LETTER FROM PRESIDENT.

Rejoice Over Promulgation of Constitution in Turkey.

Every seat and every foot of standing room in Carnegie Hall was occupied last night by a wildly enthusiastic audience of Ottoman subjects and their sympathizers, who met in mass meeting to celebrate the promulgation of a constitution in Turkey. The meeting was under the joint auspices of the Young Turks, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation and the Hunchakist Society, and every form of revolutionist from the part of the world represented by these people were present, and a few more from Russia. There were Turks, Armenians, Macedonians, Syrians, Bulgarians, Albanians and a few Greeks, while the Russian element consisted of Jewish Zionists and the revolutionists. The latter fastened their bright red standard on the gallery rall, while the flags of the other ele-ments were draped on the wall behind the stage, where also were hung a number of signs in dif-ferent languages—some in English, with inscriptions like these: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. 'Hurrah for the Young Turks and Armenian Revolutionary Federation.

The speeches also were in several tongues, English, Turkish, Armenian and Arabic. Mundji Bey, Turkish Charge d'Affaires and Consul General, who presided, wore a broad red sash of his rank, his presence giving the occasion a semi-official flavor. He spoke in English, the other speeches in English being by Congressman Parsons, James B. Reynolds and Alexander V. Campbell. His grace, Yeznig Abahouni, Armenian archbishop in America, was also among the speakers.

Mr. Reynolds read a letter received by him from President Roosevelt, in which he expressed his sympathy with the cause of liberty. The Presi-

dent's letter read:

Through you may I present my regards to Mundji Bey, the present charge of Turkey in this country, and express my great pleasure on the occasion which gives rise to the meeting next Sunday evening at Garnegie Hall? All men all over the world who believe in liberty and order, who believe in a liberal government, under which justice shall be done to every man without regard to his creed or race, must feel the keenest interest in and sympathy with the movement, so full of hope for general progress, which is now taking place in the Turkish Empire. With heartlest good wishes for the success of the meeting, believe me, sincerely yours.

The observer and symplesse that greeted the

The cheering and applause that greeted the earlier mention of the name of President Roosevelt were redoubled when Mr. Reynolds finished reading his letter.

If the demonstrativeness of the audience, men and women, toward each speaker was any criterion, then the effort of last night to bring together all the Ottomans, of every race, creed and social and political status, was highly successful. There was no partiality shown. They were there to celebrate the establishment of constitutional government in the Ottoman empire, and this they the Sultan's taste. There was only one note of discord.

It was the hisses of some of the audience following the remark by the Archbishop that the enarchy must be upheld. The first speaker was Dr. H. Tirvakyan Khan, formerly physician to the Shah of Persia, from whom he received the title of Khan. He is an Armenian. He spoke of the desirability of fraternity between the Armenian and Turkish revolutionary parties. He then introduced Mundji Bey. After reading messages of sympathy from Dr. Lyman Abbott and Seth Low he spoke of the importance of the victory obtained Ottoman subjects after a struggle of thirtytwo years, during which time, he said, the empire had been in the hands of a tyrant.

"It is unnecessary to mention his name," said the "You know who I mean. In this hour of happiness it is our duty to remember the friendship for each other, for we are all brothers, and, standing together, we will be a strength. We will thus also be able to check all secret intrigues of the owers abroad and we will have a strong Turkey In case of danger we will be ready to fight the tyrant for the sake of our country."

Congressman Parsons expressed his congratulations and sympathy to the "newest torchbearers of liberty," which he said he knew was also the us sentiment of the members of the House of Representatives.

The programme showed a careful evasion of the use of the word Turkish, the word Ottoman being substituted for it. Mundji Bey was described as the Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires, and Sidky Bey, another speaker, as the secretary of the Ottoman

There were several vocal numbers, the meeting closing with the national patriotic song.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

Red and Blue Armies Begin Work in Alsace To-day.

St. Johann, Saar, Sept. 6 .- The grand manœuvres of the German army will begin to-morrow. Long before daybreak vast masses of horse, foot and artillery will be moving up and down the steep slopes of Alsace-Lorraine, the bodies engaged being the Fifteenth Army Corps, stationed at Strassbourg, and the Sixteenth Army Corps, stationed at Metz. The commanders of these corps are respectively General von Gilgenheimb and General von Pritt-Two Bavarian brigades are also in the manœuvres, the total number of troops being more than seventy thousand.

The theatre of war is expected to be the hilly country between Saarbrücken and the French frontier, and it is understood that the manœuvres will end with operations over the scene of the bloody battle of Spicheren Heights at the gates of Saarbrücken, where many graves on the hillsides bear witness to the carnage of that day.

The Blue army, under General von Gilgenheimb, will advance against the Red army, under General von Prittwitz, marching on Moselle, below Trèves. A motor car commissariat will carry provisions to the troops in the most advanced line, and a brigade of artillery on a war footing will be used in the manœuvres. The Emperor will be supreme umpire, as usual, with three chief umpires under him.

