NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN

GOWN WORN AT ASCOT. A FROCK OF MUSLIN AND LACE.

BRIARCLIFF COMMENCEMENT

MR. POWELL TELLS OF BRIGHT FUTURE PLANS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Rain dripped softly down on the green fields and gay gardens of the Briarcliff Agricultural School yesterday, and yet it was the brightest day in the history of the institution. Started two years ago, without a building, its first term's lessons given in the basement of the little Briarcliff village school, it yesterday graduated its first class, with the pleasing knowledge that a 450-acre farm awaits its occupancy and that $100,000 will be forthcoming during the next year for equipment. Superintendent George Powell said yesterday that he anticipated no trouble in raising the $100,000 necessary to erect the buildings and stock the farm.

"This farm, located at Poughkeepsie," said he, "is to be a true experiment in commercial farming. Land in Westchester is too suburban to give a true test, but in Dutchess County we shall have land fairly typical of the average Eastern farming land. We shall go into extensive stock raising operations, and we expect to set out orchard trees by thousands. We expect to move to the new farm next April."

Four graduates received diplomas, and four certificates for special work. Among the eight, five were among the nine pupils who were present at the opening of the school, and three were among the second nine who entered within the three following months.

Theodore Langdon Van Norden, president of the board of trustees, presided, and presented the diplomas. In doing so he said he would refrain from the usual custom of giving advice to the graduates, as everybody hated advice, and he thought it specially tough to be obliged to sit still and take it without being able to answer back. He told two stories, which he said illustrated what they did not do at Briarcliff. One was of the man who knew the Latin names of only two flowers—Aurora borealis and Delirium tremens. The other related to the old woman who sought to gratify her thrifty instincts by mixing sawdust with the old hen's bran, which resulted in the chickens all having wooden legs. One thing he wished to impress upon the graduates—the fact that an agriculturist has an influence in his community out of all proportion to that exercised by the city man.

"A man is an individual in the country," he said; "in the city his individuality is lost, unless he is a very great and conspicuous man."

J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., the well known peach grower, was down upon the programme, but was prevented from attending. Mr. Van Norden therefore called upon W. J. Hart, the "Apple King," of Dutchess County, to say a few words. Mr. Hart welcomed the school to Dutchess County, which he declared, before the decline in farming, to have been one of the three richest counties in the United States. Among other things he said that he hoped the influence of the landscape garden courses would lead Vassar to modernize and beautify the grounds laid out forty years ago.

Mr. Powell and Professor Kains talked upon the work of the school. H. W. Collingwood made the address of the day. He said in part:

This country is now old enough to classify its history and select from the story of its growth elements of strength or weakness with something like scientific accuracy. The strength of the American Fatherland comes from the soil, for upon the farm, rather than in the town, have the great solid gifts which America has given the world been bred and fostered.

John Fiske, in "The Beginnings of New-England," says that had it not been for the Puritan movement, early in the seventeenth century, political freedom, if not human liberty, would have disappeared from the earth. Those who will carefully study the social conditions of Europe at that time must agree with that statement. It may as truly be said that had it not been for the American farm home the Puritan would have lost his battle for human rights. Had there been no outlet away from the stagnation of European conditions the struggle for human liberty in the seventeenth century would have ended ingloriously. Had the Mayflower and other English ships gone to the South, as was first intended, it is not unlikely that American independence would have been set back for a century. The large farms, cultivated by slave labor, and given to the production of a single crop, like tobacco, cotton or rice, could not produce the self-reliant, well rounded man who was needed to make America. I wish to make it clear to you that the small farm, worked by its owner, gave the men and the strength of character that made a nation possible.

The American small farm commanded the destinies and fortunes of this country until the best of its blood and the bulk of its earnings ran down hill to the town and city. It is needless for me to enumerate the causes which led to this concentration of population and wealth in a few crowded centres. If we will look at the matter calmly and without prejudice I think we will agree that unjust burdens have been heaped upon the land. Other forms of wealth have escaped taxation and public benefits have stimulated other lines of business to pay larger and surer interest and create a shoddy and artificial form of society.

By breaking down the independence and character of the small farmer we are slowly destroying the governor on the steam engine, the most conservative element in American society. With our congestion of population in the cities we are like a man with defective circulation. The blood may crowd at the heart while the hands and feet are cold. When the old farmer turns his farm over to a tenant and moves away to town the farm becomes a less inspiring force of good government. It is no longer in its true sense a home. Two families instead of one look to it for support. It becomes a machine for grinding out dollars rather than a training school for men and women. A man may leave his farm to go to the city and sell his labor for twice as much cash as his acres afforded and yet prove a less valuable citizen than when he worked his own land.

