ROOSEVELT AND HAY.

Reasons Why They Should Remain in Office.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: The nation's team is President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay. They pull together splendidly, harmoniously and with rare efficiency. They understand each other and believe in each other. Both have had long and varied experience in matters of statecraft. Secretary Hay's tribute to President Roosevelt is worth reproducing here:

"He is prompt and energetic, but he takes infinite pains to get at the facts before he acts. In all the crises in which he has been accused of undue haste, his action has been the result of long meditation and well reasoned conviction. If he thinks rapidly, that is no fault; he thinks thoroughly, and that is essential. Of gentle birth and breeding, yet a man of the people in the best sense, with the training of a scholar and the breezy accessibility of a ranchman; a man of the library and a man of the world; an athlete and a thinker; a soldier and a statesman; a reader, a writer and a maker of history; with the sensibility of a poet and the steel nerve of a rough rider; one who never could turn his back on a friend or an enemy. A man whose merits are so great that he could win on his merits alone; whose personality is so engaging that you lose sight of his merits.

Concerning his action in the canal treaty with Panama for the construction of the isthmian canal, in all which Secretary Hay undoubtedly had an important part, he says: "That was a time when the hour and the man arrived together. He struck while the iron was white hot on the anvil of opportunity and forged as perfect a bit of honest statecraft as this generation has seen."

Secretary Hay ranks first among the world's diplomats, and has had no superior in American history. His court residence in Europe gave him a close acquaintance with men and methods in the diplomatic world. He is recognized everywhere as a typical American, for his directness, acuteness and the timeliness of his actions.

Never more than now was such a man needed in that position. Our world-wide relations to other powers, delicate complications like those pertaining to the "administrative entity" of China, may at any moment require for their solution the cool head, clear perceptions and strong will of this remarkable Secretary of State. The friend of Lincoln and McKinley and Roosevelt, he will undoubtedly remain where he is in case of the latter's re-election. Where is the trained diplomat in the Democratic ranks who could fill his place? This is no time to make an exchange of such a Secretary for some unknown, untried quantity. Keep the team of tried, true, typical Americans—Roosevelt and Hay.

H. L. M.

New-York, Aug. 18, 1904.

CALLS FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that "The New-York Herald" has declared that Roosevelt and imperialism are synonymous terms, I think it would be a good scheme to ask "The Herald" to define imperialism, and let us know what it means. I suppose the idea it intends to convey is that Roosevelt (having the courage of his honest convictions as to any line of policy the best interests of the country require) will assume the role of dictator and force the legislative and judicial powers of the government to accede to it; that he is paving the way to monarchical ideas, based upon the specious fact that the country has outgrown the Constitution, and that such conduct will deprive the citizens of their constitutional liberty, etc. Now "The Herald" people certainly know that this is a wholly false presentation of political issues. It might be well to demand of them to tell us if that is what they mean; and, if not, to tell more plainly just what they do mean.

"The Herald" having professed fear of danger in Roosevelt's election, because of alleged "imperialism" and violation of the Constitution, and having declared that the only remedy is the election of Parker, constitutionalist, should be made to give explicitly its proofs of violation of the Constitution. If it evades the question, its dishonorable attempt is manifest.

H. J. RUMRILLE.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 13 1904.

THESE WILL ALL VOTE FOR PARKER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Would it not be a proper thing for the Democratic Club, which has assumed the task of maintaining the Constitution of the United States, to look into its own ranks and better the conditions that exist in the Southern States, a sample of which has been prominently brought to the attention of the civilized world in the State of Georgia this week?

The only way, it seems to me, that respect can be had for the Constitution and laws of the government is first to respect the laws and keep order in the immediate environment of the individual citizen. As these semi-civilized barbarians of Georgia will unquestionably all vote for the Democratic candidate, it would be no more than wise and patriotic on the part of this Democratic Constitution gentleman of New-York to begin, like charity, "at home." There is no American but what deprecates and detests the crime for which these colored men were arrested, tried and condemned, and they would in a few days have been executed according to law, had there been in the community a respect or regard for the decencies of life or for the laws of their State. The excuse of these Georgian barbarians will be that acts such as they perpetrated will strike terror into evildoers. History and experience have proven the reverse. It will create greater animosity, and instead of diminishing race hatred it will become more prominent, and the United States, through the acts of the individual States, will become disgraced in the eyes of the world, and we will be disarmed in calling any other nation to an account for similar acts. Indeed, I doubt whether any nation outside of the savages was ever guilty of such acts as this mad mob of so-called American citizens.

SIMON WOLF.

