



PARTICIPANTS IN THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE FROM ST. LOUIS.



ENGLAND—GRIFFITH BREWER, PILOT; LIEUTENANT CLAUDE BRABAZON, AID.



GERMAN—OSCAR ERBSLOEH, PILOT.



AMERICAN—J. C. MCCOY, PILOT; CAPTAIN C. DE F. CHANDLER, AID.



FRANCE—CHARLES LEVEE, AID.



RENE GASNIER, PILOT; (Photograph by the Pictorial News Company.)

Story of the race will be found on Third Page.

MISSISSIPPI GREETES THE PRESIDENT.

VICKSBURG GIVES HIM A GREAT RECEPTION.

He Promises to Advocate Deep Waterway in Message to Congress—The Bear Hunting Trip.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 21.—The heights of Vicksburg as well as the city itself were taken by the President to-day. In a notable address that stirred an immense throng to unbounded enthusiasm he pledged himself to immediate efforts in behalf of a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf, paid a tribute to the memory of Jefferson Davis and those who fought under the Stars and Bars, and closed with a forceful plea for civic and national righteousness. He spoke as follows:

It is indeed an honor for me to be to-day the guest of Vicksburg and of Mississippi, and I was inexpressibly touched by the greeting over the great arch of cotton bales which said, "Mississippi Greetes the President." I should not like to be President at all if I did not with all my might and main, with all my heart and brain, seek in the full sense to be the favorite and the friend of every citizen of this State in this Union. I am glad to be here in this historic city, this city forever memorable for the conflicts in which valor and vanquished alike showed such splendid courage, such splendid fealty to the light as it was given to each. Even before the Civil War Mississippi's sons had shown that they knew how to fight. It was from Vicksburg that a company of that famous Mississippi regiment which won undying renown in the Mexican War, under the gallant leadership of its colonel, who afterward became the favorite and the friend of every citizen of this State in this Union, came. Think how fortunate we are as a nation that it is possible for the President of the nation to come here today to be conducted through your national park by the surviving lieutenant general of the Confederate army, and to feel that every instance of the heroism recorded by the monuments alike to the Union and to the Confederate side on that battlefield is a subject for pride to every citizen of this nation, no matter where he lives.

General Lee read to me that noble inscription on the Pennsylvania monument, an inscription that should make the heart of every true American thrill as he reads it: "Here brothers fought for their principles, here heroes died for their country, and a nation will forever cherish the precious legacy of their noble manhood."

What other war is there of which we can say that before the fighting that fought it had died away the whole country rises to feel the same triumph alike for those who fought so valiantly for what they believed to be right, and for those who wish to see them so built as to stand for what they, with equal sincerity, thought to be right, and lost?

It is a good thing for an American President to travel over the country, not for what he can teach, but for what he can learn. I have been down in this alluvial delta of the Mississippi. In each case I came primarily for bear. A voice—Did you get any?

"BROKE EVEN" WITH THE BEARS. The last time I got 'em; the first time all I can say is that the bears and I broke even. I got as many of them as they did of me. But on one occasion I learned a lot that had nothing to do with bear hunting.

It seems to me that no American President could spend his time better than by seeing for himself just what a rich and wonderful region the Lower Mississippi Valley is, so that he may go back to Washington, as I shall go back, with the set purpose to do everything that in me lies to see that the United States does its full share in making the Mississippi River a part of the seas, in making it a deep channel to the Great Lakes from the Gulf. And as an incident of building the levees for the lower part of that great river, I think that any policy which tends to the uplifting of any portion of our people in the end distributes its benefit over the whole people. Here we have a policy whose first and direct benefit will come to the men on the plantation—the tiller of the soil.

We are now digging the Panama Canal, and it is being well done. One reason why the work is being well done is that we refused to go into it until, after a careful study, we did not make any false steps; in other words, we acted on Davy Crockett's principle: "Be sure your're right, then go ahead."

I want, when we start on this epoch making work of improving the Mississippi, to be sure that we start on principles that will prevent mistakes, extravagance, misapplication of effort. I shall have no small difficulty in persuading some people of the wisdom of a policy such as that I advocate, a policy that means the expenditure of money, a policy which must continue over a long course of years. If that

PLUMBING "TRUST" SUIT.

