WORLD AFFAIRS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS ABROAD

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]
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London, July 7.—The seventieth birthday of Joseph Chamberlain is celebrated with fervor throughout the United Kingdom. His services as a municipal reformer are remembered at Birmingham, where he and Mrs. Chamberlain are entertained at the Council House, and holiday crowds cheered lustily for him during the long drive to Aston. He is acclaimed at home as a great citizen, who has made Birmingham famous throughout the world. He is honored as the leader of the imperial cause by the branches of the Tariff Reform League in many towns and shires. Even his partisan enemies concede that this is a day devoted to a statesman whose organizing power and working stock of political genius have been exceptionally great. The leader writers of all parties pay tributes or measure out criticism in accordance with political bias, but it is a characteristic of the man that he should make use even of his own birthday as a means for reviving interest in the patriotic principles to which he is devoting the remnant of his career. His message to the empire—"Treat the foreigners as they treat us. Treat your kinsmen better than you treat foreigners"—is an ingenious summary of the retaliation and preference policies. Yet impartial critics must be convinced that he lacks at seventy not perhaps the driving power of an invincible will, but certainly the time required for carrying his principles to a successful issue. The parallel between Mr. Chamberlain and the other Grand Old Man is complete in this respect.

WEEK OF BIG QUESTIONS.

The Chamberlain celebrations round out a week remarkable for the number of big questions brought before the public. Sir Edward Grey has discussed before a democratic house with lucidity and power various foreign issues, and has sounded a most impressive warning against weakening Lord Cromer's authority in Egypt at the critical moment when fanaticism is spreading from Tanta throughout Northern Africa. Mr. Haldane's scheme for army reform is not yet authoritatively explained. But from the attacks made upon it by "The Times" it is clear that he intends to order the disbandment of two battalions of the guards, ten of the line, and a proportionate reduction in the artillery, thereby cutting down national expenditures to the extent of $10,000,000. This will be an effective measure of disarmament if he succeeds in carrying the ministers and his military colleagues with him. Winston Churchill has announced the decision of the government to stop the importation of Chinese, and this will have a more momentous effect on the industrial fortunes of South Africa than the temporary failure of the sweeping operations of the Zulu war. Lord Lansdowne has foreshadowed a drastic revision by the lords of the Education bill, which is gradually passing through the House of Commons under closure, and decisive action on other measures tending to precipitate a conflict between the two houses. To these questions are added the statesmanlike report of the royal commission on the discipline of the English Church. It was drawn up by Sir Lewis Dibdin, a descendant of the famous song writer and an ecclesiastical reformer of conspicuous ability. It commands attention from the fact that all the commissioners, representing the most diverse views of churchmanship, have signed it. The report justifies the contentions of the extremists of both factions, since it concedes the necessity for repealing the existing measures for the maintenance of discipline and tabulates the breaches of law of which Sir William Harcourt and the ultra-protestants have complained. It recommends that Parliament instruct the convocations to set their house in order by substituting new ornaments in the rubric for the antiquated rubrics, which cannot be enforced, and by reforming the ecclesiastical courts. It is doubtful whether this appeal from a mediæval past to a living church as the primal source of authority can be made when the faction spirit is rampant in ecclesiastical politics, but the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is a broad minded diplomatist, may bring about a return to reason, especially as the only alternative for this method of self-government is disestablishment. A great question, with far-reaching consequences, for the Anglican commission has been raised.

THE ACCIDENT TO AMERICANS.