Washington, Aug. 18, 1904.

MRS. MAXWELL STEVENSON FINED.

Islip Jury Finds Her Guilty of Speeding Her Automobile.

Islip, Long Island, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, of New-York, was convicted to-day of having violated the automobile speed law and was sentenced by Justice Wright to pay a fine of $25. Mrs. Stevenson was on her way from her mother's home on Johnson-ave. to the horse show grounds at Bayshore recently when she was arrested by Policeman Nelson, who accused her of driving her auto at a rate of seventeen miles an hour.

She pleaded not guilty and demanded a trial by jury. The case excited much interest, and to-day the courtroom was well filled. Among those present were Robert B. Roosevelt and his wife, Arthur S. Bourne, Harry T. Peters and others.

HERRICK FOR CHIEF JUDGE.

Senator Hill's Personal Organ Has No Use for Non-Partisan Judicial Nominations.

From The Albany Argus.

The Democratic members of the bar of Albany county, at a public meeting held in this city, have through suitable resolutions expressed their preference for the Hon. D. Cady Herrick for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Should Judge Herrick be nominated and elected, it would be a high but not an undeserved honor to him and to the Albany bar. This ancient city has in times past produced many eminent jurists and lawyers; it has supplied to the highest State bench such men as Samuel Hand and the two Peckhams. Justice Herrick has served for thirteen years past as a Supreme Court justice. His judicial career is an open book. Republican as well as Democratic Governors have selected him for assignment to the Appellate Division. His decisions, prepared with care and thoroughness, have shown a profound grasp of the meaning of the law. It is a well known fact that as to matters within the Democratic party "The Argus" and Justice Herrick have not at all times found themselves in accord. He has had his views, we ours. He has gone his way, we ours. So much the more may we say without bias or undue prejudice that there is not to-day a judge on the bench better equipped, cleaner, more independent or in all ways fitter to step into the place vacated by that high minded jurist, Alton B. Parker, than is D. Cady Herrick, of Albany.

The fact that the retiring Chief Judge came from the Third Judicial District gives an added propriety to the candidacy of Judge Herrick. But his friends do not assert a "proscriptive right" to the nomination by reason thereof. "Proscriptive rights" are claimed by the other fellows. The desire is that his merits and fitness shall speak for themselves, and to Democrats and Democratic lawyers particularly suggest these questions:

By what right or reason should a Democratic judge of the standing, ability and experience of Justice Herrick be excluded—by what right or reason should other Democrats eminent at the bench and bar be excluded—from consideration, in order to leave the field clear for Mr. Justice Werner, who is not a member of the Court of Appeals, and whose partisanship is so extreme that he refused to allow a free field and an unopposed re-election to Judge John Clinton Gray, who had served fourteen years on the Court of Appeals with universal acceptability?

Are Democrats prepared to subscribe to the doctrine that the only avenue of approach to the Court of Appeals shall be by caprice or accident of executive assignments, made by a Republican Governor?

OFF FOR THE COUNTRY.

Girl of Eleven Acts as Escort on Long Railroad Journey.

Six small sisters between five and thirteen years old came very near missing their fortnight in the country this year. There were two reasons. There is little money left in the treasury of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, not enough yet for next week's parties, and, second, it is against the policy of the fund to let children travel without an escort, and the last party in that region for the season had gone before their letter of invitation was received from West Stockholm, N. Y. This child's letter to the host explains the conditions:

We received your welcome letter, and we all jumped for joy as we read about us coming to the country. I didn't eat my dinner, but ran to The Tribune with the letter. It is about eight miles from my home, and I walked it. As I came there I was disappointed. The man said that no children are going that way, and he is afraid to let us go alone. My mother said that if you would do her a favor and write to The Tribune that if they only gave us the tickets my mother would manage it. I brought three children to New-York last year, and I stopped at different stations and took them to New-York, so I think I can bring them to West Stockholm. Please write to The Tribune as soon as you get my letter.

A. W. Tucker, of West Stockholm, N. Y., lost no time in writing a letter to the manager of the fund, urging that the six children be sent, and a man who heard the story of the disappointment immediately drew a check for the fund to help out.

Last night this company of six sisters was put on the 9:31 p. m. train in the conductor's care, and the joy of the children cannot easily be described. The little girl that wrote the letter is eleven years old, a bright and competent little mother to the other five. She acted as escort. She has been to the same family for two successive years. She lives in one of the densely populated parts of the East Side.