When a farmer leaves his farm and goes to work for others in the town his connection with public affairs changes. He becomes less a partner of nature and more a servant of man. His home, if he owns one, is more easily sold and hence is less of a home. His job and his living depend upon forces outside of his capital and work. A change in business methods, a new invention, a political upheaval, any one may leave him stranded on the rocks of idleness. On the farm these things would have touched him indirectly. They could not have left him idle—without home or work. In the town they may even deprive him of the God-given right to labor! While the farmer can afford to be sturdy and independent, the town workman knows that in the end he must knuckle down in spite of his skill and his labor unions. So many of our people have changed from the free independence of the farm home to the cramped and narrow life of the town, that we are in danger of losing the strongest side of our national character.

It is a true saying that no man shoulders a musket in defence of a boarding house unless he is well paid for it. No man can buy with $1,000,000 the force and character which one hundred homes of the plain country people of forty years ago gave as a free gift to their country. It seems clear to me that one of the most important problems now confronting this nation is that of repopulating the rural districts. We need and must have a new adjustment of social forces. Men and capital must be induced to leave the great centres of population and give us, on a broader and truer scale, the sturdy yeomanry which made our republic possible. Unless this can be done I do not see how our country can avoid falling into the national habits and tendencies of the older European nations. So long as the farmer or small landed proprietor must feel that it is a disadvantage to keep his capital in land, the true conservative, national spirit must grow weaker and less inclined to assert itself. Greater dignity and profit must, in some way, be given to agriculture, and the graduates of this school have a peculiar mission to perform in this connection. It cannot be said that the vast sums of money thus far spent upon agricultural education have given adequate practical returns. It is not part of this discussion to attempt to show why this is so. The fact remains that whole sections of agricultural lands are still being depopulated and that the farmer does not wield the influence that he once did or that he should. The fact that certain sections, like Western New-York, are prosperous and powerful through the well directed efforts of farmers is only an additional reason why the failing sections should be restored. The prime object of this school, as I understand it, is to interest town people in country living. Whenever it can educate and send to the country an enterprising man or woman who has the energy and capital required to save a farm it will accomplish more for the Fatherland than any institution which sends forth ten lawyers to put brass into the Golden Rule or ten so called statesmen to tinker with the ship of state.

The big house was gay with sweetpeas, nasturtiums, ferns and the graceful, wild orange lily. The visitors were guests at a delicious luncheon, served most daintily in the school dining room.

An earthen casserole set in a copper frame and fitted with a copper cover is the newest thing in chafing dishes. The casserole is made of the common red earthenware and is glazed inside and unglazed outside. A severely plain and rather "stumpy" earthen handle adds to the picturesque effect.

For people who would paint the lily an ingenious device has appeared which adds to the glow of the flame. This latest invention, in the form of a powder, if sprinkled on wood logs in open fireplaces, is warranted to cause the blaze to assume iridescent hues and glittering colors.

Maguey belts made by the natives of Porto Rico are worn by young girls. The belts are narrow and come in the natural color of the strawlike fibre. They tie in front with tiny ropes held firmly by a clever adjustment of sailor's knots.

Hand woven fern basket holders of raffia colored with vegetable dyes or in the natural shade of the material are useful for the veranda or house. For fern receptacles, plain, glazed ware in green, yellow or copper color is a favorite.

A great many housewives banish soup from the summer dinner table under the impression that it is too heavy a food for hot weather. Rich broths and rich soups should certainly be excluded from the bill of fare at this season, but clear beef broths and cream soups are exactly what the flagging appetite requires. A clear consommé of a pale straw color and bright and sparkling as sherry wine is an ideal summer dish and offers the stimulus to the appetite needed to overcome the effect of the heat. A dinner begun in this way may be finished with broiled meat or chicken, a simple vegetable, a green salad, fresh fruit and coffee.

Next in hygienic quality to the clear beef soup is a simple soup of thickened milk, flavored with a mince of chives or other green herbs and garnished by tiny sippets of toasted bread.

The proper garnish for a consommé soup in summer is a royal paste. To make a garnish sufficient for a quart of consommé take three egg yolks, one whole egg, an even saltspoonful of nutmeg, a saltspoonful of salt and a scant saltspoonful of cayenne pepper. Beat the seasoning into the eggs and add half a cup of cream. Strain the whole through a hair sieve and turn into three small buttered timbale moulds. Set the moulds in the oven in a pan of water reaching to half their height. Cover them so that the paste will not brown and let it harden in the oven for fifteen minutes. Then take the paste out of the moulds, cut it in thin slices with a sharp knife, and add the slices to the hot consommé. Add a drop of French coloring fluid of spinach green to one mould of the paste before cooking it; add a drop of carmine to another and leave the third uncolored. The soup will then be decorated with the different colored slices and will present a most attractive appearance.

BANKS ON WHEELS.

Perambulating savings banks have been instituted by the authorities in the French provinces. A motor car is fitted with seats for driver, two clerks and a cashier. A table is arranged so that persons on the road can place their money on it without entering the vehicle, and under the table is a safe, into which the money drops through a slot.

A proper receipt is given, and entry made in a book. This is to encourage thrift by making deposits easy.