The Emperor is staying at the castle near Metz, but the Crown Prince, Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria; Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A. and Lieutenant Colonel John P. Wisser, military attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin, together with the foreign military missions and attaches, are at Saarbrücken, where the general

staff has headquarters. Owing probably to the locality selected, the number of foreign officers attending this year is not nearly so large as on former occasions. England, for instance, is represented by only one military attaché. The Emperor invited as his personal guest Colonel A. Stuart Wortley, who gave the Emperor the use of his country house in England

last autumn Captain Frederick F. Russell, of the United States Army Medical Corps, is attending the manœuvres to study the German system of inoculation against typhoid fever. Alsace-Lorraine is the worst district in the German Empire for this disease, and the fact that such large bodies of troops are now allowed to operate here is attributed to the success of the German prophylactic.

DYING MAN SAYS BROTHER SHOT HIM.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Egg Harbor, N. J., Sept. 6.—Eugene O'Donnell, of this city, died to-day at the Philadelphia Hospital from a pistol shot wound, said to have been his brother.

O'Donnell had called at the farm of his brother Patrick, where he went to see his wife, and was warned to leave the place. He refused to go, and was shot.

case was not reported to the police here until they received word from Philadelphia informing them of the death there of the man, who had made the statement charging his brother with having shot him. Magistrate Hettmansperger committed Patrick O'Donnell to the county jail to-

ORGANIZATION WINS IN WILMINGTON.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6.—The Republican organization of Delaware, of which General T. Cole-man du Pont is at the head, gained a complete victory at the primaries in Newcastle County yes-This includes the city of Wilmington Twelve thousand votes were cast, the largest in the history of the county. The organization candidate for County Treasurer won by 2.400 plurality.

The "Temps" Believes the Moroccan -- Incident Closed.

Paris, Sept. 7.-The "Temps" editorially expresses the opinion that Germany is not proceeding with the policy outlined in her recent note with reference to the recognition of Mulai Hafig as Sultan of Morocco, and that, therefore, the incident may now be considered closed:

ABD-EL-AZIZ HOPELESS.

Foreign Minister Reported at Tangier to Arrange for Abdication.

Tangier, Sept. 6.—Advices received here from Madiuna say that Abd-el-Aziz, who was momentarily encouraged by the reported victory of Mtougi, one of his chiefs, over the forces of Mulai Hafig, has again given up hope and disbanded his army, saying to them: "Go where you will. Let those who desire to follow Muiai Hafig follow him."

Mohammed Sidi-el-Mokhri, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Tangier. It is understood that he comes here for the purpose of negotiating for the abdication of Abd-el-Aziz. The latest news received from Morocco City denies the report that Mtougi has suffered defeat, and says that Glaoui ne of Hafig's lieutenants, is about to ma to attack Mtougl's camp.

shar, Sept. 6.-The French col der General Allix has arrived at Boudenib to reinforce the French force of 1,500 men, surrounded by 15,000 Moors. General Allix is preparing to make an attack on the tribesmen.

REINFORCEMENTS AT BOUDENIB.

Bryan Waxes Loquacious on Mr. Taft's Purposed Campaign Tour.

"IMITATION," HIS CRY.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 6 .- William J. Bryan left here at 4 o'clock to-day for Chicago, and thus began a three weeks' campaign tour which will carry him into the Middle West, the Eastern and back through the West into South Dakota before returning home.

Mr. Bryan showed great interest in the an-nouncement that Mr. Taft purposed making a campaign tour. Mr. Bryan purported to view his opponent's decision as a vindication of his course the present as well as his two previous campaigns, when he tracked over the country and delivered political speeches. When asked if he had any comment to make on the subject, Mr. Bryan said:

Byan said:

Well, I am getting a great deal of consolation out of the things the President and Mr. Taft have been doing. I used to be called hard names because I advocated an income tax and now the income tax has been indorsed by the President and Mr. Taft. I used to be bitterly denounced because I favored railroad regulation. Now the President and Mr. Taft have brought that reform into popularity, and I am no longer considered dangerous. I used to get a good deal of criticism because I favored tariff reform, but now tariff reform has become so urgent that Mr. Taft is willing to have a special session called immediately after inauguration to act on the subject. It used to be that when I talked about independence for the Filipinos I was told that the American flag never came down when it once went up. Now we have a Republican candidate for President who believes that the Filipinos must ultimately have independence.

But I have reason to rejoice over the fact that some of the things I have done are now viewed in a more favorable light. When I made some phonograph records in order that I might discuss political questions before more people, the Republican papers ridiculed me and called it undignified; but Mr. Taft has lifted the phonograph to eminence by talking into it himself.

And now my greatest sin is to be made a virtue by imitation. Surely, "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." When I went out campaigning in 1896 and 1900 they said it was demagogle to run around over the country hunting for votes. Now it is eminently proper, since Mr. Taft is going to do it, and I hope the Republican papers will make due apologies. They said in 1896 and 1800 that I was scared when I made speeches from the rear end of a train, and I was, and the results showed that I had reason to be. I have been wondering whether this explanation would be given when Mr. Taft starts out, and whether the result will be the same with him that it was with me.