Four day excursions have gone out this week to Excelsior Grove, and on each day the barge has been well loaded with as many as it would hold. Thursday excursions are popular with the mothers and children, although early in the season they were not so well attended. The people seem now to have lost their fear, and as many are on hand each day as can be accommodated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"In His Name," S. L. H.	$10 00
George Macculloch Miller, Morristown, N. J.	10 00
"Stockbridge"	3 00
"In memoriam C. McM. and L. S. McM."	20 00
Robert M. New, Brandon, Vt.	3 00
"M. and M."	5 00
Collected at musicals given in Twilight Park, Haines Falls, N. Y.	70 00
Previously acknowledged	16,141 30
Total August 19, 1904	$16,262 30

Money intended for the fund should be sent either by check, express or postoffice money order, and should be made payable to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

[The Tribune Fresh Air Fund was the first movement of the kind in the country. Every other one, here or elsewhere, has been started in imitation of this pioneer. The Tribune cordially welcomes all co-laborers in the field, but, without wishing to depreciate in the least the work of others, thinks it its duty to remind readers that the Tribune Fresh Air Fund is, so far as known, the only one in which absolutely every dollar contributed by the public goes directly to the work of sending a poor child to the country, keeping him there for two weeks and bringing him back again. Every $3 insures such a vacation to at least one child. There have been years in which, owing to the magnitude of the operations of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, such a result was insured by every $2 50. No collectors are ever employed, and all collections made for it are purely voluntary. All expenses for organization, agents and the general machinery of the charity are privately defrayed by The Tribune itself and by the trustees of the fund. There are no percentages to collectors to come out of the contributions of the public, and no payments to agents, managers, secretary or others. Every dollar goes straight to the benefit of a child.]

HARLEM RENTS INCREASE

Building Trades' Troubles Believed To Be Responsible.

The rents for many apartments in Harlem have been raised about 5 per cent in the last few weeks. This is thought to be the beginning of a general increase of rentals in that section, because there are few vacancies in flathouses and apartment houses there, and the demand is said to exceed the supply many times. Flats which could be had last year for $30 a month are now being rented quickly at $33 and $35 a month.

The building trade troubles of this and last year are said to be responsible for the higher rentals of Harlem. Many flathouse and apartment house plans had to be abandoned, and the work on many houses in construction has dragged wearily along. A large owner of Harlem property, in speaking about the rental situation there, said yesterday: "This is truly landlord's day. Most increases in rentals in Harlem are at present in the avenues through which the underground road runs."

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Republican campaign meeting, No. 596 Broadway, noon.
Enrolled Republican Voters' Organization of the XIXth District, Sixty-fifth-st. and Amsterdam-ave., 8 p. m.
Band concerts in Central and Morningside parks, 4 p. m.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—M. B. I. Goddard, Warwick, R. I. ASTOR—R. J. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, Washington. CAMBRIDGE—M. G. Seckendorff, Washington. FIFTH AVENUE—Professor Pattenhausen, Dresden; Congressman John W. Dwight, Dryden, N. Y. HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, Washington. MANHATTAN—W. H. Miller, Ithaca. MURRAY HILL—Juan Plantel, Mariano Moreno Bamsez and V. Singerson Emarnarian, Philippine Islands. PARK AVENUE—The Dean of Chichester, England. WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. J. Anderson, Baltimore.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Aug. 19.—The centre of an extensive barometric disturbance is located this evening over Eastern Iowa and will move thence eastward over the lake region attended by heavy rains in the Ohio valley, the southern lake region and the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, and by high southerly, shifting to westerly, winds, on the Great Lakes. The rainfalls attending the advance of this disturbance have been heavy in the middle and lower Missouri, upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the southern lake region, and have been followed west of the Mississippi River by clearing weather. Showers have continued in the South Atlantic States and in areas in the southern Rocky Mountain and southern plateau districts.

Moderate temperatures for the season prevail generally throughout the country, with readings below the normal in middle eastern, northeastern and northwestern districts.

In the Ohio Valley, lake region and Middle Atlantic States, rain Saturday will be followed Sunday by fair weather; west of the Mississippi the weather will be fair during the next two days. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States showers will continue.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts the southerly winds will increase in force during Saturday; on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly; on the lower lakes high southerly winds will shift to westerly; on the upper lakes brisk south to east winds, will shift to westerly.

Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes, Lake Huron and southern Lake Michigan.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have brisk southerly winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

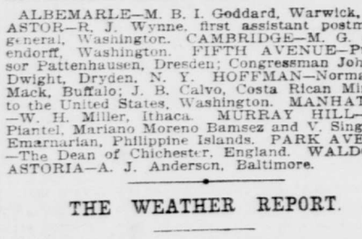
Forecast for Special Localities.—For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, rain to-day, high south, shifting to west, winds; Sunday, fair.