Merger of Twenty Firms Alleged to Control Trade.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Attorney General Ellis filed in the Circuit Court of Franklin County to-day a quo warranto suit against twenty concerns doing business or making supplies for plumbers. They are charged with being members of an association whose object is to control trade and fix the prices of their goods.

The association is alleged to cover the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. It is stated in the suit that its headquarters are in Chicago and the secretary is Paul Blatchford.

CHINESE LABOR MUTINY.

One Killed and Nineteen Wounded at New Modderfontein.

Johannesburg, Oct. 21.—The Chinese laborers at New Modderfontein mutinied last night, and had to be dispersed by the police. The Chinese barricaded their compound and destroyed the offices. When the police appeared they were vigorously stoned. They finally were obliged to open fire on the mutineers with shotguns, but they fired low, and only one Chinaman was killed. Nineteen were wounded, and many were arrested. The trouble is alleged to have arisen because labor agitators have been assuring the coolies that they were not obliged to work on Sundays.

GLASS FIRM INSOLVENT.

Petition Against Chambers Company Filed by New Yorkers.

Pittsburg, Oct. 21.—J. A. Chambers, one of the best known glass manufacturers in the country, president of the Chambers Window Glass Company, of Pittsburg, to-day admitted the insolvency of that company in a statement attached to a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court. The petition was filed by the General Chemical Company, a New York corporation.

FORMER LABOR LEADER ENTERS YALE

Comes from Montana to Study Law, Though Over Fifty Years Old.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) New Haven, Oct. 21.—Michael Hagertry, of Butte, Mont., over fifty years old, has entered the Yale Law School. He came East with his wife and two children. His wife will study education. Mr. Hagertry was a labor leader. He holds the age record among those who have entered the university in recent years.

TRIXIE FRIGANZA IN AUTO CRASH.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Chicago, Oct. 21.—Trixie Friganza, leading woman with Eddie Foy in "The Orchid," was thrown from an automobile in Sheridan Road late Saturday night, and suffered injuries that will keep her in her room for several weeks.

NEW LITTLE CHURCH AROUND CORNER.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Boston, Oct. 21.—The Rev. Eugene C. Webster has begun work to establish a "Little Church Around the Corner" for the benefit of theatrical persons and other strangers in Boston, whom he believes need such an institution. He has been offered \$500 toward the project, and has the support of the leading theatrical managers.

FISH WINS VICTORY.

ELECTION POSTPONED.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Stuyvesant Fish to-day obtained a postponement of the Illinois Central stockholders' meeting until December 18. The Harriman party agreed to the adjournment, although previously anxious to push matters as rapidly as possible.

"Our victory is gratifying and real," said Mr. Fish to-night. "The best we could have hoped for under Judge Ball's modified order was to prevent an election of directors at this time. This has not only been accomplished, but we have also secured a definite adjournment until December 18. When on Saturday it became apparent to the Union Pacific party that our majority was so large that they could not win, even if they secured every remaining proxy, their tactics for prolonging the session of the stockholders' meeting from day to day became apparent. Last Saturday night, realizing that the best interests of the Illinois Central Railroad demanded that the present sessions should be closed, I authorized the making of an agreement between counsel which speaks for itself."

"The agreement to adjourn gives me all that I could have gained by using the preponderance of my votes and constitutes an acknowledgment by the Harriman party of their failure to elect directors, for, if they held more proxies than I they would not have agreed to such an adjournment, but would have elected their directors to-morrow and ended the struggle."

"During the process of the official tally I consistently refrained from giving out figures, through fear of misleading the public. The official count has been about four-fifths completed, and, being now closed until December 18, I can say with regard to it that my information justifies the statement that so far as made it leaves me with a clear and certain majority of somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000 votes, which, in view of the Union Pacific party having hunted for proxies for two months before I made my first circular of September 21, is most satisfactory."

"From now on I shall pursue my quest for proxies with greater vigor and far better information than ever before, feeling sure of the support of the investing public, who are interested in preserving the independence of the Illinois Central Railroad."