The wave of sympathy for America is still rolling high in consequence of the terrible accident to the boat train at Salisbury. Englishmen have been intensely mortified by the evidence that their railway system is not so well managed as they had supposed. The Board of Trade inquiry will probably produce proof that the train was running around a curve at double the speed required by the company's regulations. Mr. Carter did excellent work for the embassy at Salisbury, and the Queen's, the ambassador's and Mr. Bryan's references to the calamity at the American dinner were most sympathetic. Mr. Bryan talks readily enough about everything except silver, which he reserves for a special message to the American people. He ought not to make the mistake of reading that message to an audience when he has fully elaborated it. His essay on the "White Man's Burden" fell flat at the American dinner, because he read rapidly, instead of delivering it with oratorical effect. Mr. Bryan is taking a marked interest in the proceedings of Parliament, and is receiving much hospitality. He is in fine spirits and makes it clear that he is not out of politics. There is a small party for him and Mrs. Bryan over Sunday at Wrest Park. I. N. F.

MR. CRITCHELL REPORTED WORSE.

Others Injured in Salisbury Wreck Better—Bodies on the Minneapolis.

Salisbury, England, July 7.—Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, called at the infirmary here to-day to see the patients. He was accompanied by the Bishop and the Dean of Salisbury, the Earl of Radnor and others.

A special consultation was held this evening in regard to Mr. Critchell. It is reported that his condition is very grave. Mrs. Frank Koch, of Allentown, Penn.; Miss K. Hitchcock, of New York, and Miss Griswold, of New York, passed a good night. Edward W. Sentell, of Brooklyn, and G. H. V. Allen, of Fairhaven, Vt., are better.

London, July 7.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minneapolis, which sailed from London for New York this afternoon, took the bodies of Mrs. Walter W. Smith, Miss Eleanor Smith and Gerard Smith, of Dayton, Ohio; Frank W. Koch, of Allentown, Penn.; C. A. Pipon, of Toronto; Louis Cassier, of Trumbull, Conn., and Walter Barwick, of Toronto, all victims of the Salisbury railroad wreck. Mr. Swaim, the American Consul at Southampton, was present and superintended all the arrangements.

C. P. STEAMER IN COLLISION.

The Athenian Forced to Return to Yokohama for Repairs.

Yokohama, July 7.—As the British tank steamer Appalachee, Captain Simpson, was leaving the harbor to-day she was in collision with the Athenian, Captain Robinson, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Both vessels sustained damages and returned here for repairs.

FRENCH OPINION OF MRS. LONGWORTH.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]
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Paris, July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Longworth entering upon the Parisian phase of their honeymoon are everywhere welcomed with genuine sympathy. The congenial couple have elicited what in France is called an excellent "presse." Their portraits in straw hats and travelling attire are a feature of the front pages of over a dozen morning papers. The "Echo de Paris," the organ of the French army and navy, thus describes their arrival on Thursday at the Northern Railway terminus:

"Mme. Longworth jumped daintily from a compartment of the ordinary salon coach. She is exceedingly graceful in her movements. Her slender, willowy figure was neatly moulded in a black and white checked cloth tailor-made travelling gown with a bolero opening on a white silk chemisette. Her large brown straw hat turned up on the side with a big feather, revealing her luxuriant and truly beautiful hair, her countenance radiant with smiles. Our verdict is that she is a really beautiful woman." The "Petit Parisien" says: "Mme. Longworth with the grace of a true Parisienne gave a nervous shake to her skirt, adjusted her straw hat, tipped to the front according to the latest fashion. There was no trace of fatigue on her bright, fresh face as she daintily alighted on the platform. She is exceedingly captivating. Her countenance has an expression of graceful refinement blended with shrewd, sly, good natured humor, and her attractive face finds a delightful framework in her luxuriant locks of blond hair." These paragraphs taken from to-day's newspapers supply the keynote of the impressions prevailing here. Several journals allude to the happy augury of the presence at the railway station of Mrs. Longworth's brother-in-law, Count De Chambrun, who in his uniform of a captain of the French artillery appropriately kissed his sister-in-law's hand, a gesture which is spoken of as an additional bond of good fellowship between the two republics.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DISCUSSED.