For Eastern New-York, rain to-day; brisk to high south winds; Sunday, fair.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, rain to-day; brisk to high south winds; Sunday, fair.

For New-England, rain to-day; Sunday, fair in west, rain in east portion, increasing south winds.

Tribune Local Observations—



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
3 a. m.	64	68	6 p. m.	71	73
6 a. m.	61	69	9 p. m.	70	73
9 a. m.	67	72	11 p. m.	68	73
12 m.	71	80	12 p. m.	—	72
4 p. m.	73	74			

Highest temperature yesterday, 74 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 68; average for corresponding date last year, 73; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 73.

Local Forecast.—Rain to-day; brisk to high south winds. Sunday fair.

MR. HOAR CLINGS TO LIFE.

Rests Quietly, Although in Serious Condition—Lodge Calls.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 19.—Rockwood Hoar, at 9:20 o'clock to-night, said that Senator Hoar was resting quietly, and would probably continue to do so during the night. A little opiate had been given to insure rest. The trouble in his left lung had not spread, and, on the contrary, has not disappeared.

The Senator's condition is very serious. He has been informed of the multitude of messages of sympathy, and is deeply moved by them. No one has seen him to-day excepting the members of his family. Senator Lodge was one of the callers in the forenoon.

At 9:30 a. m. Rockwood Hoar gave out the following statement regarding the condition of the Senator:

The Senator has had a comfortable night, and is holding his own, though he is very weak. The chief cause for anxiety is a trouble with his left lung, which caused his prostration at the end of last week. This, however, develops but little, and if it can be controlled, and he can retain his strength for the next two days, there will be a ground for hope.

Dr. Warren R. Gilman, one of the attending physicians, said:

Yesterday certain symptoms in Senator Hoar's condition that have caused alarm were somewhat improved. Still, the Senator is a very weak man and it is, indeed, uncertain whether he will be able to rally.

At noon Rockwood Hoar issued the following bulletin relative to the Senator's condition:

The Senator is asleep and has had a fairly comfortable day. He is holding his own.

Senator Hoar is suffering, it is believed, from a postomatic congestion of the left lung, due to impaired heart action, and the belief is general that chances for his recovery are less than they were early this morning. Doctors who have had similar cases say that the general breaking down of the Senator physically, with the congestion of the left lung, is a bad omen, and they say that his chances for recovery are very slight unless the lung clears immediately. His left lung is partly filled with products that the blood does not take away as it should in its natural course, and these products are gradually but surely filling up the air spaces.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Senator awoke and complained of severe pains in his back. It was the old attack of lumbago returning, and the nurses that have been watching over the distinguished statesman since he has first taken to his bed immediately telephoned Dr. Gilman, the family physician. The doctor inclined to the belief that the return of the old trouble was not a bad sign, as it might be indicative of returning strength. He prescribed for the pain, and about 11:30 o'clock the Senator went off to sleep, after a pleasant word with his daughter, Miss Mary Hoar, who has been away from his bedside only for a short time in the last week.

I. W. BROWN AT ROXBURY.

Gives Talk on Birds by Invitation of Miss Gould.

Miss Helen M. Gould has been entertaining Colonel Isaac W. Brown, the "bird and bee" man of Indiana, at her summer home at Roxbury, N. J., for the last few days. Colonel Brown came on from his home in Rochester, Ind., at Miss Gould's request, in order to give some of his talks on the cultivation of birds for the preservation of crops. He believes that devastating insects prevail only where man has interfered with the regulations of nature, and every bird has its particular good, basing his deductions on the Biblical text, "Your Heavenly Father feedeth them."

The Hessian flies, which now destroy crops, he says, would be the food of quail, if man did not kill off the quail. The mosquitoes, he believes, can be kept in check only by the air scavengers, such as the purple martin and the swallow. Where bird boxes are raised and these birds invited to a home, mosquitoes cease to be a pest. Colonel Brown says he has demonstrated this fact in Indiana.

Forests die, he says, where the woodpecker is not encouraged to remain. The spread of the potato bug, he declares, is due entirely to the extermination of a certain Colorado songster, once killed for its plumage. He admits that the English sparrow is a pest, but declares that in its native home, Russia, it is the preserver of cabbage fields.

Miss Gould has followed Colonel Brown on his tramp through the fields, and has expressed lively interest in all he said and did. It is Colonel Brown's hope to educate the children of this country in the interests of agriculture. The naturalist is a Civil War veteran who has devoted the best part of his life to the study of birds and bees, and has made extensive lecture trips throughout the schools of the West. He is fifty-five years old, over six feet in height, and intensely earnest in his manner. It is Miss Gould's hope that Colonel Brown will give some of his lectures in New-York next month.