COLGATE'S
Cool and Refreshing
Violet Water

THOSE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

ANNA GARLIN SPENCER SUGGESTS METHODS OF TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN OF THIS CLASS.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, president of the Rhode Island Women's Council, and Charles Loring Brace, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, were speakers at yesterday's session of the Summer School of Philanthropy, in the Charities Building. The subject of the morning was "Special Training for Backward and Defective Children." Mrs. Spencer has headed the effort of the Women's Council to establish a State school for feeble minded children in Rhode Island. At present such children are boarded in institutions of other States at the expense of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Spencer classed the defective under three heads—the deficient in bodily strength, cripples and invalids; the blind and deaf or otherwise deficient in senses, and those that are defective in mind. For cripples and invalids she advocated an extension of hospitals and convalescent homes, and a wider spread and better organized care for children of the poor in their own homes where the family life is what it should be. Much has been done for the blind and deaf.

It is estimated that there are about one hundred thousand feeble minded children in this country, and not more than 10 per cent of the number are in special schools. About 70 per cent of the one hundred thousand are children of feeble minded and degenerate parents. Thirty per cent are mentally defective as a result of accident. To a greater or less degree, the feeble minded children are capable of instruction. Many of them can be made partially, and some of them wholly, self supporting. Custodial care of the feeble minded is needful, not only for their own safety, but for the best interests of the public. Little excepting physical care can be given to idiots.

A small proportion of the feeble minded has an insane tendency, and some of this class are to be found in criminal institutions. An encouraging feature for those with insane tendencies is the fact that, with modern scientific progress, several such cases have already been treated surgically with success. This leads to the hope that the class may be more generally recoverable than has been thought possible in the past.

Mrs. Spencer placed strong emphasis upon the need of keeping feeble minded epileptics entirely separated from epileptics who are not mentally deficient. Between 40 and 60 per cent of epileptics are feeble minded. Mrs. Spencer would not class epileptics solely on epilepsy. As a class, they require, to an especial degree, cheerful and healthful surroundings.

According to recent statistics, the largest proportion of mentally defective children in the United States is found in California, where, in an investigation of ten thousand school children, one thousand were classed as "mentally dull." Mrs. Spencer thought the high percentage might be due to a high standard of judgment. In London, in a similar investigation, 7 per cent of the school children were classed as "dull," and a little more than 1 per cent were marked "deficient." Examinations covering a wide area in this country found 1 per cent "dull."

Mrs. Spencer believes that in every public school there should be one teacher to give individual care to all children who, for any reason, fall behind their grade. In addition, there should be medical inspection to co-operate with the special instruction. For those children who are most backward and deficient there should be a special school equipped, with such methods as have already proved effective in dealing with children of this class. Two such schools are in existence in Providence. In them a great deal of attention is given to music, gymnastics and kindergarten games. "The elimination of the defective and degenerate from ordinary life is a prime essential," said Mrs. Spencer, "in the solution of the problems of vice and crime."

Mr. Brace considered only crippled and backward children. Of the 12,000 children in the 19 industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society 120 are deficient, but it is an experience of the organization that after a year or two of daily care, with the hot noon meal and comfortable clothing, the minds of deficient children very often awaken gradually. Not infrequently such pupils finally enter regular grade classes only a year or two behind others of their age. Mr. Brace believed that early starvation and improper food are responsible for the condition of a large number of cases. Forty per cent of the children of the industrial schools are Italians, who have been brought up from the earliest years on bread and "tea mixed with all sorts of strange stimulants." Mr. Brace recalled one such pupil, who for two years made only a crooked line, while the children of his class were writing sentences. He is now doing good work, and is about a year behind those of his age. The Children's Aid Society schools are a part of the public school system, and to them are turned over by the Board of Education many of the deficient and backward children. A hot meal is provided at noon in all schools for children who need it. Clothing is also given where it is required. Mr. Brace thought that until the public schools can accommodate all the children of this city it would not be practicable to establish schools for the deficient.

For incorrigible truants there are four special ungraded classes in the industrial schools. Four schools have classes for crippled children.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

THEY ARE NOT LOST.

The look of sympathy, the gentle word,
Spoken so low that only angels heard;
The secret act of pure self-sacrifice,
Unseen by men, but marked by angels' eyes—
These are not lost.

The happy dreams that gladdened all our youth,
When dreams had less of self and more of truth;
The childhood's faith, so tranquil and so sweet,
Which sat like Mary at the Master's feet—
These are not lost.

The kindly plan devised for others' good,
So seldom guessed, so little understood,
The quiet, steadfast love that strove to win
Some wanderer from the ways of sin—
These are not lost.

Not lost, O Lord! for in Thy city bright
Our eyes shall see the past by clearer light,
And things long hidden from our gaze below
Thou wilt reveal; and we shall surely know
These are not lost.
—(Richard Metcalf.

NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the T. S. S. should be addressed to The Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City. If the above address is carefully observed communications intended for the T. S. S. will be less likely to go astray. The Tribune Sunshine Society has no connection with any other organization or publication using the word "Sunshine."

CHEER FOR CRIPPLED MAN.

The crippled member at Penn Run can now enjoy his sunshine holiday. Mrs. Joseph Greenleaf has sent $3 to complete the sum necessary for the journey to his friends; "A Friend" at Watch Hill, R. I., sent $1; "Theodora," $2, and another member in Plainfield, 50 cents, for this man. The whole sum will be forwarded, and the surplus will procure some personal comforts for him. The president cordially thanks those who have made it possible for the unfortunate and lonely man to enjoy two months of comfort and happiness.

FIRST TROLLEY PARTY.

Wednesday was so hot that it seemed just the day for a cool ride away from the stifling streets and tenements. Mrs. Burns, the president of the T. S. S., had arranged to take fifty children and two mothers with babies in their arms for a trolley ride to Fort George. The prospect of this outing seemed so alluring that twenty more children begged to go. The president could not resist their appeals, and so seventy were crowded into a car. They all had a ride on the merry-go-round, and later had ice cream and cake, a liberal reduction being made for the party. One mother remarked that "the children would rather have a spoonful of ice cream than a full meal, because it seems just like a picnic." Some T. S. S. members from Brooklyn were at Fort George, and when they learned that the children were enjoying the hospitality of the T. S. S. they were deeply interested in watching them, and contributed $1 toward the good time. Next Monday Mrs. Burns will take fifty or sixty boys for an afternoon's outing, and Mrs. S. S. Frost, president of Manhattan branch No. 6, will take charge of a trolley party to The Bronx, composed of children from the Union Settlement, in East One-hundred-and-fourth-st.

FOR TROLLEY RIDES.

"Orange" has contributed $3, "L. A. S." $2 and F. M. Lyon $1 for trolley rides for poor children.

An unfinished shoulder shawl, with wools for completion, is at the office. Will some member who crochets please offer to finish it as a Christmas greeting for some invalid member?

THE MAYOR ON TAXATION.

EXCESSIVE AND NEEDLESS EXPENSE ON ACCOUNT OF CITY'S DEBT.

Mayor Low gave the first of his promised "talks" to the reporters yesterday morning. He spoke of "our excessive and needless taxation." He said:

To-day I wish to speak of our excessive and needless taxation. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has authorized the issue this year of $6,000,000 forty year bonds, for the improvement of the docks, especially of the Chelsea section. This improvement, when completed, will return an income, as shown by all similar expenditures during the last twenty years, of not less than 5 per cent on its cost; or, say, an annual income of $300,000. This income, under a law of 1878, goes to the credit of the sinking fund. This sum, by itself, if annually set apart for the purpose, is more than sufficient to pay interest on this issue of bonds and to redeem them at maturity. But existing law, in addition to depriving the city of the use for current purposes of the income from this expenditure, compels the city to raise in addition by taxation the full amount of interest on the bonds, say $180,000, and an annual instalment sufficient to redeem the debt at maturity, of, say $80,000, or, in all, $260,000.

Thus, the taxpayers of to-day are, as it were, made to pay a penalty for administering to the needs of the port, and for making a good investment. They lose the use of an income derived from these bonds of $300,000, and they are burdened with an additional charge of $260,000, or, in all, they are, in effect, taxed per annum for this purpose the sum of $560,000.

In other words, the city is raising money by reason of this debt at a rate that would pay off $6,000,000 of bonds in ten years. So that, if the process were continued for forty years, the life of the bonds, the city would provide $24,000,000 with which to pay $6,000,000, disregarding entirely the accelerated growth of this overtax that would come from compounding the interest.

This illustration is purposely given a popular form. If I were to be exact I should say that the city has several sinking funds; that the income from these bonds goes to the credit of one of them only, and, indeed, I should have to take cognizance of many other details. But these details in no way affect the point I am trying to make clear—that the city, under existing law, is compelled to raise by taxation a very large sum in excess of all requirements arising from its debt.

If it be asked, why not credit this income of $300,000 against the amount to be raised for general purposes by taxation, the answer is that this is exactly what ought to be done, but it cannot be done because the nature of the law forbids.

I know of no more impressive illustration than this legislation affords of the long consequences of bad government. Tweed wrecked, for the time being, the credit of the city. In 1878, therefore, when it became necessary to borrow money again on a large scale for public improvements, a large part of the available resources of the city, including the revenues from the docks, were pledged to the sinking fund, and this law contained the most unusual provision that this pledge of specific revenues should be a contract between the city and its bondholders. Since then, these revenues of the city have grown out of all proportion to the debt that these revenues are required to protect, but this contractual clause, so called, stands in the way of asking for direct relief.

Indirectly, relief can be had in a number of ways, though all will require legislation. I speak of two, by way of suggestion. The important thing, however, is to deal with the subject scientifically and thoroughly, and not from a purely temporary point of view.

First—The courts have decided that the bonds held in the sinking fund are not a part of the city debt. The city, however, goes on paying interest upon these bonds as though they were still obligations. On January 1 last the sinking fund held about $125,000,000 of city bonds. At 3 per cent the interest on this sum would be $3,750,000. It is not clear to me why, under existing circumstances, the city should continue to pay this interest. It is not needed for any purpose, and it therefore represents excessive and unnecessary taxation.

Second—The Sinking Fund No. 1, which absorbs a large part of our revenues, is so much in excess of the actual need that it seems to me wholly unnecessary for some time to come to raise new sinking funds in order to provide for new debts. The last bond protected by this sinking fund matures in 1928. Deputy Controller Levey's estimate, made in 1900, was that by 1928, unless the law is changed, the unnecessary taxation, direct and indirect, due to this fund, would be for that year alone $16,500,000, while the fund would then contain, after discharging the last bond it is pledged to redeem, the vast sum of $300,000,000; that is to say, a sum equal to the entire present net debt of the city. Under these circumstances, it does not seem either necessary or wise to provide additional sinking fund protection for a good many years to come. The $6,000,000 of dock bonds, therefore, to recur to my illustration, could properly be issued, did the law permit, without laying a tax of $80,000 a year for their redemption. The total relief to be had from this source I have not estimated, but if the rule be generally applied the relief would be substantial. I have no doubt that the tax levy can properly and safely be relieved, in one way or another through proper legislation, of excessive taxation that is entirely due to existing laws relating to our debt of at least $6,000,000 annually.

The existence of this excessive taxation for this purpose is grievously felt in every direction. It makes our tax levy so large that the city's current needs cannot be adequately dealt with. It compels the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to leave undone everything that can by any possibility be put off, instead of doing, as ought to be the case, everything that good judgment requires to be done. In other words, the city is suffering from bad financiering that ought to be corrected.

Next week I shall speak of the insufficiency of our working capital.

FILES $150,000,000 MORTGAGE.

IT WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT ON MARCH 20.

The $150,000,000 mortgage covering the property, stock and other assets of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which was authorized by the stockholders on March 20, was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk in Brooklyn. It bears the date of July 1, and the Central Trust Company of Manhattan is the mortgagee. President Greatsinger said yesterday that while none of the money accruing from the sale of bonds under the mortgage had been actually used, provision had been made for the expenditure of the $5,000,000 which has already been subscribed.

Some of it will be used in the new South Brooklyn power house, and some in the payment of contracts for rolling stock. Some of the present lines of travel will be extended, particularly the Tompkins-ave. line from Kingston-ave. and Douglass-st. to Malbone-st., and through the latter thoroughfare to Nostrand-ave., touching on a rapidly growing district.

THINKS THEM SMUGGLED CHINAMEN.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY CAUSES ARREST OF FIVE WHOM HE SEES ON TRAIN.

Five Chinamen, whom Assistant United States District Attorney Dudley believes may have been smuggled into this country, were taken from the Grand Central Station yesterday on the arrival of a train from Buffalo and escorted to the Government Building, where they are being detained pending an examination by Commissioner Shields. With the Chinamen was Chu Fong, manager of the Chinese theatre in Chinatown, who was also detained.

Assistant United States District Attorney Dudley said that he saw the Chinamen on the train coming from Buffalo, which is his home, and suspected that five of them were being smuggled into the country, from statements made to him by the trainmen. The Chinamen were all dressed in new American clothes, but none of them could speak English.

Chu Fong, who was with the party and who is a well known and powerful personage in Chinatown, told Mr. Dudley that the men were all residents of Chinatown, and that two of them were personal friends of his. He said that they had been visiting friends in Chicago and were returning to this city when seen by Mr. Dudley. He said that he met them after he boarded the train in Buffalo, and, recognizing his friends, began to chat with them.

None of the five had a certificate by which to identify himself. Before Commissioner Shields the Chinamen said they wanted time to produce papers showing they were entitled to remain in the United States, and the Commissioner fixed Friday next as the date for their examination.

CITY REFUSE FOR FILLING MATTER.

Major Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said yesterday that he was ready to furnish as much material for filling in the submerged grounds about Riverside Park as was desired. Calvin Tompkins, chairman of the committee on parks of the Municipal Art Commission, was quoted in yesterday's Tribune as saying that the land now under water at Riverside Park could be reclaimed at this time more advantageously when the city is dumping such a large amount along the river front and towing a large amount out to sea.

Major Woodbury has almost completely ceased sea dumping. A scow load of ash has not been sent to sea in two weeks, and as soon as the incinerator is finished, which will be within a couple of weeks, all the ash will be reduced 50 per cent by burning and used for filling in. None will then be sent to sea. Major Woodbury said yesterday that the Park Department could have any quantity of filling material if the Park Commissioner would ask for it.

"We are glad to get rid of it," said Major Woodbury, "and in a case like this we'll deliver the stuff alongside. Our system of separation has given us a nice clean ash that is suitable for that purpose. All they have to do is to ask for it."

WANTS MONEY FOR ARMY BRANCH.

The Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has issued a statement of the months from January to July, comparing 1901 with 1902. The number of soldiers' visits has almost doubled, the total for the last six months being 59,062. One thousand five hundred dollars is urgently needed for summer expenses. Subscriptions can be sent to the office at No. 156 Fifth-ave. The Army Branch includes Fort Columbus, Governor's Island; Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound; Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and Fort Wood, Liberty Island.

SCHURMAN ON THE FILIPINOS

AGAIN PREDICTS INDEPENDENCE FOR THEM—PRESIDENT ELIOT HEADS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis, July 10.—This was another busy day for the members of the National Educational Association, whose convention here will be finished to-morrow. The nominating committee gathered early in the day and settled on the list of officers to be presented to the association. It was duly ratified later on. President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was unanimously selected for president of the association, after a eulogistic nominating speech by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia. W. N. Davidson, of Kansas, was elected treasurer, and, according to custom, the outgoing president, W. M. Beardshear, of Iowa, was named for first vice-president.

There was a large attendance at the general session, which was signalized by three notable addresses, by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. President Schurman spoke on "Education in the Philippines." He said in part:

On the side of intellect and scholarship the Filipinos may be expected to rival the Japanese, as well as in material civilization and the application of the sciences to industrial life, wherein Japan already presents a very American appearance.

The modern education will undoubtedly lead to an intellectual emancipation of the Filipinos. But it is not only the scientific and material elements of American civilization that are destined to reproduce themselves in the Philippines, though these will greatly modify and perhaps transform the existing methods of production, transportation and exchange. While economically and industrially the archipelago will take on a new and much improved countenance, there is one other phase of Philippine life, a deeper and more vital phase, that is destined to be still more profoundly influenced by all our educational work in the archipelago.

I refer to our political philosophy, which is radically different from that of any European people, past or present. We glory in our applied mechanics, which are destined to develop the physical resources of the Philippine Islands; but far more glorious is our political philosophy, which is full of hope and promise for the Philippine nation and for every people and race on the globe.

The kind of people we are, the way we govern ourselves, the history we have made, and the political philosophy we have given to the world, all consecrate us Americans as the advocates and preachers of liberty, democracy and national independence. And I believe that an independent Philippine republic will be the final result, as it would be the most glorious consummation, of our great educational work in the Philippines.

One of the most important and significant movements in connection with the present convention of the National Educational Association was that signalized by the meeting at a late hour this afternoon of representative grade teachers of the country to form a national organization. The movement was begun by the Chicago Grade Teachers' Federation, and Miss Ella A. Rowe, its president, presided over the meeting. The idea of the leaders is to have a national organization which can defend the rights of its members from the encroachments of school boards, and secure the adoption of definite and binding contracts, which shall secure employment for fixed periods or during good behavior for fixed salaries. The topics outlined for discussion were organization, tenure of office, salaries and pensions.

M. S. R. OFFICERS SUMMONED.

MUST ANSWER FOR THE FUMES IN THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. CROSSTOWN CARS.

Commissioner Lederle of the Board of Health yesterday announced that he had summoned officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to appear before him Monday afternoon, to answer a charge of maintaining a nuisance on the Thirty-fourth-st. crosstown car line. This is the nuisance which The Tribune denounced several months ago. Passengers have long been complaining of a choking sensation experienced in transit on this line of cars.

Commissioner Lederle says that he has received numerous complaints of sulphuric fumes escaping from the storage batteries with which the cars are operated, and annoying the passengers. He asserts that the company operates about fifty of these cars on the Thirty-fourth-st. line.

When the Health Board recently asked the company to do away with these fumes, it is alleged that the company inspectors asserted that the fumes floated in from outside, and that the remedy was closed windows.

NEWS FROM NORTHFIELD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East Northfield, Mass., July 10.—In spite of heavy showers this morning the Rev. Campbell Morgan spoke to his largest audience during the sessions of the Bible school. The subject of his address was "Light on the Hidden Years." The Rev. Dr. W. W. White, president of the Bible Teachers' College, New-York, led a class in the study of "The Writings of Luke the Physician." Dr. White's methods are those of a teacher in a classroom, so far as they are practicable in an audience of the size he had this morning. The Rev. John Kelman gave the address in the evening.

The interest in the conference for the delegates from the young women's boarding schools continues unabated. The first session this morning was held in Stone Hall, with W. R. Moody presiding. After a short song service the Rev. Campbell Morgan gave the address of the morning. The subject of his address was "Scenes in the Home at Bethany." This sermon, which Mr. Morgan delivered here with great effect six years ago, is more popularly known as his sermon on "Mary and Martha." The service on Round Top at 7 o'clock was addressed by the Rev. Dr. W. W. White. The evening service of this conference was held at the Henry Moore cottage, and was addressed by Howard Taylor, of the China Inland Mission.

ACT OF REFORM RABBIS REPUDIATED.

At a recent meeting of the union congregations in the Pike-st. synagogue, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes presiding, one of the subjects thoroughly discussed was the action of the Reform Rabbis at New-Orleans on the Sabbath question. Many of the delegates objected to the union honoring the Reform Rabbis, even to the extent of noticing what they called their un-Jewish and unjustifiable attack on the Sunday of Judaism. The meeting decided that its silence might be misconstrued, and adopted presentations submitted on behalf of the Rev. Meldola de Sola, of Montreal, chairman of the committee on presentations, in part as follows:

The seventh day Sabbath of the Decalogue is the cornerstone of Judaism. The Union of Orthodox Congregations of the United States and Canada protests against the action of the late conference of Reform Rabbis at New-Orleans in permitting a discussion of the transfer of the Sabbath to the first day of the week. It was calculated to unsettle the mind of many of our brethren as to the obligatory nature of the laws governing the observance of the day of rest, and to convey to the world an erroneous idea of the attitude of the Jewish people toward the Sabbath.

COMMERCE SCHOOL'S TWO COURSES.

The annual announcement for 1902-'03 of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New-York University states that hereafter two separate courses of instruction will be provided, the course in accounting for the prospective banker and the course in commerce and finance for the general business man. The school was founded in 1900, its object being to train men for the higher duties of commercial life. The school reopens October 1.

FOR A BAY RIDGE PARK.

The question of purchasing the property in Fort Hamilton-ave., Bay Ridge, known as High Lawn Woods, will come up at the next meeting of the local improvement board of the Bay Ridge district. For some time the residents of that section have believed that some provision for a public park should be made for them. The property, which is well adapted by nature for park purposes, is owned by Frederick Cocheu. Borough President Swanstrom has been interested in the idea of procuring it for park purposes, and will advocate it before the local board.

THREE TICKET SCALPERS INDICTED.

Ticket scalpers by the names of Kelly, Moore and McDermut were indicted some days ago by the Grand Jury at Buffalo for altering and changing New-York Central Railroad local tickets which were originally sold reading from Buffalo to Batavia, and these scalpers had altered them so as to make them good from Buffalo to New-York. The three men, upon being arraigned for trial, pleaded guilty, hoping for a recommendation of mercy, but no promises were given them. It is expected that they will be sentenced on next Monday.

Several ticket scalpers have been sentenced to the penitentiary in various places in the last two years. Failing to find passenger officials who would furnish them with tickets, as was formerly done in some instances, the scalpers have lately been turning their attention to counterfeiting and altering tickets, with disastrous results to themselves in many cases.

MONROE GOES IN ON JULY 15

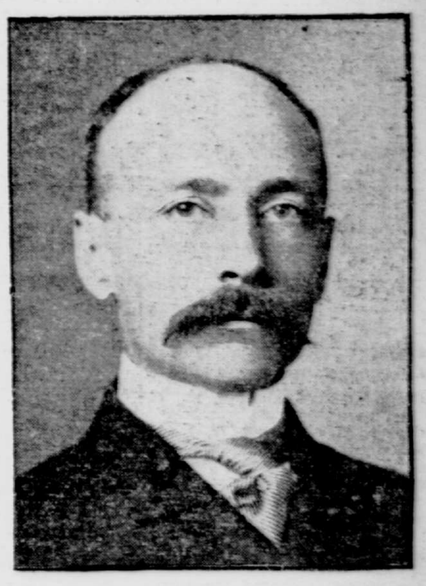
DISGUST AT BOARD OF ESTIMATE COMMISSIONER DOUGHERTY'S CHIEF REASON FOR RESIGNING.

Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, who has been appointed by Mayor Low to succeed J. Hampden Dougherty as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, is finishing up his professional work and will be ready to assume his new office on July 15. His salary will be $7,500 a year. In the mean while he will visit Mr. Dougherty as often as possible to become acquainted with the workings of the office.

Mr. Dougherty yesterday quoted Shakespeare to sum up his reasons for resigning:

"Oft expectation fails, and oft it hits where hope is coldest and despair most sits."

The Commissioner said that his chief reason for resigning was disgust with the policy of the Board of Estimate in not allowing to him money for improvements that he thought were necessary for the good of the department.



COLONEL ROBERT GRIER MONROE.
Who has been appointed Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, to succeed J. Hampden Dougherty, resigned.

"It is my belief," said the Commissioner, "that this department should have from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year, if it is to be run properly. If it is run properly the income for a year would amount to about $10,000,000, and it seems to me that it is a plain business proposition. The department has in the six months just passed collected $273,000 more than was collected in a corresponding period last year. It might have been $1,000,000, if the department had been furnished with the inspectors necessary to look after the meter system throughout the city. An expense of $50,000 would probably have brought a return of $500,000."

"How about Mr. Freeman? Will you pay for his services?" Mr. Dougherty was asked.

"Mr. Freeman has been assisting me for a few weeks, and up to date at my expense, unless the Board of Aldermen passes the resolution approved by the Board of Estimate, authorizing his appointment."

"Have you any agreement with the Merchants' Association whereby they will bear part of the expense?" he was asked.

"None whatever," was the reply.

SUPT. SMITH GETS OUT.

HE WAS TRIED BY COMMISSIONER DOUGHERTY ON CHARGES OF NEGLECT OF DUTY.

John M. Smith, superintendent of conduits and reservoirs of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, resigned yesterday. Mr. Smith was recently before Commissioner Dougherty on charges alleging that he failed to have Baisley's and other ponds in Hempstead cleaned for four years, and also that he allowed his son to occupy a cottage at this place, free of rent, with no visible occupation, although drawing pay from the city. Chief Engineer De Varona, of the Brooklyn Department, was the chief witness.

Mr. Smith would not discuss his resignation. Commissioner Dougherty said:

"I consider that in effect the charges against Mr. Smith were proven, and I immediately accepted the resignation. Mr. Smith got ahead"——

Mr. Dougherty did not finish the sentence, but evidently meant to say that Mr. Smith resigned before he could be discharged.

In the morning the Commissioner had a conference with Mr. De Varona, lasting considerably over an hour. Neither would say what it was about, but it was rumored that Mr. De Varona will be requested to resign.

Mr. Dougherty was asked who the successor to Mr. Smith would be, and said he would leave that to Colonel Monroe, who will succeed Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. Smith was appointed in 1868, at a salary of $2,000 a year.

COMMENDATION FOR MR. DOUGHERTY.

William F. King, ex-president of the Merchants' Association, commends Commissioner Dougherty of the Department of Water Supply on his employment of John R. Freeman as consulting hydraulic engineer for three months, at a salary of $2,500. He said yesterday:

This, to my mind, is a move in the right direction. The employment of a competent engineer to go ahead and provide an additional water supply for New-York is one of the most important pieces of work that this administration can accomplish. While it has not been deemed advisable to engage John R. Freeman as chief engineer, at the figure his services readily command, the Merchants' Association has done good work, through the agitation created, in bringing home to taxpayers the importance of the water situation. Mr. Dougherty has, unlike his predecessor, grasped the true situation, and is striving to provide the much needed additional water supply for Brooklyn and Manhattan. He has offered to personally pay the fee of Mr. Freeman for the special work being done by him in the interest of an increased water supply for Brooklyn, in case the city refuses the necessary appropriation. This offer is perhaps the best indication of his earnestness and civic pride.

WIFE OF DOCTOR RELEASED.

SHE WAS CONFINED IN A SANATORIUM ON HIS CHARGE THAT SHE WAS SUBJECT TO FITS OF MANIA.

On the ground that she had been illegally committed, Mrs. Eleanor Larmer, wife of Dr. William J. Larmer, of No. 364 West Twenty-ninth-st., was yesterday discharged from the River Crest Sanatorium, Astoria, by Justice Chester in the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Mrs. Larmer is thirty-five years old, and was committed to the asylum by Justice Beach in December, 1901, on petition of her husband. He declared that she was subject to sudden fits of mania and accused him of giving her electric shocks and of sending noxious gases into her room through the heating apparatus. Once, he said, she threatened to shoot him, and would not allow the children to go to school.

The woman's release was obtained yesterday, when it was shown that she had not received legal notice that an application was to be made for her commitment.

THE OLD GUARD STARTS FOR CAMP.

Major S. Ellis Briggs, commander of the Old Guard, with a large number of members, yesterday went to the State Camp at Sea Girt, the headquarters of the National Guard and State encampment of New-Jersey, on invitation of General Spencer, inspector of rifle practice, who is also a member of the Old Guard of New-York. As Major Briggs and several of the Old Guard who go with him are crack shots, they hope to make a fine showing at the camp in the way of rifle practice. The boys expect to have a good time.

The Old Guard has accepted an invitation to visit Providence, through the Providence Light Infantry, on September 24 next. The latter organization is one of the oldest in Rhode Island, and guarantees that the Old Guard, as usual, will be made heartily welcome.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY TO DISSOLVE.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, a New-York corporation, through Carl Meyer, Patrick A. McManus, E. Walter Beebe, Henry Fritsche, Carl F. Bibeje, Barrington King, Robert E. Sackett, Albert R. Wetherell, John F. Kimball, Elihu D. Watt and George A. Gilbert, a majority of its directors, yesterday applied to the Supreme Court for voluntary dissolution, and Justice Fitzgerald appointed Moses R. Ryttenberg referee, to inquire into the merits of the application. The order to show cause was set down for October 20. There are no assets and no liabilities. The company ceased to transact business in 1881. J. F. Montignani, of Albany, is the attorney for the petitioners.