It is hard for us to keep our patents from being infringed on this year. I a

tions next.

Mr. Bryan is due in Chicago at 8:40 o'clock in th norning, and will go at once to Democratic headquarters at the Auditorium Annex and there con fer with Chairman Mack and the other poli managers and advisers.

CHAIRMAN HITCHCOCK BACK.

Says Conditions in Indiana Are Good-To Take Up West Virginia Contest To-day.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican National Committee returned to the city yesterday after his trip to Chicago, having had a talk with Mr. Taft at Middle Bass Island on his way back. As a result of his conference with Mr. Taft, the Republican candidate will start on a speech making trip

before October 1. Mr. Hitchcock said that a canvass of Indiana had been completed, and showed that conditions there were much better than they have been painted in some quarters. A similar canvass is now being made in Ohio.

The national chairman expects to be at the headquarters here until after the election in Maine, on eptember 14.

Regarding the trouble in West Virginia, Mr Hitchcock said he understood it had not been set-tled. He will take it up to-day with the members of the sub-committee of the national committee which heard representatives of both C. A. Swisher and S. C. Scherr, the rival Republican candidates for Governor, last week. Judge Goff, having refused to consider becoming the candidate in case boh Swisher and Scherr should withdraw, it is understood that the suggestion that both withdraw in favor of a third person may not be carried out.

GAYNOR MAY BE CHOICE.

Bryan Said to Favor Brooklyn Jurist for Democratic Governorship Nomination.

Friends of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, said last night that he had decided to keep in the background in the selection of a candidate for Governor at the Democratic convention in Rochester. He is said to have expressed himself as anxious to give all the candidates a "show" in the convention.

This reported determination on the part of the Tammany boss may be due to the pressure of the national leaders, who are particularly anxious that the state ticket here shall not be one upon which the stamp of either Murphy or Conners may be placed. This fact will militate against Lieutenant Governor Chanler, who has been consistently boosted for nearly a year by Conners.

Those who have seen Mr. Bryan recently say he has expressed the hope that Justice William J. Gaynor might head the state ticket this year. Murphy has been opposed to Justice Gaynor on the ground that he was a friend of Senator McCarren, but it is possible that the announcement that Mr. Murphy will not force his own preferences at Rochester means that he will make no objections to Gaynor in case other leaders in the state wish to nominate the Brooklyn furist.

DRUMMERS OPEN HEADQUARTERS.

The Commercial Travellers' League, of which Ferdinand Ziegel is president, will open headquarters for the promotion of the Bryan cause at No. 55 Broadway, to-morrow noon. Speeches will be made by William H, Russell, Joseph Johnson ex-Congressman Charles V. Fornes, Edgar B. Wilson and Frank J. Hoyle. It is announced that meetings will be held each weekday noon for the remainder of the campaign.

LINER'S PASSENGERS AT SEA FUNERAL. Passengers on the Anchor liner California, which

reached here yesterday, told of the death and burial at sea of Victor Brozdzes, a young Russian. The boy died on the night of September 1 from bron-chitis. Usually the bodies of those who die cu expected there would be no developments in the Atlantic liners are consigned to the sea while the passengers are asleep, but in this case the Call- The delegates, he said, would take care of the fornia was stopped about 4 o'clock the following afternoon, and a regular burial service was conducted by the Rev. Richard Hartley, pastor of the Hope Baptist Church. A purse of \$40 was made up by the passengers for the boy's mother and father. than had been the case at any time in recent years.

Continued from first page.

self to local issues, had his crowd with him; Senator Beveridge, who is a brilliant orator, stirred his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and Governor Hughes, whom the people of Ohio had heard before, handled his subject in so masterful a manner as to create the best possible impression and to inspire every Republican to do his utmost. It was a great

meeting, in many respects the greatest political meeting Ohio Republicans have ever witnessed." N. C. Wright, publisher of "The Cleveland Leader" and "The Toledo Blade," who is spending some time here, said to-day: "The Youngstown meeting was particularly impressive because it was the first opportunity the laboring man has had to answer the charge that he is against Taft. The situation is very bright for both Taft and Harris. The statement of Mr. Harmon, in which he attempted, finding a socalled liberal attitude insufficient to elect him, to remove the impression of liberality, met with the reception it deserved, and gave the Harris campaign an impetus it had not had. His election is now assured. Both Taft and Harris will carry Cuyahoga County."

MACARTHUR ON HUGHES.

Governor Is Courageous and Great, Says Baptist Clergyman.

High praise for Governor Hughes made up part of the talk to the Current Events Class yesterday morning of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur in the Calvary Baptist Church. With Governor Hughes as a leader in morals and politics, he linked the names of Governor Folk of Missouri, Governor Johnson of Minnesota and Governor Fort of New

After praising the men who are leading the move ment for civic and political morality, he said: "Governor Hughes must be renominated, as he is the best Executive this state ever has had. will yet elect him to the Presidency of the United States, and he will be as good a President as he has been a Governor."