By a singular coincidence, at the same moment the Douma adopted the resolution abolishing capital punishment in Russia the French Chamber of Deputies was discussing the same subject, the prevailing opinion here being that the bill for that purpose, introduced by Joseph Reinach, will eventually be adopted, although perhaps in a slightly modified form, and it is said to be strongly favored by M. Clémenceau and the Radical majority. Thus M. Maujan, writing in the "Radical," deals with M. Reinach's bill and points out that the Senate has voted the aggravation of penal servitude for life in the event of the suppression of the death penalty, this aggravation to take the form of solitary confinement for six years before the convict is transported. M. Maujan opposes this decision. "The infinite is the infinite," he says. "There is no need to add anything to it. The only explanation of the pleonasm must be the hope of effecting economy, for solitary confinement generally kills its man before six years have elapsed."

MANY AMERICANS IN PARIS.

There is a greater number of Americans in Paris just now than at any time since the exposition of 1900. More English than French is spoken in the Rue de la Paix and the Champs Elysées. The smart little open air club on the island of Puteaux is a favorite resort for tennis and tea. Among those putting in a frequent appearance there are Mrs. McCormick, the Misses Curtis, Mrs. and Miss Whiting, James Gordon Bennett and Eugene Higgins. The latter, by the way, has just won a gold medal in the chess tournament, the second prize going to Mr. Taber, also an American.

M. DELCASSE'S TRIP.

M. Delcassé, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has now decided to make a trip to the United States, but the date of his departure, probably in the autumn, is not yet settled. On the other hand, ex-President and Mme. Emile Loubet will probably postpone their intended journey to America until next spring, if they make the trip at all.

PRIZE WON BY AMERICAN.

The French Academy, in according the annual academic prize to Morton Fullerton, a Harvard graduate, for his book on picturesque French towns, which was written in the French language by Mr. Fullerton, has made a decision for which there are only half a dozen precedents in awarding such a prize to a foreigner.

MOVEMENTS OF VISITORS.

Among the arrivals in Paris are Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Watson Blair and Mrs. Butler, sister of the late Stanford White. J. G. A. Leishman, ambassador at Constantinople, and Mrs. Leishman and their daughter, the Comtesse Louis de Gontaut Biron, and the Comte de Gontaut Biron reached here from Dieppe in an automobile. Miss Helen Gould and a party of friends left Versailles yesterday in an autocar for Biarritz. Mr. and Mrs. Keith, of New York, arrived in Paris in an autocar from Cherbourg, also M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, and Mme. Jusserand, who called upon Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at the American Embassy here. Mrs. Whitney Hoff has arrived at Aix-les-Bains in an autocar from Paris.

Among the Americans at Homburg are Mrs. George B. McClellan, mother of the Mayor of New York, who entertained at dinner George Wurtz and Mrs. Wurtz, sister of Charlemagne Tower, ambassador at Berlin; Mrs. Frank Tilford and daughters, Mrs. E. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Amory, Mrs. Steinway, Mrs. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and William Cutting.

At Lucerne are Mr. Samuel Cramp and family, Mrs. George Kingsland, General C. J. Paine and daughter, of Boston, and Mrs. May Jerome.

DINNER AT EMBASSY.

Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick gave a dinner at the embassy to-night. The guests, besides Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, were the Count and Countess H. de Dufort, Countess de Chambrillan, Count and Countess de Gouy d'Arsy, the Marquis and Marquise d'Argenson, the Marquis and Marquise de Chambrun, Prince de Wied and M. and Mme. E. Schuwider. The dinner was followed by a small reception and a dance.

C. I. B.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LONDON HOUSE.

DREYFUS'S ONLY DESIRE.

Restoration of Honor, Without Other Compensation, Sought.

Paris, July 7.—Concluding his argument before the Supreme Court to-day in behalf of Alfred Dreyfus, Maitre Mornard announced that Dreyfus positively refused to accept the damages which the law accords to a victim of judicial mistakes, and asked solely for the restoration of his honor as an officer, without any proceedings against the witnesses or authors of the mistake. M. Mornard said:

It is solely upon my client's order that I relinquish the right for damages. I struggled against his will, believing that public morality required reparation for the physical sufferings resulting from the monstrous judicial error, and the criminal prosecution of all the false witnesses and other authors of the former convictions.

