in perfect English: "How are all the folks in Kansas City?" He had been a bootblack there and upon his return was caught for service in the Greek army.

The Greeks of course have more opportunity to study the military theories of their European neighbors, and their army is continually under the scrutiny and receiving the advice of foreign officers, especially British. There are many in the army who like the King's Guard have been in this country and have studied our tactics. The service is compulsory and lasts for thirty-five years.

Greece's maximum peace strength is estimated at about 23,000 of all ranks, and at time of war Greece could easily put an army of 50,000 in the field. She has a navy of three small battleships and a number of obsolete torpedo boats. It was rumored some time ago that Greece was trying to buy some old Italian fighting ships. She has a British officer as naval adviser.

AMERICANS AT REBELS' MERCY.
U. S. Unable to Send Relief to Sufferers at Jinotepé.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Americans and other foreigners are complaining of great suffering at the hands of rebel bands in Nicaragua.
At Chinandega, it is reported, the house of an American was sacked and occupied as a cavalry barracks by the rebel leader Gen. Baca, and his men. The rebels also stole thirty-five horses from an American owned plantation in the Chinandega district. The servants and employees of the owner were maltreated and he was forced to make a loan of 4,000 pesos, about \$2,400. The rebel forces at Chinandega probably will be able to afford protection and obtain redress in this particular case.

ARTHUR PLAYFAIR WEDS.
English Actor Married in London to Miss Laurie Stevens.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 1.—Arthur Wyndham Playfair, the actor, was married to-day to Miss Laurie Stevens.
Miss Lena Ashwell, the actress-manager, secured a divorce from Mr. Playfair in 1908.

Mr. Playfair started on the stage in 1887. He made his reputation as "Cypriote Naucarcro" in "The Seafarer." Lena Ashwell is manager of the Kingsway Theatre, where she produced "Irene Wycherly" and "Diana of Dobson's." After her divorce she married Dr. Henry Simson, a son of the late Robert Simson of the Bengal civil service. Miss Ashwell appeared as Mrs. Dane in "Mrs. Dane's Defence."

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.
SWANSEA, Wales.—A vigorous policy of sanitation for state ownership of British mines was announced by President Robert Smith at the annual meeting of the Miners' Federation.
MOURMELON—"Stalled" by a head wind, Aviator Brodin hung in the same position 1,500 feet in the air for thirteen minutes here. He descended safely.

MANILA.—The general cleanup in the cigar-makers' strike is uncompleted. About 15,000 men are on strike. Most of the factories have been closed. Forces of police have been detailed to guard the buildings against any possible attacks.
MADRID.—Premier Canalejas has gone to Seville to open congress. He will return to Madrid immediately and will continue drafting of the text of the Franco-Spanish agreement regarding Morocco.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Proper Care of Hair and Complexion
The worry and bother of wearing hair-nets and veils to make the hair stay up and conceal a dull, stringy, unkempt appearance can easily be avoided by stopping shampooing with soap. The "free" alkali in soap irritates the scalp, makes the hair streaked, dull, coarse and brittle. Shampoo with a teaspoonful of cuticura dissolved in a cup of hot water and the hair will always be light, fluffy and easy to do up, besides looking decidedly neat. This shampoo lathers abundantly, dries quickly, stops itching scalp and cleanses as no other shampoo will. The luxury of extreme cleanliness which comes from the use of this shampoo is made it so popular that many of the best hair dressers now use it exclusively. It is inexpensive and can be bought at any drug store.

To whiten and beautify face, neck and arms, dissolve four ounces of spermacin in a half-pint witch hazel or hot water, adding two teaspoonfuls glycerine. Apply this lotion freely and it will tone up the skin wonderfully and quickly. It makes the skin soft and smooth, and will remove that shiny, muddy look which is so annoying. This lotion will be found much better to use than face powder, as it does not rub off easily like powder nor does it give the face that "powdery" look. This preparation is excellent for removing and preventing freckles, chapping and roughness of the skin.