Dr. MacArthur said that all doubt was now dis pelled as to whether morality is essential to political prestige. The political significance of any public question is now made, he said, by such men as Governor Hughes, entirely subordinate to the moral

"We have only to glance at the names of the men now in high places," he said, "to see what part morality has in politics. In running over the roster of the names of our great Executives, we must remember what moral agitations they have started and supported. We all know what Governor Folk did in his state when he took office. Likewise the name of Governor Johnson of Minnesota will always be thought highly of by those who have the weal at heart. His achievements are now part of history. "Within the last few weeks we have become bet

ter acquainted with the moral activity of Governor Fort in the neighboring state of New Jersey. name of any of these men would be early forgot-ten by us if we had nothing to remember but their political fights. It was the moral movements that brought them to notice and their official activity in the cause of morality that constitutes their principal claim to fame. "But we do not have to go any further than

state to find a man who has fought vigorously in behalf of the moral issue. Our own Executive, Charles Evans Hughes, offers the most striking example of what a man of moral force can accom plish in public matters. "Governor Hughes is a good man, a courageous

man-in fact, a great man. In this state we recognize that; but his work is now, too, outside the state. His speech yesterday at Youngstown has gone ringing through the country. It is a remarkable speech, and will be one of the greatest of the whole campaign. It is particularly important be cause of its high moral tone, its spirit of loyalty and its sanctified common sense. In the face of it, the Republican leaders of this state dare not refus

DOUGLAS MEN EXPLAIN.

Afraid Anti-Mack Ticket Would Have Aided Quigg Faction.

Followers of ex-Congressman as, who put up a ticket against Harry W. Mack, the organization Republican leader of the 15th Assembly District, and then withdrew it, issued a statement last night giving their reasons for so

It is understood that it is now the plan of the Douglas followers to vote the Mack ticket after scratching the name of Mr. Mack at the top. This may result in the defeat of Mr. Mack, even should the remainder of his ticket be elected, and the election of Leslie S. Lockhart, who heads the opposition ticket placed in the field by the Conservative Republican Club, the Quigg organization.

A member of the Douglas faction said yesterday that under the present primary law this would probably mean that Mr. Lockhart would be declared to have been elected as executive member from the district, but the other members of the district committee, being members of the regular organization, would be able to prevent the control of the district by L. E. Quigg. Mr. Mack is confident that he can win, even

should the Douglas followers scratch him. Some of those who have supported the Douglas ticket may vote the entire Lockhart ticket, but it is not be lieved that the number will be large, as for years they have been opposed to the domination of Quigg. Giving their reasons for at first putting a ticket in the field in opposition to Mack, the members of the Douglas committee, of which Charles W. Lefter is chairman, in their statement, which is being sent to all enrolled Republicans in the dis-

Although Mr. Mack has been our leader for two years, and, therefore, has had ample opportunity, he has signally failed to bring about even a semblance of party unity in the district. He has not built up the district organization, and by his lack of judgment and domineering ways has driven away from participation in political affairs a majority of the men who made him politically what

The statement accuses Mr. Mack of having entered into negotiations with the Conservative Club whereby a certain number of the latter's captains were to be recognized, and of visiting the office of Mr. Quigg in an attempt "to make a deal with

Regarding this Mr. Mack said last night that the only proposition he ever made to the Conservative Club was that he and Mr. Lockhart should make up a ticket which would be used only in case the executive committee of the regular organization should approve of it. The statement says that the Douglas ticket has

been withdrawn because it had been found to be impossible to perfect an organization and reach the enrolled voters. "We take this action," the statement says, "in deference to the sentiment that a third ticket might possibly aid the Quigg faction, which we must recognize, although we do not be lieve in its accuracy."

GEORGE J. SMITH AT OYSTER BAY.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 6.-George J. Smith, treasurer of the New York State Republican Committee, was the only caller at the executive offices to-day. Mr. Smith came down from New York on his yacht Crescent, and went ashore at the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, on Centre Island, where he met the President's secretary. With the latter he went to the executive offices. Neither Mr. Smith nor the President's secretary went to Sagamore Hill in course of the day.

The state committee treasurer said that his visit to Oyster Bay was purely one of personal business and had no connection with politics. He declared that as far as New York politics were concerned he situation until the convention met at Saratoga. work of nominating a suitable man for the governorship. He added that in his opinion the gates sent to the convention this year would have

OTTOMANS CELEBRATE WILL GERMANY YIELD? TAFT'S SPEAKING TRIP FOOD FOR DEMOCRATS

Campaign Textbook, Just Out, a Bit Indigestible.