I was compelled to recede before the unwavering will of Captain Dreyfus as a soldier. He said: "I have given everything to my country, health, happiness and future, and as my country gave me everything, so my country can take everything."

He is ready to bear alone all the misery and torture of Devil's Island if his country will give him back only one thing—his honor. We renounce, then, all damages, and ask you simply to quash the conviction without retrial, and to grant this in behalf of the honor of the French army and the public conscience of France.

The arguments were then closed and the presiding judge announced that the decision of the court would be given at a subsequent session. The deliberations of the judges will begin on Monday, and a decision is probable by the middle of the week.

LIBERAL UNITY URGED.

Mr. Churchill Hints at Serious Breach with House of Lords.

London, July 7.—Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking to-night at Altrincham, Chester, said the government had determined to carry out its pledges regarding the reduction of land armaments, and that he believed the announcement made by the Secretary for War, Mr. Haldane, in June, on this subject, would satisfy completely all sections of the Liberal party.

The speaker urged the necessity of the Liberals continuing their confidence in the government in view of the possibility of a collision with "an unsound and irresponsible assembly that he had ceased to fulfil its normal functions in the state, and had become the partisan weapon of a particular faction."

CHOLERA DOES NOT SPREAD.

Danger of Epidemic in Manila Believed To Be Slight.

Manila, July 8.—The cholera situation remains unchanged. Joseph McDermote is the only American who has died in the last forty-eight hours. The health authorities believe that the next three days will be the crucial time, and that if the disease is confined to its present proportions an epidemic is unlikely.

General health conditions have been improved, and the Marquina water supply, which has not been contaminated, is guarded by regular troops.

Washington, July 7.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received the following cable message from Governor General Ide, at Manila, relative to the cholera outbreak there:

W. H. Hart died of cholera July 4; notify Lizzie Peppard, Caldwell, Canan County, Idaho.

Decided improvement cholera situation. Twenty-four hours ended 8 a. m., July 6, fifteen cases. Twenty-four hours ended 8 a. m., July 7, eighteen cases. Daily average dropped about one-half. No further increase in provinces. Practically all cases above mentioned were found dead.

This is the only report of death by cholera of an American which has been officially received since the reports of the recent outbreak of the epidemic.

BEHANZIN'S SON TRIES TO DIE.

Former Prince of Dahomey, Captive at Blida, Attempts Suicide.

Blida, Algeria, July 7.—The son of Behanzin, the former King of Dahomey, now a captive here, attempted to commit suicide to-day, owing to depression, caused by imprisonment.

King Behanzin, of Dahomey, West Africa, was exiled to the Island of Martinique when the French conquered his country in 1894, but in April last the King and his family, at the former's request, were transported to Algeria and joined the colony of exiles at Blida, twenty-five miles southwest of Algiers. Among the most prominent members of the colony are former Queen Ranavola of Madagascar and a prince of Annam.

CASTRO SETS PRISONERS FREE.

All on San Carlos Island, Except Those Charged with Treason, Liberated.

Willemstad, July 7.—Advices received here from Maracaibo, Venezuela, under date of July 5, say that the dungeons in the fort on San Carlos Island have been thrown open and the political prisoners, with the exception of those charged with treason, set at liberty. The property of the prisoners has been returned to them. This act is coincident with the return to Caracas of President Castro.

ZEMSTVOS AID DOUMA.

PEOPLE NEARER POWER.

Cause of Trepoff's Desire for Responsible Ministry.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—The demand of parliament for the retirement of the Goremykin Cabinet will be backed by the zemstvo congress at its meeting in Moscow on Monday. The programme drawn up by the central committee favors the withdrawal by the zemstvo organizations of all measures for famine relief as long as the present ministry remains in power. The committee, however, recommends the continued maintenance of soup kitchens and free dining rooms.