STATEMENT BY MR. CROMWELL.

William Nelson Cromwell made the following statement to-night:

"The Illinois Central contest assumed a new phase this morning, when it was announced that the two interests had entered into an agreement to postpone the meeting of the stockholders to December 18. Judge Farrar, representing the Fish interests, and Mr. Cromwell, representing the Harriman administration interests, used the members of the press, and Judge Farrar stated that with the authority of his principals, he had voluntarily called upon Mr. Cromwell, and proposed a postponement of the meeting of stockholders until December 18; that no decision whatever was had as to the state of the voting up to this time; that the count had not been completed by the inspectors, and no report by them made; that Mr. Cromwell, after consideration, had acquiesced in this proposal, and that they had agreed in the form which they had signed and given to the press, which stated the agreement and the entire agreement on the subject."

Mr. Cromwell confirmed the statement of Judge Farrar, and stated that in view of the fact that the inspectors had not completed the count, and that several days would be requisite for them even to make the preliminary count, and that thereafter counsel must personally examine over seventy-five hundred written proxies and make out their challenges thereto, and then argue the questions before the inspectors, and that thereafter considerable time would be required for the inspectors to reach decisions and for the court to decide matters of dispute, it was manifest the many serious legal questions involved would prolong the decision of the inspectors for several weeks; that in view of this and the great inconvenience to stockholders from frequent attendance at meetings, if continued to be adjourned at short intervals, he had consented to the proposal made by Judge Farrar.

Judge Farrar prepared and signed the following further statement:

Judge Farrar authorizes the statement that he opened the negotiations with Cromwell on the authority of his principals; that the condition of the incomplete count was not mentioned or discussed between him and Cromwell; that Cromwell did not state or intimate that Mr. Fish was in the least in a hurry to adjourn; and that for that reason further count might as well be suspended, and that Cromwell did not suggest that further action be suspended pending the decision of the court in the pending litigation. Farrar says that the agreement speaks for itself and states the true and only reason for the agreement, and that the motives of each party for being satisfied therewith lie in their respective breasts and were not stated or discussed.

ADJOURNED TO DEC. 18.

Agreement Between Counsel for Fish and Harriman. Chicago, Oct. 21.—The decision to adjourn the Illinois Central meeting was the result of a conference held at 3 o'clock this morning between William Nelson Cromwell, for Mr. Harriman, and ex-Judge Farrar, for Mr. Fish. The overtures came from Mr. Cromwell, who sought the Fish

LUTHER W. MOTT QUILTS

FINDS TASK TOO HEAVY.

Albany, Oct. 21.—Announcement to-day by Governor Hughes of the resignation of Luther W. Mott, of Oswego, as superintendent of the State Banking Department came as a great surprise.



LUTHER WRIGHT MOTT, OF OSWEGO. Who resigned as State Superintendent of Banks after a week's service.

Although various reports as to the real reason of the resignation followed its announcement, they all were sifted down, and it was almost unanimously agreed that the new superintendent felt unequal to the task of following up the developments of the financial situation in New York City.

Mr. Mott was appointed on October 3 to succeed Charles Hallam Keen, of Buffalo, now Public Service Commissioner, and qualified last Tuesday. Those in a position to know declare that when he accompanied by Mr. Skinner, the first deputy examiner, went to New York last Thursday afternoon to investigate the financial situation there, he did not realize the task before him, but when he finally comprehended the exact condition he did not feel himself equal to the occasion, and determined to resign from office.

Mr. Mott returned to Albany late this afternoon, and left later for his home. When questioned, he said: "My reason for resigning is explained in my letter to Governor Hughes. I believed it was due my family that I should resign, in view of the fact that I realized that the nervous strain that would follow if I continued as superintendent would be injurious to my health. There is absolutely no other reason for my resignation."

"It is reported that you decided to resign after you had looked into the New York City situation. Is that so?" he was asked. "Not entirely," he said. "It is true that after going to New York and looking the whole matter over, I decided to resign, because, as I told you, I did not think my health would permit me to continue."