Clad in a red cover and filled with an indiscriminate collection of attacks on the Republican party, its leaders and policies, gathered from a wide variety of sources, the campaign textbook of the Democratic party was issued yesterday by the national committee. It is a book of pocket size, containing some three hundred pages of badly assorted

material. In the foreword, which is signed by John E. Lamb, Josephus Daniels and Richard L. Metcalfe, it is said that no attempts have been made to furnish any exhaustive treatise on the issues, but that the hardbook of the Congressional committee ontains speeches that "deal eloquently and force fully with the great issues.'

The book contains the platforms of the two parties, the speeches of notification to and acceptance by Bryan and Kern and a number of other speeches of the Democratic candidate for President. As for the rest of the material, it appears to have been taken from some scrapbook, without classification or particular rhyme or reason. There are a few cartoons, and the text is concluded with the inaugural address of Jefferson. Every Democrat may possess himself of a copy by sending 25 cents to the national committee.

On page three this important argument for the lection of Bryan is featured: "We want a change." And this negative statement, reprinted from newspaper, is played up in large type: "No one now fears that Mr. Bryan's election would provoke an industrial, commercial and financial cataclysm." Numerous newspaper clippings are printed in an attempt to saddle on the Republican party the re-

sponsibility for the financial panic. Much space is used in showing that it costs more to live than it used to, but nothing is said about the increased scale of wages for workingmen. Some ammuni-tion is directed against Speaker Cannon, and the people are advised that "the way to get rid of Cannon is to elect a Democratic House.' The different planks in the Democratic platform are bolstered up by various editorials and extracts

from such magazine articles as seemed to serve the purpose. Much is made of the alliance of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with the Democratic party. An effort is made to neutralize the effect of the fact that the late Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration and for many years grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was for Taft, by quoting something which Mr. Sargent is alleged to have said some years ago regarding an injunction issued by Judge Taft.

The old-fashioned arguments against a protective tariff have been dusted off and are once more to furnish material for the Democratic spellbinder. Interviews with Republicans printed before the last national campaign are printed in an attempt to show that the Republican party would not carry out its promise to revise the tariff.

Fortunately there is a table of contents and an index at the end of the book, which may enable the Democratic orator in search of material to find some newspaper reprint on the subject about which he may wish to talk.

SHEPARD FOR BRYAN.

Praises Taft, However, and Disapproves Parts of Democratic Platform

Edward M. Shepard issued a statement yesterday to say that he would support Mr. Bryan for the Presidency. In 1896 he opposed Bryan and was one of the organizers of the Gold Democracy. In 1900, however, he returned to the party and presided over a large Bryan meeting. The following year he was read for Meyor by Taymon but year he was named for Mayor by Tammany, but was defeated by Seth Low. He supported Judge Parker four years ago.

Mr. Shepard takes occasion to pay high tribute to the personal worth of Mr. Taft, but objects to the programme which, he says, the Republican candidate is pledged to carry out. The chief things to which he objects are the protective tariff and what he calls the "imperialistic policy." He refers to a third "policy," which he does not name, but declares is based on "lawlessness or brutality."

What matters it, declares Mr. Shepard, whether he minor items of Mr. Bryan's policy are approved by those who oppose the three things of which he speaks. He says he knows that here in the Northeast the greater number of rich or well-to-do and nearly all great pecuniary interests are supporting Taft, and that, if Vermont is any barometer, the Northeast will be divided nearly as evenly as it was

The full statement follows:

In 1888.

The full statement follows:

I shall support Mr. Bryan for the Presidency. The issues being at last fully made up, I am unable to see that Americans (of whom I count myself one) who cherish the traditional and beneficent Democracy which was signally represented by Mr. Cleveland, can rightly do otherwise than support Mr. Bryan. I say this notwithstanding Mr. Cleveland's article which has been published several weeks after his death. The article plainly enough and intrinsically shows—and we should naturally infer from Mr. Cleveland's long illness and the time of his death—that it was not prepared for the campaign with the issues which we now have, or that it represented a conclusion on his part to support Mr. Taft or oppose Mr. Bryan. I cannot think it quite fitting or fair that the article should have been published at this time.

Many, however, who, like myself, will support Mr. Bryan in 1908, agree with almost all of Mr. Cleveland's estimate of Mr. Taft. If the Presidency must promote the policies for which to-day the Republican party stands, even those who, like myself, have a lifelong and unquenchable hostility to the policies, ought to be thankful that that party has made so good a choice. Its nominee is a high-minded gentleman of statesmanlike ability and experience in the very work which the President will have to do. Mr. Taft's gifts and virtues would benignly influence his performance of the routine duties of the Presidency. But if his solemn statement of his programme be, as we must believe it is, sincere and Intelligent, then his very gifts and virtues would, in the White House, be used to promote a programme be, as the mount of the policies, ought to deem dangerous to the future welfare of our country.

I know well that here at the Northeast the greater number of men rich or well-to-do and nearly all great pecuniary interests are supporting Mr. Taft upon the quiet but widespread and seemingly explicit understanding that, if successful, he is not to keep his word, that he is to do the revers

tinue them all.