Parliamentary data regarding the famine show that 127 counties in twenty-eight provinces are affected, that 117 crops are complete failures and that in eighty-eight counties the famine is in its second year.

The revolutionists of St. Petersburg are organizing an executive organization, which it is expected will fill the gap caused by the arrest of the members of the Workmen's Council. Thirty-eight agitators arrested in the last week have been sent to prison by administrative order for three months.

General Trepoff's advocacy of a ministry composed of Constitutional Democrats introduces a new element into the situation, which, though the fall of the Goremykin Cabinet is momentarily postponed, is steadily moving toward parliamentary government. Trepoff's conversion to the idea of a responsible ministry is based on the conviction that repression by a disaffected army and disorganized police is impossible.

LOWER HOUSE BLOCKED.

Council of the Empire Will Refuse to Abolish Death Penalty.

St Petersburg, July 7.—The bill of the lower house of parliament for the abolition of the death penalty went on the rocks to-day in the caucus of Centrist members of the Council of the Empire, a majority being opposed to its acceptance in its present form. The substitution of a measure abrogating the provision of the code whereby civilians come under the jurisdiction of the military courts in "a state of exceptionable security," a minor form of martial law which is the chronic state of nine-tenths of Russia, will solidify the parliamentary opposition to the ministry.

A considerable faction of the Centrists, particularly the industrial and commercial representatives, desired for tactical reasons to follow the lead of the lower house and pass the bill unchanged, but the demand for the retention of the death penalty came with the greatest insistence from the representatives of the border districts, where the penalty is most in use—Poland, the Baltic provinces and the Caucasus—who feel themselves in the grip of the revolutionists and terrorists, without the summary processes of martial law. It was proposed virtually to abolish the death penalty, except where circumstances justified the proclamation of full martial law, such as armed uprisings.

This rejection of the first fruit of legislation of the lower house revived the old demand for the abolition of the Council of the Empire as a wall between the Emperor and the people.

Dr. Nicholaieffsky, who was elected a member of the lower house from Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, has arrived here. He openly flaunts the revolutionary colors. In an interview to-day he avowed himself an active member of the revolutionist organization. He said that just before his departure he presided at a great revolutionary meeting at Krasnoyarsk. Cavalry sent to disperse the meeting joined the revolutionists in parading through the town behind the red flag in place of the national colors.

The meeting demanded the trial of General Rennenkaupf, Milles and Zakomelsky, who suppressed the uprising along the Transsiberian Railroad, as murderers. Dr. Nicholaieffsky said the Siberian peasantry was flatly opposed to any further immigration from Russia, and were in favor of a broad policy of railroad construction. Frequent offshoots from the Transsiberian Line were necessary to open up the grain producing country.

VIOLENCE INCREASING.

Troops Kill Miners—Panic at Warsaw—Trouble Near Zhitomir.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Cossacks to-day fired on a number of miners, who were making a demonstration at the Asovka Works, near Ekaterinoslav. There were many casualties.

Warsaw, July 7.—The socialists have issued a manifesto warning the people to be prepared for massacres of Poles and Jews in the next few days, which are being arranged by the police and troops out of revenge for recent attacks. The manifesto advises foreigners in Warsaw to seek the protection of their respective consuls.

Zhitomir, July 7.—An inter-racial war was nearly precipitated yesterday in the neighboring town of Ostrog, owing to the killing of a Jewish boy by a policeman. The Jews gathered by the thousands to attend the funeral, but the excitement was allayed by assurances that the shooting was accidental and the policeman would be tried.

Bialystok, July 7.—The agent of the Minister of Justice has finished his investigation of the recent massacre here, and in consequence of his recommendation two captains of police and several sergeants will be indicted, as well as twelve patrolmen, for inciting people to take part in the rioting.