The naturalist was up at 4 o'clock yesterday morning searching the fields of Roxbury, and expressing himself as delighted with what he found. Miss Gould didn'ot accompany him on this "early bird" excursion. He leaves Roxbury for his home to-day.

RECTOR STOPS CHURCH BENEFIT.

Had Indorsed Plans for Vaudeville Before He Knew Bishop Burgess's Views.

Freeport, Long Island, Aug. 19.—There was to have been a benefit entertainment to-morrow evening at the Woodcleft Inn, but it has been stopped until a new beneficiary is obtained. The affair was to have been largely vaudeville and the proceeds were to go to the Church of the Transfiguration, the local chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Pelham St. George Bissell has charge of the chapel, which is a missionary church fostered by the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City. Mr. Bissell has not been long in the diocese and was not familiar with the views of Bishop Burgess on the class of entertainments which may with propriety be held for church benefit.

There are many professional people at the Woodcleft Inn, and when they volunteered their services for an entertainment for the benefit of the church there was no question apparently that the offer could be accepted. Cards were issued and were freely purchased by the patrons of the hotel and many by attendants of the church. It looked as if the chapel would reap a nice sum from the entertainment

Some one familiar with Bishop Burgess's views heard of the projected show and made an investigation and then approached the rector and intimated to him that he had best compare the character of the entertainment with the views which Bishop Burgess had expressed on the subject. The result was that the rector requested the show be abandoned, and it will not be held. The money received for tickets is being returned. It is believed the show will take place next Saturday week for some charity.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

General Chaffee's Niece Joins "Yankee Consul" Company—"Royal Chef" for Utica.

"The Royal Chef," which opens the Lyric Theatre on September 1, will play one night at Utica, on its way from Chicago, because the authors of the comedy, Stoddard and Taylor, are Utica business men.

Miss Hazel Chaffee, a niece of Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee of the United States Army, joined Henry W. Savage's "Yankee Consul" company at the Studebaker Theatre in Chicago last week. Her father is a business man at Minneapolis. Miss Chaffee took advantage of his absence from home and boarded a train for Chicago, where she joined the company.

Miss Christie MacDonald was engaged by Henry W. Savage last week to sing the role of Hunni-Bun in "The Sho-Gun," the new comic opera by George Ade and Gustav Luders. Miss MacDonald is a daughter-in-law of Joseph Jefferson. "The Sho-Gun" will begin its season in Boston on August 22, and after a four weeks' run in that city will come to Wallack's.

Justice Davis decided yesterday that the Grand Theatre Company might produce last night the play entitled "God, Man and the Devil." On Thursday the author, Jacob Gordin, applied for an injunction, saying that the theatre company had no right to produce the play.

BEQUEST FOR WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Dedham, Mass., Aug. 19.—Wellesley College receives $10,000 by the will of Amos W. Stetson, of Braintree, filed for probate here to-day. The income from $7,500 is to be used to maintain a free scholarship to be known as the Union Church scholarship. The income of the remaining $2,500 is to be devoted to the use of the art department.

MANY SEE MOTOR TEST.

Expected to Change Present Method of Trolley Propulsion.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A public test was made to-day on the tracks of the Schenectady Railway Company by the General Electric Company of a system of trolley propulsion which is expected to revolutionize present methods. It is what is known as a single phase alternating compensated motor system, in which an alternating current is used instead of a direct current. The test was witnessed by a large number of prominent electrical engineers and representatives of the technical press.

The car used was equipped with what are known as compensated motors, which allow of using a direct current of six hundred volts or an alternating current of two thousand volts. The need of a higher voltage has been felt for some time, especially for interurban lines. By the use of this system the alternating current could be used between cities and the direct in the cities, where a high voltage is dangerous. It would also result in a great saving in equipment and the necessity of transformer stations and power houses. The alternating current motor, with its inherent advantages of high voltage distribution, is adapted to replace the steam locomotive on either high speed passenger or heavy freight work, and must be considered a large factor in future suburban railway systems. The test was satisfactory, and demonstrated the practicability of the system, it is declared.

Practically all electric roads to-day are operated by a direct, or continuous, current, and the motive machinery under the cars is designed with special reference thereto. For lines not over a few miles in length the system works admirably. For longer ones it is customary to supply an alternating current for transmission over the line, and to employ "converters" at the sub-stations to change it into a direct current before it is admitted to the motors. That is the plan followed with the Manhattan elevated roads. As an alternating current is necessary for long distance transmission, numerous experiments have been made of late years to employ it in driving the motors, too. Thus converters and sub-stations could be dispensed with.

In some of these trials three alternating currents were used in combination. This is the so-called three phase system. One of its most famous advocates is the firm of Ganz & Co., of Budapest. It was adopted on a road in Northern Italy. Mr. Yerkes, after inspecting it, decided not to introduce it on his underground roads in London. The experiments made on the Berlin Zossen line a year or two ago also utilized a three phase alternating current. It worked well in some ways, but calls for three overhead wires—a complication open to objections. Efforts have been made, therefore, to devise a motor which could be driven by a single alternating current. The Finzi motor, tried last year in Milan, is one of that class. So is the Winter-Eichberg motor, which is being tried in Belgium. A third has been tested in the suburbs of Berlin within a year. Several have attracted attention in this country in the last year or two. It is too soon to say whether any of them fully meets all the requirements of practical service, but electrical engineers are watching all tests with a lively interest.

BETS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Bookmaker for To-day's Races Arouses Summer Colony.

Southampton, Long Island, Aug. 19 (Special).—The members of the Southampton colony will hold a number of races on the grounds of the Southampton Horse Show Association at Moses Lane here to-morrow afternoon, the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association governing. An attractive programme has been prepared, with silver cups for the winners. The races are as follows:

Members of the staid Southampton summer colony were greatly displeased by a report that bookmaking would be introduced at the races. The local representative of a New-York brokerage firm has secured the privilege for making the book and has engaged a professional bookmaker to conduct it. He says that the association believed betting would stimulate interest in the sport, and consequently augment the meeting's success.

There appears to be a general disinclination to have the facts become public, and to-day only a few of the summer residents were aware that bookmaking would even be tolerated. These expressed the utmost displeasure at the idea, and a storm of indignation is expected to break when the matter becomes more generally known.

follows:

First race—For qualified polo ponies (not thoroughbreds), 14.2 or under, about one-quarter mile on the flat.

Second race (hunters' race)—For bona fide hunters, about 1½ miles over a fair hunting country; catch weights over 160 pounds.

Third race—Open to thoroughbreds, catch weights over 160 pounds, about three-quarters of a mile on the flat.

Fourth race—For ponies or galloways not over 15 hands, catch weights over 140 pounds, about one-half a mile.

Fifth race (hunters' race)—For bona fide qualified hunters, about two and one-half miles over a fair hunting country, catch weights over 180 pounds; thoroughbreds ten pounds extra.

Sixth race—For ponies 14.3 or under, open to thoroughbreds, catch weights over 160 pounds, about one-half mile.

Seventh race (pony steeplechase)—For ponies 14.3 and over, catch weights over 150 pounds, about one and one-half miles.

The officers of the association are:

Judges—James L. Barclay, Richard Mortimer and F. Lotupe Ames. Starters—Sydney Breese and Gilbert Franklyn. Clerk of the scales—William Manice. Stewards—Charles Pfizer, jr., H. W. McVickar, Charles Coster, H. P. Robbins, S. H. P. Pell and Henry E. Coe.

FOUR FIRES IN BUILDING.

Three at a Time—Tenant, Arrested, Solicitous for Others' Safety.

Because John G. Ribbie, who lives with his family on the top floor of the apartment house at No. 2,274 to 2,280 Third-ave., seemed oversolicitous for the safety of his fellow tenants when mysterious fires broke out in the building yesterday, he was arrested by Patrolman Pineau, of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station. The tenants, who left the house hurriedly at the alarm of fire, found money and jewelry missing when they returned to their rooms. Assistant Fire Marshal De Malignon is making an investigation.

Three fires broke out in the building simultaneously shortly after 2 a. m. yesterday, and a fourth one was discovered a few hours later. Mrs. Yung, who has rooms on the second floor of the house, was awakened by the smoke, and discover d a blaze in a hall closet. At the moment of her discovery, she declares, a short, stout man, well dressed, ran up to her and shouted to her to save herself. "My name is Rice, and I am a life saver," he explained. Then Ribbie ran from his room, where a sofa was ablaze, and all of the occupants of the house, aroused, left the building. A third fire was discovered in a second hall closet and extinguished by the firemen when they arrived a few moments later. Mrs. Yung, Mrs. Ribbie and Mrs. Bishop, another tenant, all reported missing valuables when the excitement was over.

The fourth fire broke out in the Harlem Mission rooms, on the first floor, about 4 a. m. The rooms were found filled with smoke five minutes after Ribbie had left them. Frank Frayer, the superintendent of the mission, attempted to put the flames out, in spite of the fact that Ribbie urgently insisted that there was great danger and that he had best make the most of his chance to escape.

Ribbie was charged with being a suspicious person. Later he was held in $2,500 bail for examination. He said he was innocent. The police are looking for "Rice."

An investigation made in Ribbie's apartment showed that the partially burned sofa had apparently been soaked with some oil. A bottle of kerosene, almost empty, was found under the bed.

STANDARD OIL SUED FOR $3,000,000.

George Rice, of Marietta, Ohio, Keeps Up His Fight Against the Trust.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 19.—George Rice, of Marietta, Ohio, began suit in the United States Circuit Court to-day for $3,000,000 damages against the Standard Oil Company for the alleged ruining of his oil business by the company. Rice charges that the company compelled railroads to charge his customers exorbitant freight rates; that it opened grocery stores to break down his competition, and in other ways succeeded in taking away from him four thousand customers, an oil refining plant worth $750,000 and a business worth $50,000 a year.

This suit is brought under the Interstate Commerce act of 1890, and is similar in character to one entered in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey by Rice, in which he seeks to compel the revocation of the company's charter under the laws of that State. While the damages claimed are $3,000,000, the actual amount is $1,000,000.

WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

Looking for a Big Battle Near Liao-Yang.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Aug. 19.—The military experts believe that the time is ripe for a big battle near Liao-Yang. The dispatches to-day indicate that the Japanese are within twenty miles of that place, the transfer of which to the Japanese would be an important step in the establishment of bases of recuperation for the invading forces. Service observers here doubt that the Russians will stand their ground at Liao-Yang. Their attitude will evidently be governed entirely by the extent of the Russian army and its ability obstinately to resist the Japanese. There is no difference of expert view in regard to the importance of Liao-Yang, especially to the Japanese, who could make good use of it in their progress toward the north. Some of the officers think that no resistance will be made by the Russians south of Moukden, or possibly short of Harbin, and others believe the Russians will fall back without any great obstruction to their pursuers, counting on the time when the Japanese resources will have become exhausted, or at least sufficiently diminished to warrant Russian attack.

The naval officers believe that the Russians have been crippled on the sea, and it is coming to be doubted whether they can recover in time or in extent to make a formidable attack possible. This view is somewhat confirmed to-day by the interview given out by the Russian Minister, whose announcement that his country will fight on until it regains lost ground also sustains a military impression which has prevailed here. If the Russian ships continue their effort to get away from Port Arthur, as is promised by the Minister, that valuable information must by this time be in the possession of the officials at Tokio, and the Japanese plans will take the renewal of that attempt into consideration. A report received in Washington describes a system of communication established by the Japanese, who find that soldiers in the field are not careful about writing home, while their relatives and friends are anxious to know of their condition, and are satisfied if they can learn that the soldier is well. The soldier, therefore, has a postal card, on which the following is printed:

I inform you that I am alive and in good health. I do not give you my address, because I do not know where I shall be to-morrow, but your letters will reach me if you reproduce exactly what is printed by the postal seal.

The sender applies at the bottom of the text a wooden stamp possessed by nearly every Japanese soldier. This arrangement keeps the soldier from writing of things which need not be told. It gives his people a chance to know he is alive and well, and it enables those at home to write to him, the letters being forwarded and delivered at the front.

ROB SIX IN THREE HOURS.

Captain Nally Gives Harlem Detectives "Talking To"—Three Arrests.

Within three hours yesterday six flathouse robberies were reported to the police of the West One-hundredth-st. station, of which Captain Nally is commander. Ten men in plain clothes have been patrolling the precinct constantly for the last two or three months, but their efforts in most instances have been futile. As a result of a "talking to" yesterday from the captain, they caught three alleged thieves. The thieves working in the precinct have been taking jewelry for the most part.

The two men made prisoners yesterday said they were Alfred Miller, of No. 173 Bowery, and "Gus" Schwartz, of No. 610 East Ninth-st. According to the police, a "jimmy" two and a half feet long was found on Schwartz. The police also say that a number of small pieces of jewelry were found on the prisoners. The men were charged with being "suspicious persons" and were locked up.

A little later a detective arrested a youth who said he was John Hollonowitch, of No. 56 East One-hundred-and-sixth-st. He was detected, it is said, taking magazines from letter boxes in West One-hundred-and-ninth-st. He also was charged with being a "suspicious person."

Nally is not the first captain who has had trouble in the precinct. Detective after detective has been reduced there because of failure to stop the robberies.

Detective McManus, in that precinct, originated a method of making locks proof against the ordinary "jimmy." This is done by driving a nail in the woodwork behind the lock. A heavy nail must be used, and must be so driven that it cannot be detected from the outside.

MORE TELEGRAMS NEEDED.

Judge Parker Must Come Out Flatly for Something.

From The Baltimore News (Ind.).

There is all the difference in the world, so far as regards the campaign, between a judicially inferrible position and a position clearly and manfully taken—one that friend and foe alike can spot, one that plain people can perceive to be a clear basis of attack and defence. There is no issue upon which the Democratic party is so united, or upon which its utterance, through the mouths of leaders of all wings of the party, have been so harmonious, as this issue of colonialism. Judge Parker himself, as we have just pointed out, is on record as being opposed to the holding of subject colonies; but the record is written in such pale characters that only he who stands still and looks close can read it with entire certainty. Is it possible that Judge Parker thinks that, by such a mode of dealing with the matter, he gives his adversaries less of a handle? If so, he may be quite correct in that belief; but he should not forget that by so much as this is true it is likewise true that he gives his own people less of a handle.

And the Democratic party needs the handle much more than does the Republican. The single act of sending that unmistakable gold telegram supplied to the candidacy of Judge Parker something, quite aside from the money question, that it stood in desperate need of—namely, reality and body on the part of the candidate himself. By that one act, the Democratic candidate brought himself out of the region of shadows into the world of substance. But if he thinks that that one act is enough in this line, we feel sure that he will find himself grievously mistaken. To present as little surface as possible for attack is an excellent policy, if not carried too far; and it is carried altogether too far when it results in the avoidance of an issue upon which a clear pronouncement is demanded, not only by the party's declared stand and by the inherent logic of the situation, but also by the inescapable meaning of the candidate's own words. In the matter of the gold telegram, we have never shared in the enthusiasm which greeted it as an act of exalted moral heroism, but we have regarded it as the act of a man of keen insight and of that cool courage which is of the essence of political leadership. It will be a disappointment if we shall find it to be the only act bearing that character in Judge Parker's campaign.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Cahoon, Ann E. G.
De Goicouria, Mary C.
Gignoux, Reginald M.
Hawks, Mary J.
Mason, Sophia F. H.
Nelson, Prudy K.
Nott, F. J.
Smith, Edwin P., jr.
Totten, Sarah B.

CAHOON—At Garfield, N. J., on August 18, Ann E. Greenleaf, widow of Hon. Edward A. Cahoon, of Lyndon, Vt., and daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral from the residence of her nephew, the Rev. James S. Young, of No. 22 Hobart Place, Garfield, N. J., on Monday, August 22, at 2 p. m. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., Erie Railway, at 1 o'clock.

DE GOICOURIA—Mary Cecilia, wife of Albert V. De Goicouria, on Thursday, August 18, at Fairlawn, Saratoga. Funeral at No. 28 West 56th-st., New-York, on Sunday, at 10 o'clock.

GIGNOUX—Suddenly, on Wednesday, August 17, 1904, at Flushing Hospital, Flushing, Long Island, Reginald Messenger Gignoux, in the 22d year of his age. Funeral service from All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, August 20, at 3 p. m. A special car will be attached to the train leaving Long Island City at 2 p. m. Interment at All Saints' Church Yard, Great Neck, Long Island.

HAWKS—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, August 18, Mary Josephine, widow of Henry Hawks, and daughter of the late Joseph and Lois Everingham. Services at 11 o'clock, Saturday, at No. 11 High-st., Orange.

MASON—At Wildungen, Germany, August 17, Sophia F. Hurry Mason, widow of Alexander McComb Mason Bey of Egypt, and only daughter of the late Edmund Hurry. Notice of funeral later.

NELSON—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday, August 17, 1904, Prudy K., widow of Harry G. Nelson, in her 88th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Saturday, August 20, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:06 a. m. Interment at Kensico Cemetery.

NOTT—Suddenly, at Portland, Me., Dr. F. J. Nott, of No. 544 Madison-ave., New-York City. Funeral Saturday afternoon at Crescent Surf, Me.

SMITH—Suddenly, at The Chelsea, No. 222 West Twenty-third-st., on August 18, 1904, Edwin Porter Smith, jr., son of Mary Hepburn and the late Edwin Porter Smith. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother, Milford, Conn., on Sunday afternoon, August 21, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

TOTTEN—At Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., suddenly, of apoplexy, on Thursday morning, August 18, Sarah