Whatever be the view of the majority of the socalled "business interests" in this northeastern
part of our country, the American people will, I
believe, give Mr. Bryan in 1908 a far more respectful and a far farger support than he received
in 1896 or 1990. If Vermont be the barometer,
then the Northeast is to-day as nearly evenly divided as it was in 1888, when Mr. Harrlson was
elected by a small plurality in New York and in
spite of a popular plurality, taking the whole country over, for Mr. Cleveland.

The wonderful love which Mr. Bryan has inspired
among the masses of Americans is not stupid. He
feels, indeed, human rights more intensely than
most men; but we cannot infer that, when vested
with official power, he will not have the sobriety
which, under Republican administration, has been
sadly lacking at the White House. Quite the contrary. If Mr. Bryan comes there, we know in his
unquestioned patriotism that he will, so far as he
can, reverse the three great policies for which Mr.
Taft stands, and that on lesser matters he will
act with wise caution and after a reasonable and
deferential consideration of the sentiments of the
great body of citizens who, while they opposed him
in 1896 (and most of them in 1900) give him today their earnest and, I trust, their decisive support.

BREAKS HIP; LIES HELPLESS 7 HOURS. Ainslee MacIver, a watchman, seventy-eight years

old, living at No. 317 59th street, Brooklyn, attempted on Saturday afternoon to walk across the unfinished floor of the new English Lutheran Church, which is in course of construction at 54th street and Fourth avenue, when he lost his balance and fell twenty-five feet into the basement, fracturing his right hip.

It was about 3 o'clock when the accident oc-curred, but the injured man was unable to make any one hear his calls for help, and was not discovered until 10:30 a. m. yesterday, when members of the church were on their way to morning service, which is held in a temporary structure next He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where last night doubt of his recovery was ex-

HOW "NEWS" IS MADE. POPE WARNS CLERGY

Story of "Signed Statement" in Enterprising Contemporary.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Atlantic City, Sept. 6.—Summoned to Chief Woodruff's office in the City Hall to-night, Jesse Jackson, the negro chair pusher suspect in the shoot-ing case which may end in the death of Charles Roberts, told Chief Woodruff and Captain Whalen that his signed statement printed last week n a New York newspaper, saying that Roberts had been first shot in the chair, had been wrung from him by two unknown strangers, who had aken him off in an automobile.

"The two strangers, wearing Panama hats, came

to my house and told me they were employed by Mrs. Williams to throw the detectives off the trail," declared Jackson. "They got me to go out n a 'bus at 2:30 o'clock in the morning and took me across the meadow boulevard to Pleasantville. It was daylight when we reached Pleasantville. We got something to eat and went to Absecon, where one of the strangers told me that Mrs. Williams was walting to see me at a Philadelphia hotel. So they bought tickets for Philadelphia, and we went. They took me to a hotel and hired a room. One of them said, 'Mrs. Williams has promised to give me \$10,000 if I keep her out of prison, and if you ever tell the true story of that shooting you'll get a bullet through your head. Now, Mrs. Willlams told me that the first shot occurred while both were in the chair and I want you to tell he same story. We will make it right with you." Then Jackson told how one of the men had scribbled a "statement," exactly similar to that published in the New York paper, and got him

to sign it, promising him that he would "make it right." He told the police that one man said: "Why, Jackson, I can't read my own writing. Now you're a pretty well educated fellow. Come over to this office building and see if you can read it off to a stenographer.

Jackson says he went with him and dictated the false statement to the stenographer, signing it in ner presence. Then, according to Jackson, the trio went over to the Broad street station and one of the strangers called up Chief Woodruff on the telephone and asked him if he wanted Jesse Jackson. The latter was out on \$5,000 bail and the "strangers" thought it would make another good story to have him skip his bail bond. But the Police Department was not aware that he had left the city and therefore paid no attention

to the telephone information. The chair pusher finished his story by telling how the strangers had brought him back on the train as far as Pleasantville and then spirited him away in an automobile far up the county, where they left him by the wayside.

When Jackson reached town, footsore, early this orning his alleged "statement" had been published several days. Jackson to-night reiterated his first story about the "masked highwayman" firing the shot. The only peculiar thing he no iced was that the highwayman, opening the side door of the rolling chair and thrusting the pistol nside, said, "Come out, d-n you," instead of 'Give me your money."

MAY SOON SOLVE ROBERTS MYSTERY. Atlantic City, Sept. 6 .- That the authorities know nore than they have been telling about the mys

imore, on the boardwalk ten days ago was indiated to-night by Mayor Stoy, who said:
"I think we will have the person who shot Robrts in a short time." He declined to make any nore definite statement.

erious shooting of Charles B. Roberts, jr., of Bal-

Roberts was resting easily and that his co GOMPERS AFTER CANNON.

It was stated at the hospital to-night that Mr.

Will Endeavor to Sway Labor Vote in 18th Illinois District.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 6.-Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will invade the 18th Congress District of Illinois on Monday for the avowed purpose of bringing about the defeat of Speaker Joseph G, Cannon, who is making his neteenth campaign for a seat in Congress.