Vigo, Spain, July 7.—Several acts of insubordination have occurred on board the Russian cruiser Terek, which is anchored here. The officers are exercising rigid surveillance over the crew, but a number of desertions have occurred.

FLEET'S VISIT OPPOSED.

Reform Club's Committee Takes Action—Stir in England.

London, July 7.—The political committee of the new Reform Club, of which Edmund Robertson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, is chairman, has started an organized agitation against the visit of the British channel fleet to Cronstadt. The committee at a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution denouncing the atrocities in Russia and calling on the British government not to send the fleet to Russian waters, so as to avert further misunderstanding. In a letter accompanying the resolution, which was sent to the newspapers, the secretary of the club urges support of the committee's action. In view of the Foreign Secretary's numerous explanations on the subject in the House of Commons, this action on the part of a committee presided over by Mr. Robertson, a member of the government, has created a sensation, and it is expected that attention will be called to the matter in the House of Commons.

PRICE OF GASOLENE GOES UP.

Notices have been sent out from various garages throughout the city notifying customers that on and after to-day the price of gasolene to consumers will be 25 cents per gallon. This is due to the fact that some time in June the wholesale price was raised, which compelled them, in turn, to increase the price.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH THREATENED HER LIFE.

Pe-ru-na Greatly Relieved Her of Her Ailment—Gained Thirty Pounds In Weight.

The Sensational Cure of Mrs. John C. Russell and Her Gain of Thirty Pounds in Weight Is the Talk of Her Acquaintances.

MRS. JOHN C. RUSSELL.

Mr. John C. Russell, 810 County street, Portsmouth, Va., writes, regarding his wife's case, as follows:

"I thought I would be doing but justice to your great medicine to tell you what it has done for my wife.

"Two years ago the doctor called at our house on an average of three times a week in attendance upon my wife who was suffering from acute indigestion.

"Her suffering was so great that nothing but morphine would give her relief.

"While on a visit to some friends in Norfolk she had an attack and I prepared to go for the doctor, when our friend proposed Peruna.

"I gave her a dose, repeating it in a half hour and her pains passed away.

"Since that time my wife has gained thirty pounds.

"We are never out of Peruna.

"When the children or I have a cold we take some of mamma's Peruna.

"I find that it has cut my doctor bills down to almost nothing."

Frequently catarrh victims lose flesh rapidly. This is due to a derangement of the digestive organs by catarrh.

Little by little their flesh decreases until they become, in some instances, mere skeletons.

A medicine that will remove the catarrh and thus restore the digestive organs to their natural activity is the correct remedy for these cases.

A great many people who have lost flesh for months, on beginning to take Peruna, find their flesh returning.

They soon have solid healthy flesh and their weight comes back to normal, showing that Peruna has indeed a wholesome effect upon the system.

We have numerous testimonials covering this point.

SILVER COIN SCARCITY.

Will Increase with Moving of Crops, as Congress Failed to Provide Relief.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 7.—Officials of the Treasury are much perplexed over the prospect of a shortage in silver dollars and subsidiary silver coinage, because of the failure of Congress to enact remedial legislation. There is no bullion in the Treasury out of which to make subsidiary coin, the supply purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, having been exhausted more than a year ago, and no provision exists for recoining silver dollars which by natural wear have become unfit for circulation.

The number of silver dollars forced out of circulation because of their abraded and worn condition has increased rather than diminished of late, and the stock of these uncurrent silver dollars, worth nothing so far as practical service is concerned, is rapidly accumulating in the Treasury vaults. They are of no value in relieving the famine in money of small denominations, of which there is complaint, and the situation may become more serious when the crop moving season begins.

Secretary Shaw in his annual report strongly urged legislation authorizing the recoining of uncurrent silver dollars into subsidiary coin. He said that in order to meet the demand for more small coins it would be necessary to buy more silver or recoin some that the Treasury already has in the shape of the uncurrent silver dollars. A bill designed to afford this relief, carrying out Secretary Shaw's recommendations, was favorably reported by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, early in the session, but did not advance any further in its legislative travels.