M'MANIGAL FACES MEN
ACCUSED AS DYNAMITERS

Meets Gaze of Old Associates
in Ironworkers' Union With-
out Flinching.

INFORMER PLEADS GUILTY

Court Grants Motion to Con-
solidate Cases and Re-
duce Counts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—Forty-nine members and ex-members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers entered the United States Court room here this morning and for the first time heard in detail the charges of conspiracy to transport explosives by interstate commerce as they are set out in the hundred counts in the conspiracy indictment.

Some of the younger men among the defendants were apparently impressed with the proceedings, but many of the older ones seemed to regard the charges with indifference and indulged from time to time in whispered jeers with those who sat near them. In the audience were several of the wives of the indicted men, who showed absorbing interest in everything said by the attorneys and the presiding Judge.

Across the aisle from the defendants were 100 men who had been summoned as jurors and who seemed quite as restless as the defendants themselves as they regarded the prospect of being kept away from their business for a month or six weeks.

The District Attorney with two assistants had seats at one table and Senator John W. Kern and a half dozen other lawyers appearing for the defendants had seats at another table near by. As Judge Anderson ascended the steps leading to the bench a hush fell upon the throng in the room which was not broken till the bailiff announced that the term of court had opened.

The first dramatic scene occurred when Orrie McManigal, the self-confessed dynamiter, entered the room in charge of United States Marshal Schmidt and a half dozen detectives. The guards watched their prisoner closely and at the same time arranged themselves between him and the section occupied by the defendants, as though they anticipated some sort of a demonstration.

McManigal was not at all uneasy in his environment. Near him were a dozen or more men whom he directly charged with giving him instructions about the use of explosives, with pointing out the jobs to him and with paying him for the work. He looked into the eyes of many whom he had known for years and of many others whom his charges had brought under indictment, but he did not flinch.

The defendants were full of curiosity and many a neck was craned to see the informer as he was pointed out.
The women seated with the defendants seemed to take special interest in him and two of them rose to their feet and looked at him after he was seated. The District Attorney said that McManigal was present and wished to plead to the indictments and the court ordered him to stand up. He arose, walked toward the Judge's stand and entered a plea of guilty.
"Do you plead guilty to all the counts," asked the court.
"Yes, to all of them," was the reply.

DOUBLES TAX INCREASE
ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

Collections \$30,000,000 More
Than Last Year, Thanks to
Bureau's Activity.

AUTO NUMBERS GIVE CLUE

Social Registers, Directories and
Newspaper Stories Have
Helped.

The personal tax bureau has been looking for the taxable citizen so much more diligently this year than formerly that, some figures in the Hall of Records showed yesterday, the personal property assessments are \$30,000,000 more this year than they were last year, and this increase is \$20,000,000 more than the increase of last year's tax roll over that of the year that preceded it.

So thorough has been the investigation that the investigators have gone after and into every source of information that offered a possibility of turning light upon persons and their belongings who, the bureau believes, have been paying less personal taxes than they should or who have been dodging personal tax altogether.

TO REORGANIZE SALT GABELLE.

Chinese Government Creates Office of Auditor-General.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PEKING, Oct. 1.—The Government has created the office of Auditor-General. The person holding this office will be a member of the Cabinet.
It has also added to the Ministry of Finance a salt gabelle department. This is intended as preliminary to a general reorganization of the salt taxation.

WELSH MINER OWNS AN ESTATE OF \$5,000,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 1.—The will of W. G. Vivian, a Welsh coal mine mine owner and uncle of Lord Swansea, who died recently, was probated provisionally to-day. The estate amounts to \$5,000,000. The will bars anybody interested in the estate from inheriting any part of it if he or she is or becomes a Roman Catholic.

THIRTY SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Collision Between Austrian Transport and Steamer Near Harsova.

BRUCHARST, Oct. 1.—Thirty Austrian soldiers, including nine officers, were drowned to-day when the military transport Danube was sunk in a collision with the Austrian steamer Sechenyi near Harsova.

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