Mr. Gompers, who will speak at the Labor Day elebration here, declared his intention two years go of seeking the Speaker's defeat, and announce that he would make a number of speeches for the Democratic candidate who opposed Mr. Cannon. However, Mr. Gompers made only one or two speeches in the outskirts of the district, failing to appear in Danville, where the heaviest labor vote of Mr. Cannon's district is polled, and the Speaker re-elected by the largest majority he has had in eighteen campaigns, with the exception of the

wote cast for him four years ago.

Mr. Gompers's announced intention of making a thorough canvass of the 18th District in the present campaign has not created any excitement in labor or political circles here or at other places

in the district where he will speak. In this county, Vermilion, is polled the heaviest labor vote of the district, some five thousand or six thousand voters being union employes in the coal mines near Danville, and it is in this county that Speaker Cannon has received his heaviest majority. In the next largest labor settlement Mr. Cannon gets his next heaviest majority, and so on down to Edgar County, in which only a few union labor leaders live, and which is populated almost entirely by farmers. There the Speaker receives his lightest majority.

JEWS MAY FORM NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Blaustein to Appoint Committee to Investigate Crime Records.

Dr. David Blaustein, who sent out the call for the secret conference held by a group of Jews at Clinton Hall, in Clinton street, on Saturday night, to consider the strictures on their race by Commissioner Bingham, made public yesterday part of the proceedings of the conference, which lasted until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The outcome of the conference, Dr. Blaustein said, will eventually be the organization of a na tional Jewish society, whose purpose will be to defend Jews against such derogatory statements as were made by General Bingham in a magazine

There were present at the meeting on Saturday night the representatives of several Jewish fraternal orders and institutions, lawyers and other professional men, and at least one judge, in the erson of Judge Rosalsky, of the Court of Gen eral Sessions. Dr. Blaustein, formerly head of the Educational Alliance, presided. The meeting authorized him to appoint a committee of five, who in turn will name a larger committee to investigate thoroughly the criminal records, to com bat the assertions of Commissioner Bingham as to crime among the lews. Dr. Blaustein said yesterday that these statistics will be ready in a ortnight and made public. Mark J. Katz, secretary of the Liberal Immigra

tion League, furnished statistics that went to disprove General Bingham's statements. Mr. Katz's esearch included an examination of all convictions in General Sessions and all indictments by the grand jury. Of these he reported only 16 per cent were Jews, which included those who had assumed names not Jewish. There was considered at the conference what action should be taken in case the statements of the Police Commissioner are finally disproved, but no course was decided on. Many of those present, however, vigorously attacked the

CHILD SLAYER MAY RECOVER. Montclair, Sept. 6 (Special).-Giovanni Mogniann who shot and killed Edith Pickett, fourteen years

old, at Caldwell, and who then shot himself three times, will probably recover from his self-inflicted wounds, according to surgeons at the Mountainside Hospital here. As soon as Mognianno is able to be moved he will be arraigned. It is now said that Mognianno was inspired to kill the girl

MOSQUITO CANOPIES GOING TO AFRICA. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, Sept. 6.—There will be nothing doing for

mosquitoes on the West Coast of Africa after the arrival of the four-masted schooner Clara E. Randall, which is now loading for Sierra Leone. In the cargo is a big consignment of mosquito canopies, the first shipment of "ready to use" mosquito netting ever sent to Africa from Boston.

"MUST BE ON GUARD"

Tells Priests to Shun Worldly Af. fairs and "Live Holily."

Another document has been received in this country from the Vatican. Plus X this time addresses the Catholic clergy throughout the wh world, and orders several important changes to be nade. Some of them are to take effect im ately in Italy and other parts of Europe, and they are to be introduced gradually in America. The Pope's first words are almed at worldly clergmen. He advises all that they must abstain from ningling in affairs of the world and "live hollly" The pastoral reads:

In every age the saying of the Apostle helds true: "They that are Christ's have crucified their flesh." And if these documents regard each of the faithful, more properly do they apply to use priests; and let them before all others regard a addressed to themselves those words which the same predecessor added in his apostole will "Would that more of the present age would entivate those virtues after the example of the holy men of past centuries, who by their humility obedience, abstinence, were a power both in word and deed, and of the greatest possible assistance, not only in religious matters but in public and civic life also." And here it would not be inopportune to note that this prudent Pontiff has made special mention of abstinence, which in the words of the Gospel we call self-abnegation, and deservedly; for under this head, beloved sons, the constancy and virtue and fruit of every priestly duty is included; and when this is neglected there springs forth whatever may offend the eyes and hearts of the faithful in the life of the priest duty is included, and whether may off hearts of the faithful in the For if one acts for the sake of volves himself in worldly cares, places and despises others, or yellowly to place the place when the place were placed.