It has been proposed several times to enact a law authorizing uncurrent silver dollars to be put to use, but Congress objected, and the same position was taken this year, in spite of the emergency which Secretary Shaw declared existed because of the exhaustion of the supply of bullion. Secretary Shaw favors the recoinage of abraded and uncurrent silver dollars in amounts not exceeding $5,000,000 a year into the several denominations of subsidiary coins as they are needed. In view of the enormous additions being made to the country's monetary stock by the coinage of gold, Treasury officials do not regard as valid the objection sometimes suggested that the stock of full legal tender money would be reduced by such conversion.

THOMAS STAYS ON REEF.

Army Officers on Board the Transport—The Meade Sails for Guam.

Washington, July 7.—The Navy Department to-day received two cable messages from Commander Potts, naval governor of the island of Guam, relative to the stranding of the army transport Thomas. The first message simply reported that the ship was on a reef near Guam and that the station ship Supply had been sent to her relief. The second message reported that the Supply was unable to pull the Thomas off and that tugs were needed, but none was to be had at Guam. Commander Potts further reported that the Thomas is lying easy, and if present conditions as to weather continue she is in no danger. The Navy Department is in communication with Manila in an effort to find a suitable vessel there to proceed to Guam, but it will be at least a week before one can reach that place.

The Thomas is freighted with $1,750,000 Philippine gold. There are aboard ten army officers, seventy-five civilians and four army nurses.

Manila, July 8.—The transport Meade starts to-day to render assistance to the Thomas.

MR. VAN SCHAICK WINS FOUR EVENTS.

Captures Horse and Automobile Races on His Newly Purchased Grounds.

Huntington, Long Island, July 7 (Special).—An unusually excellent card of pony and light harness events, under the direction of Singleton Van Schaick, the well known cross country rider, began the season's sport on the Fair Grounds here to-day. Many of the best known members of the Long Island hunting set were in attendance.

Mr. Van Schaick, who was hurt at the Watchung Hunt Club races, at Plainfield, N. J., had the leg up on his bay mare Simper, and wore the canary jacket, blue cross sashes and cap to victory, the mare winning the five furlongs flat event and the hurdle race during the afternoon. Mr. Van Schaick also won the pony race with Katie, and wound up his day's work by capturing the touring car five-mile race, defeating Richard F. Carman, of Carmandale.

The Huntington Fair Grounds, formerly the property of the Huntington Live Stock Association, have been purchased by Mr. Van Schaick.

DETROIT'S VICTORY PROTESTED.

Washington, July 7.—Stahl, manager of the Washington Baseball Club, has protested to-day's game, which Detroit won by the score of 9 to 3. Crawford hit a high fly in the seventh inning, the ball coming down a yard from the plate in fair ground. The twist carried it back to the grandstand, however. Hurst called the ball fair and two runs were scored.

STATE LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Scranton, 4.
At Syracuse—Wilkes-Barre, 2; Syracuse, 1.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square and Broadway & Lispenard St.

The banking requirements brought about by the changed conditions in business methods are most efficiently met by the modern trust company.
Interest on balances.

MORGAN'S MINERAL WATERS
ARE KEPT BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS.
Artificial Vichy, Carlsbad, Kissingen, Lithia, Marienbad, Pullna, Pyrmont Iron Water, Seltzer, Carbonic, &c., in siphons or bottles for out-of-town patrons. Also
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FINEST MADE. HIGHEST AWARD.
Order from your dealer or direct.
JOHN MORGAN, 343-347 W. 39th St.
'Phone 226 Bryant.
Send for interesting booklet.

YACHTS IN OCEAN RACE.

Off in Cruising Rig for Brooklyn Club's Challenge Cup.

Promptly at the hour scheduled for their start yesterday morning five of the six yachts entered for the 400-mile ocean race crossed the line off Echo Bay, New Rochelle. They are to sail to the eastward in Long Island Sound as far as Montauk Point, shaping their courses thence to the Northeast End Lightship, off Cape May, and returning from there to the finish line in Gravesend Bay off the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The prize for the winner is the Brooklyn Yacht Club's Challenge Cup.

The start was a pretty sight, as the five yachts approached the line in obedience to the signals given by G. P. Granbery and Messrs. Tucker and Sparkman, of the regatta committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Each yacht, fully equipped as a cruiser, carried a small boat on deck, while everything aloft and below showed careful preparation for the long offshore race.

Following is the official time of the start, together with the time allowances:

Ocean race for Brooklyn Yacht Club Challenge Cup:

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—ONE CLASS—COURSE.

Yacht and owner.	Length feet.	Time allowance. H.M.S.	Start. H.M.S.
Tamerlane, Frank Maier	58.0	1:06:40	10:01:15
Mopsa, F. C. Sullivan	85.0	4:26:40	10:03:40
Guide, W. M. Campbell	88.4	0:58:33	10:02:05
Lila, Richard A. Floyd	40.0	Allows	10:01:30
Cygnet, Joseph F. Wright	38.0	1:06:40	10:08:35

The crew of each yacht is as follows:

The Tamerlane—T. F. Day, Warren Sheppard, Robert Bavier, Walter S. Goodenough, Albert Cass and Frank Maier (owner).

The Mopsa—F. C. Sullivan, Walter S. Sullivan, William Williams and Jerome Monks.

The Guide—W. M. Campbell, McDonough Craven, Horace Greman, William Byer and W. S. Dunn.

The Lila—Richard D. Floyd, Robert A. Shaler, Clinton Gilbert, Harry L. Vredenburg, R. S. Burnard and Dr. Pierson.

The Cygnet—Joseph F. Wright, Montague Brooks, Harry G. Conrad, Harry Kline man, Royal Houghton, William Garland and William Young.

The wind was east-northeast at the time of the start, and there was quite a lumpy sea in the Sound for small yachts. Close hauled on the starboard tack the yawl Tamerlane was first away. She crossed the line between the buoy off Echo Island and the committee yacht, Helen G., loaned by Vice-Commodore E. McGill for the occasion. Close in her wake came the Lila, then the Guide, the Mopsa and the Cygnet in that order. The Tamerlane and the Lila tacked in three minutes. The others followed suit, crossing the Sound to cheat the tide and get smoother water.

The Tamerlane was leading at 1 p. m. when the yachts were off Oyster Bay.

SOYA WINS IN CLASS Q.

Thirteen Starters in Atlantic Yacht Club's Open Race.

Thirteen yachts started in the Atlantic Yacht Club's open race yesterday, sailing over the usual courses in the lower bay. Chief interest was in Class Q, in which the Soya defeated five others. The Ahoy won in Class R. There was a good breeze from the eastward, which made rough water for the yachts.

The summary:

CLASS M AND N—SLOOPS.

Boat.	Start. H.M.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed time. H.M.S.
Varian	3:00	Did not finish.	
CLASS P—SLOOPS.			
Sue	3:05	5:14:52	2:09:52
Jig Step	3:05	5:15:00	2:09:55
Cresent	3:05	5:17:17	2:12:17
CLASS Q—SLOOPS.			
Soya	3:10	5:25:00	2:15:00
Seerta	3:10	5:25:47	2:15:47
Spider	3:10	5:27:40	2:17:40
Mary	3:10	5:28:18	2:18:18
More Trouble	3:10	5:27:09	2:17:09
Joy	3:10	Disqualified.	
CLASS R—SLOOPS.			
Ahoy	3:20	5:05:25	1:45:25
Chickoler	3:20	5:10:30	1:50:30
CLASS W—CATBOATS.			
Martha M.	3:30	5:20:22	1:50:22