Governor Hughes refused to discuss Mr. Mott's resignation. He gave out Mr. Mott's letter and his reply to it. When asked as to how soon he expected to appoint Mr. Mott's successor, he said he had not as yet taken up the matter. Mr. Mott's letter of resignation is as follows:

I beg leave to tender you my resignation as Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, to take effect at once. I find that I have overestimated the condition of my health, and that I cannot properly perform the duties of my office. I thank you for your great courtesy to me.

Governor Hughes sent this reply: My Dear Mr. Mott: I have received your letter of the 20th inst., tendering your resignation as Superintendent of Banks, which, in deference to your urgent request, I am compelled to accept. It is a matter of great regret to me that your health will not permit you to continue in the office, as I particularly admired your spirit and zeal with which you undertook the work. I trust that you will soon regain your full strength, and assuring you of my high esteem, I remain, very truly yours, CHARLES E. HUGHES.

CHANCELLOR ANDREWS MAY RETIRE.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 21.—Because of his speech in Washington in which he advocated hanging newspaper editors for criticizing millionaires Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska may be retired. The speech has caused a storm of protest all over Nebraska, and the former defenders of Andrews have turned against him and are now demanding his retirement from the university. In university circles it is reported that Mr. Andrews has been in bad health for some time, and that this may cause his retirement.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH that made the highball famous.—Adv.

MAKING DIAMONDS.

Reported Discovery by M. Charette, the French Chemist.

Paris, Oct. 31.—It was announced at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences to-day that M. Charette, the chemist, had discovered an electro-chemical method of making diamonds. Specimens of M. Charette's workmanship were exhibited at the meeting.

TEST ON STATE'S RIGHTS.

Minnesota Attorney General Appeals from Lochren's Fine.

St. Paul, Oct. 21.—Attorney General Young of Minnesota was adjudged in contempt of court by Judge Lochren in the United States District Court to-day and fined \$100, which he refused to pay. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court will be taken, in the form of an application for a writ of habeas corpus, as Mr. Young has been remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. The question of whether the United States Court has the right to enforce a state officer from enforcing the state's laws thus will be finally disposed of.

MINNESOTA ATTORNEY GENERAL APPEALS FROM LOCHREN'S FINE.

The question involved is whether an officer or servant of a sovereign state can be sued. It came up in the attempt to enforce the commodity rate law enacted by the last Legislature. Judge Lochren enjoined Attorney General Young from enforcing the law, and included the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission and any shipper.

Thereupon Attorney General Young brought mandamus proceedings in the Ramsey County District Court to compel the railroad doing business in Minnesota to revise their commodity rates according to the state law.

EARTH IN ASIA QUAKES.

Many Buildings Collapse and Samar-kand Populace Camps Out.

London, Oct. 21.—Prolonged earthquake shocks, beginning at 5 o'clock this morning and lasting for several hours, have been recorded on the instruments on the Isle of Wight and at Lathach, Austria. The distance of the disturbances is estimated at more than three thousand miles.

Telegrams received here from St. Petersburg report earth shocks in Central Asia, at Lattakurgan, Samarkand, Khokand and elsewhere, which caused the injury or collapse of many buildings. At Samarkand the shocks lasted intermittently from early morning until this afternoon. Two women were killed by falling houses, and the population of Samarkand is now camping out.

TUNNEL NEAR PALACE.

Suspicious of Another Plot to Kill the Czar. St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—Apprehension has been aroused in this city by a discovery made yesterday, which points to the possibility of another plot against the life of the Emperor of Russia. General Kristi, former Governor of Moscow, went hunting on Sunday in the Ochotchy forest, near Tsarskoe-Selo. His horse discovered the entrance to an underground tunnel, which had been concealed by a number of heavy planks covered with earth. The entrance is four hundred yards from the Pavlovsk Railroad, which runs direct from St. Petersburg to Tsarskoe-Selo. An examination of the tunnel led to the arrest of two men who were found in the act of digging and the finding of some suspicious documents.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

Washington Believes Location West of Australia in Indian Ocean.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Weather Bureau announced to-day that its instruments recorded an earthquake beginning at 11 o'clock last night and lasting until early this morning, and that its origin may have been at a point west of Australia in the Southern Indian Ocean. It is believed to have been of considerable intensity at its origin.

MISS DOROTHY RUSSELL TO MARRY.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Denver, Oct. 21.—It was announced here to-day that Dorothy Russell, daughter of Lillian Russell, will soon marry Paul Russell Stone in New York City. Miss Russell is now in a Cincinnati hospital. Mr. Stone, who was formerly of Denver, and Miss Russell played together in "The White Hen" company in New York.

C. T. BARNEY OUT OF KNICKERBOCKER TRUST

A. F. HIGGINS SUCCEEDS AS PRESIDENT.

Financiers in Conference Over Company's Affairs—More Confidence in Banks Yesterday.

Charles T. Barney resigned yesterday the presidency of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which he has held for many years, and A. Foster Higgins was elected his successor.

Following conferences held late in the evening at Sherry's between the directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, meeting in one room, and a number of trust company presidents and other financiers, in session in another room, it was announced at 1:30 o'clock this morning that one group of trust company heads had pledged \$10,000,000 and another group \$5,000,000 to aid the Knickerbocker in making its clearances. J. Pierpont Morgan, Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America; Frank Tilford, vice-president of the Lincoln Trust Company, and executive officers of the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust, the Carnegie Trust, the Astor Trust, the Central Trust, the Union Trust, the Van Norden Trust and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company were among the financiers present at the conference, at which the condition of the Knickerbocker Trust Company was discussed in every phase. At the adjournment of the conference the following statement was issued by a committee of directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company:

A committee of directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company announce that at their meeting to-night, in view of the fact that Mr. Barney's position has become greatly extended in outside matters and, although he had no loans with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, yet, because of his associations with Mr. Morse and the Morse companies, it was deemed advisable that he should resign as president of the company.

To assist the Knickerbocker Trust Company other trust companies in the city of New York decided to guarantee \$10,000,000. Five billion dollars has been guaranteed from other sources. With these guarantees that have been given the Knickerbocker Trust Company will be amply prepared to meet any exigencies that may grow out of the change in methods of clearing.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company has \$8,000,000 cash in its vaults to-night. If more money is needed it will be forthcoming under the guarantees that have been given. The meeting of the presidents of the other trust companies was largely for the purpose of outlining a plan of arranging a clearing house for trust companies similar to the one that the banks now have, which will enable all trust companies to stand together as the banks do.

All the directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company were present at the meeting except Frederick G. Bourne, Frederick L. Eldridge and J. B. Haggin. J. Pierpont Morgan attended the meeting of the presidents of the trust companies, and it was reported that the \$5,000,000 guarantee was made by him. No confirmation of this could be obtained, however.

A director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company said after the conference: "A director of the trust company on his return from Europe visited President Barney and asked him point blank if he was mixed up with the Morse speculations. Mr. Barney confessed that he was and agreed to get out."

At the meeting of the trust company heads a plan was formulated to establish as soon as possible an association of trust companies similar to the Clearing House, thus strengthening the position of every individual trust company by placing at its disposal in time of stress the assets of the combined trust companies of the city.

The capital stock of the Knickerbocker Trust Company is \$1,200,000, and according to a recent statement its surplus and undivided profits were \$5,172,000 and its deposits \$67,100,700. The last quotation for its stock, the par value of which is \$100, was 119 bid and 120 asked.

The officers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company are as follows: A. Foster Higgins, president; Frederick L. Eldridge, vice-president; Wesley Bigelow, secretary and general manager; and Joseph T. Brown, treasurer. The directors are A. Foster Higgins, Frederick G. Bourne, Joseph T. Brown and Frederick L. Eldridge.

Mr. Barney gave last night as his reason for resigning that these were perilous times and he felt that perhaps some one else could fill the position better. He said that the institution was perfectly sound. He said that he had not heard of the refusal of the National Bank of Commerce to continue clearing for the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Charles T. Barney and Charles W. Morse have been associated together in several enterprises, enough, in fact, for Wall Street talk to link the names of the two men more or less together, al-