The Pope then warns priests that they perform their sacred duties diligently and with scrupulous ness. He says:

We warn the priest at the same time that he must live holly, not for himself alone; he is the laborer whom Christ "went out to hire into his vineyard." Therefore, he must uproot the seeds of error, and plant those of truth; he must are and watch lest the enemy sow cockle over them. of error, and plant those of truth, he must care and watch lest the enemy sow cockle over them. Besides, he must be on his guard, lest through some imprudent desire for high perfection is neglect any of those duties conducive to the welfare of others. These are to preach the world God, hear confessions, visit the sick, especially the dying, instruct those ignorant of their faith, comfort the sorrowfule lead back the wanderers, and in every way imitate Christ. And in performing these duties let the famous admonition of Paul be always before his mind: "Neither he that planten is anything nor he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase." It may be that going and weeping they cast their seed: it may be that with anxious care they nourished it; but to make it sprout and bring forth the cherished fruit, this is the work of God alone and His powerful assistance. In another place the Pope regrets that there are

ome among the clergy who are carried away by "pestilential noveitles." This portion is directly aimed at priests here and abroad who have recently got themselves into trouble by discussion of the logical and economic questions, as well as by beeign to their calling. The text is as follows:

eign to their calling. The text is as follows:

We cannot at this place refrain from grieving for those who, carried away by pestilential novelties, do not fear to think otherwise and regard the work given to meditation and prayer lost.

Alas, unhappy blindness! Would that they themselves should consider it justly and that some time they should know to what point the neglect and contempt of prayer leads. From these were born pride and arrogance; whence arose those so bitter fruits which our paternal mind both shrinks from mentioning and desires most carnestly to forget. May God be favorable to our desires; may He look down benignly upon the wayward, and pour out upon them the spirit of grace and prayer in so great an abundance that repenting their error they may willingly seek out, to the joy of all, the ways which they in their evil have deserted, and continue with more caution. Let God Himself be our witness, as He was once to the Apostle, how we long after them all in the bowels of Jesus Christ. Therefore, O beloved sons, may our exhortation. "Take ye heed, watch and pray," which is that of Christ Our Lord, sink deeply into their hearts and yours. Especially let the Industry of each and every one be exerted in the zeal for plous meditation; let also your confidence of soul he exercised, asking again and again: "Lord, teach us

The pastoral closes with a suggestion that there should be an organization of priests to pre fraternity among them.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING HIS SISTER.

Boy of Fourteen Aimed Gun at Her and Declares He Pulled Trigger by Accident. Exeter, N. H., Sept. 6.-Allen E. Hall, a fourteenrear-old boy, was arrested and lodged in the Exe jail to-day on the charge of killing his sixteen

year-old sister. Salosie May Hall, with a double

barrelled shotgun yesterday afte stated that the shooting was accidental.

The shooting happened while Miss Hall was picking tomatoes in her father's garden. In an adjoin ing field Allen was waiting with his gun for a fox. when, becoming tired of the hunt, he crept up to the stone wall separating him from his sister, and, pointing his gun at her, commanded her playfully. Throw up your hands!" At the same time, and entirely by accident, the boy asserts, he pressed the trigger, and the shot from both barrels of the

gun entered his sister's body. Before the physician could reach Miss Hall's side she was dead. Sheriff Marcus Collis, of Portsmouth, decided today to arrest Allen, and the boy was taken to the Exeter jail, where he will await a hearing to-mor-

EIGHTY AUTOMOBILES RUINED.

Loss of \$200,000 by Gasolene Explosion in a Boston Garage.

Boston. Sept. 6.-A gasolene explosion in the basement of the Taylor-Palmer garage, a threestory structure of brick and terra cotta, at Nos. 169 and 171 Huntington avenue, in the Back Bay. early to-day practically ruined nearly eighty automebiles and wrecked the interior of the building causing a loss estimated at \$200,000. None of the seven or eight employes in the garage at the time was injured by the explosion, but two firemen sus-

tained painful injuries. Adjoining the garage on one side was the New entury Building, containing Potter and House hails, several offices and stores. This sustained a smoke and water damage, as did the brick apart nent house on the other side. The tenants in this building were obliged to move hastily. The greater part of the loss is covered by insurance

SPELLING OF "METER" VARIES.

Public Service Commission Finds Forty-Nine Different Ways in Vogue. Although editorial vigilance and unending effort

after orthographical consistency taught Thomas D. Hoxsey in the old days when he was a news dictionary and spell the word m-e-t-e-r, since Hoxsey became secretary of the bureau of gas and electricity of the Public Service Commission he has found that there are freer spirits who are not tied down to the letter of what is printed in the dictionary

Mr. Hoxsey has been with the comm its establishment a year ago last July, but in that time he has found in examining a mass of core spondence in regard to gas meters that there are lots of people who don't care what the dictionary says. Forty-nine different varieties of spelling the word "meter" have so far come to his after Mr. Hoxsey thought it was very remarkable that the most persistent form of misspelling was "meteor," but several consumers of gas about a complained about meters think he is too derment, considering the most come of the meters. derment, considering the way some of the meters shoot along beyond the proper pace. Here are the spellings of the word to date: