OLD FIREMEN IN LINE

Fifteen Hundred Brooklyn Volunteers of Long Ago Parade.

More than fifteen hundred gray haired veterans of Brooklyn's old Volunteer Fire Department turned out with red shirts, black peaked fire hats, white gloves and bouquets yesterday to join in the Washington's Birthday parade. The old "vamps" came all the wa, from Long Island City to Gravesend, and brought with them the old hose-carts and engines, which they dragged along by brand new ropes.

The companies began forming at Borough Hall as early as 10 o'clock, and by 11 the parade was ready to start. Eleven bands had been engaged. The procession passed in review before Borough President Coler, who stood on the steps of Borough Hall, surrounded by a small group of old firemen whose marching days are over. Each band as it reached the Borough Hall changed whatever tune it happened to be playing to "Auld Lang Syne."

The order of parade was as follows: Platoon of police; Grand Marshal Patrick Labey; special aids, Theodore Krombach and John W. Reed; aids, John H. Westervelt, H. M. Storer, Peter Osman, Gustav Windt, Patrick H. Murray, Henry M. Bateman, Thomas J. Foran and Patrick Ganahan; Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association, John E. Jones, president; Flatbush Volunteer Firemen's Association, William H. Swartwout, president; Gravesend Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Sons' Association, James Stubenbord, president; Gravesend Exempt and Volunteer Firemen's Association, Kenneth Sutherland, president; New Utrecht Exempt Firemen's Association, Thomas J. O'Connell, president; Flatlands Volunteer Firemen's Association, Ferdinand Frischkorn, president; Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association, George M. Yenzer, president; John H. Bergen, marshal, Veteran Volunteer Firemen, Joseph M. Quigley, vice-president; New Lots Exempt Firemen's Association, Louis L. Happ, president; Eastern District Exempt Firemen's Association, Charles Peters, vice-president; Exempt Firemen's Sons' Drum and Fife Corps, Exempt Firemen's Sons' Association, Peter S. Dailey, president; Exempt Firemen's Sons' Association, Long Island City.

The representatives from Flatbush, headed by the 47th Regiment Band, seemed to be the favorites with the thousands of spectators who were crowded along the line of march and packed into the side streets.

The holiday was generally observed in Brooklyn by the closing of all the big stores and business houses and most of the smaller ones. The American flag was displayed from all the public buildings and from hundreds of stores and private dwellings. At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at the navy yard.

About seventy volunteer firemen in Manhattan marched in review before George Anderson, president of the Veteran Firemen; David O'Brien, Deputy Collector of Revenue and a former member of the Volunteer Firemen, and D. S. Gale, of the Exempt Firemen, at the Union Square reviewing stand, after having decorated the Washington statue.

The parade then proceeded to Eighth avenue, to 34th street, to Broadway, to 42d street, back to Eighth avenue, to 59th street, and finally to the Volunteer Firemen's headquarters, at No. 220 East 59th street, where it was dismissed.

The youngest man in line was sixty-five years old and the oldest eighty-four. Peter J. Hickey was foreman and Thomas Fitzpatrick assistant foreman of the Exempt Firemen, and William Hennessy foreman and Henry Steigman assistant foreman of the Volunteers.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S PARADE PASSING BOROUGH HALL, BROOKLYN.

NEWSBOYS HONOR WASHINGTON.

"Wuxtry Hustlers" Feast and Hear of Fund to Provide Them with Warm Clothing.

At the Newsboys' Lodging House yesterday almost 1,500 of the young chaps celebrated Washington's Birthday with a big turkey dinner. In addition to the everyday capacity of persons of their years, their appetites yesterday were whetted by music and songs both before and during the meal. The memory of just such dinners in the past seemed to quicken the playing of the orchestra, made up as it was of old newsboys, or alumni of the house.

The dinner was given by Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, continuing the custom of her late husband. Addresses were made by Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of "The Brooklyn Eagle," and Rollin M. Morgan, of No. 38 Park Row, an ex-school commissioner. The announcement was made of the formation of a Randolph Guggenheimer Memorial Fund to provide warm clothing for newsboys. Mr. Morgan, who started the fund, which is to be perpetual, was made its treasurer. A message was read to the boys from Cornelius Vanderbilt saying that he had fully expected to be with them on Washington's Birthday, but had been kept away at the last minute.

IF WASHINGTON WERE HERE TO-DAY.

East Orange (N. J.) S. A. R. Hear Pastor's Views on Modern "Mutuation."

East Orange, N. J., Feb. 22 (Special).—"Sinning by syndicate" was what the Rev. W. Warren Giles called "high finance" at the dinner of Orange Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to-night. Mr. Giles spoke on "The Day We Celebrate," and other speakers were John Lenord Merrill, president of the chapter; Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., who spoke on "The Army and the Navy"; Howard Marshall, on "General George Washington and the Spirit of 1908"; Archdeacon Lewis Cameron, on "Patriotism," and Governor Fort of New Jersey on "The Commonwealth of New Jersey." Mr. Giles said:

"If Washington could come back I wonder whether he could be made to understand the 'mutuation' of modern life. When he lived at Mount Vernon he drank from his own well, was transported by his own horse, chopped his own wood, split his own rails, moulded his own candles and butchered his own pig. To-day we drink from a public water main, travel on a public service trolley, burn fuel furnished by the Coal Trust, use light furnished by the Gas Trust, eat pork butchered by the Meat Trust and sweeten our tea with sugar sold by the Sugar Trust. No longer independent, but interdependent, our economic condition is as unlike that of 1789, when Washington became President, as a flintlock musket is unlike a Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

"We are puzzled to-day by pocketpicking done through rebates and murder done by adulterants, and burglary done by rake-offs and cheating done, not with stacked cards, but lying prospectuses. No jimmies, bludgeons or marked checks figure in up-to-date crime—nothing but the gentle, velvety presence of the influence higher up.

"I presume if Washington could return and look the ground over in our fight with anti-social sins he would tell us to let the people know and trust them. We will."

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Seventy-seven
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HOW WE'D FIGHT JAPAN

GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS.

Could Not Get Along with Less than a Million Men, He Says.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the birthday of George Washington with a dinner last night at the Waldorf. This was the 108th celebration by the society in honor of General Washington, the first being at Newport, at which General Rochambeau, of the French army, was present.

In the absence of the president of the society, Vice-President Francis K. Pendleton, Corporation Counsel, presided. The first two toasts were to "The Memory of Washington" and "The President of the United States." General F. D. Grant, speaking to "The Army," impressed on his hearers the importance of a large trained force in case of war. Speaking of the contingency of a war between the United States and any great nation, General Grant said that five hundred thousand men would not be enough.

"And," continued the general, "if the struggle was, for instance, to be with Japan, we would have to protect the entire Pacific Coast. The navy would be a protection to us on shore, and if we were to lose on sea the army would have to come into action. With the Japanese army so well trained, we could not get along with less than a million men."

General Grant went on to say that with only England and France with a sea power greater than that of the United States no other nation would have a chance with this country, although Germany, he said, was our equal on sea so far as guns and ships were concerned. He said that, although there were eight million men in the United States who could carry arms, the people always regarded as their armed force the fifty thousand troops actually in the service.

General Grant also spoke of the importance of the state militia receiving its training with the regular army, and said that he maintained a garrison school in all the forts over which he had command.

Winslow Warren, ex-Collector of the Port of Boston, and president general of the Society of the Cincinnati, responded to "The Founders of the Cincinnati," making a detour in his speech to the subject of present political and commercial affairs. He said:

"Washington was calm and conservative, and therein lay his greatness. At no previous time have the people more fully felt the need of such characteristics than at the present. The utmost stretch of their imagination could never have caused them to believe any respectable official would ever try to interpret the Constitution to mean that all powers not expressly reserved to the states were intended to be exercised by the federal government. It has been a wise maxim that '999 guilty people had better escape than one innocent man suffer.' It is a strange reversal of this maxim to decide that 999 innocent stockholders shall suffer rather than one guilty man escape.

"We have had political brainstorms in Boston about railroad mergers, and we have also a select branch of the Ananias club, whose number is indefinite. If the present laws are not strong enough let us make them strong. Let us not lose our heads because fraud and corruption still exist. The much abused corporation has the same right as an individual to be free from persecution. The business men in the main are honest, and great corporations are honestly administered. What is needed is a rest for everybody, from the President down to the office boy."

"Let us not lose faith in the perpetuity of the government or the intelligence of the American people. No great political or moral reform can be effected without a well conceived action. We know not what Lincoln and Washington would do if they were in the flesh to-day, but we know what they would not do. They would not ignore, abandon or pervert the Constitution to which they devoted their precious lives."

The other speakers were Rear Admiral Goodrich, "The Navy"; General W. G. Bates, "State of New York"; H. A. Prince, "City of New York"; Colonel Asa Bird Gardner, "The Cincinnati," and Charles Isham, "Our Guests."

GOVERNOR FORT ON CONSTITUTION.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Haven, Feb. 22.—Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, speaking to-day at the luncheon of the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution discussed "Washington and the Constitution of 1787." Governor Fort is president of the New Jersey State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Among others things he said:

There are but two great writings in history prior to the nineteenth century which recognize the absolute equality in government of all men. These two are the Declaration of Independence by our fathers of 1776 and the Constitution of this Republic of 1787.

The articles of confederation and perpetual union of 1778 were a mere league between the states and limited its privileges and immunities to the free inhabitants of the several states. The confederation was not as broad or as comprehensive as one would have expected from the men who had the courage to put forth the Declaration of Independence.

For one hundred and twenty years the Constitution has stood the test of three foreign wars, of a civil strife and a period of expansion. Every people looking for freedom the world over take our Constitution as a model. France follows us, Mexica follows us, Switzerland follows us, the South American republics all follow us; Cuba, the island republic of our creation, follows us; Panama follows us.

Nelson A. McClary, of Chicago, president general, brought the greetings of the national society; Gifford Pinchot, chief of the national forestry bureau, advocated forest reserves, and Lieutenant Governor Everett J. Lake responded to "Connecticut, the Constitution State."

DELTA TAU DELTA MEN AT DINNER.

Delta Tau Delta fraternity men held a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night, closing the twenty-sixth annual conference of delegates of the Eastern Division.

Charles O. Maas, secretary of the Hughes League, Tulane University, '83, presided as toastmaster. With him at the guests' table were the president of the fraternity, James B. Curtis, Indiana, '80; Dr. John L. N. Hunt, Bethany College, '62, District Superintendent of Schools in New York City; District Attorney James M. Swift, of Fall River, Mass., University of Michigan, '95; Frank F. Rogers, Leland Stanford Junior University, '89, and McAllister Coleman, a Columbia undergraduate. Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, a Bethany College graduate and a member of the fraternity, sent regrets.

"The papers said a week ago that I was going to make speeches booming Governor Hughes here to-night," said Mr. Maas, beginning the speech-making. "In truth I wish I could talk to you as I like about Charles Evans Hughes and about the importance of young men taking an active part in the politics of our country. But I believe at a fraternity banquet the thing to talk about is the fraternity. Speakers who talk about anything else are in the wrong game."

TREATMENT OF CHINESE

JUSTICE BREWER TALKS.

Disapproves of Unjust Discrimination Against One Race.

Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an address on "Quantity and Quality in the Life of the Nation" at Cooper Union last night at one of the special meetings arranged for Washington's Birthday by the department of public lectures of the Board of Education. Justice Brewer reviewed the rapid growth of this country into a world power, with material greatness on all sides.

"Magnitude impresses us in every direction," he said. "We stand like a mythological Hercules, the giant of the nations, and if we do not have his club we have the 'big stick' of Theodore Roosevelt. We are a world power. But size is not the only test to be considered in measuring a nation any more than an individual. We should not strive for simply fat men. Daniel Lambert is not the ideal."

Justice Brewer dwelt at length upon the national debt and upon the rapid increase in municipal indebtedness all over the United States. The reckless issue of bonds, he declared, not only laid a burden on the future and encouraged extravagance, but lowered the general moral tone of the nation. This is to be seen particularly, he said, in the lower levels to which law suits over the repudiation of municipal bonds had fallen.

He expressed disapproval of the attitude of this nation toward the Chinese. He did not believe, he said, in throwing the doors of the nation open to all comers, neither did he believe in unjust discrimination against one race.

Much applause was provoked by the justice when he spoke of the large amount of money now in circulation in this country "somewhere." Applause also greeted his remark that he had never met a man who considered the payment of taxes among the beatitudes of life. He said:

Our great expansion and rapid growth in population and resources is developing a habit of extravagance. We have been most unwisely discounting the future. When the Civil War closed the nation was in debt about $3,000,000,000. It set resolutely to work to pay that debt, and it continued paying until the beginning of the Spanish war, but since then debt paying has become almost a forgotten duty, and we now owe an interest bearing debt of about $1,000,000,000. More than half the forty-six states are in debt. When we pass into the domain of municipal indebtedness the figures are simply startling, and, according to a recent statement of Director North of the Census, that indebtedness is increasing at the rate of $150,000,000 a year. A single city, New York, owes, as its Mayor says, $421,000,000. It will not do to say that all of this indebtedness has been unjustly or unwisely created. On the contrary, some was imperatively demanded, such as that contracted to preserve the life of the nation. So indebtedness, whether individual or corporative, may be also a wise forecast of the future, albeit from a business point of view, prudently contracted, meaning only an enlargement of business. But there runs through much of it a pure matter of speculation, an unwise discount of the future and an unjust casting of the burden on those who are to come after us.

It was said by George Washington, in his farewell address: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertion in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant."

I do not think I ever met one who considered the payment of taxes among the beatitudes of life. I never yet have believed that a national debt was a national blessing. I do not rejoice to see the land covered by municipal bonds.

Justice Brewer pointed out what had been done by the nation for the uplifting of the negro and the change that has come in the treatment of the Indian. Of the latter he said:

To-day the nation is striving to take them out from their tribal life and bring them into the full enjoyment of the rights of individual citizens, and while doing so giving to them a stability in their possessions and a protection which will be a guarantee of their uplift in the future.

I wish I could say as much for the nation's treatment of the Chinese, but the spirit of intolerance still pursues them. It makes the blood boil in the descendants of those who settled these colonies and laid the foundations of our national greatness on the eternal principles of justice, liberty and equal rights to hear Dennis Kearney and men like him who have just been welcomed to our shores, and who have not yet washed the brogue off their lips stand on the street corners and cry out "America for the Americans! The Chinese must go!" Yet even for the Chinese a ray of light is appearing. In obedience to an aroused public sentiment the brutal and barbarous rules for a while enforced for the purpose of excluding the Chinese have been largely modified, and now we are beginning to remember that they, too, are numbered in the brotherhood of man.

I do not mean by this to say that it is the duty of the nation to welcome every immigrant any more than it is the duty of any man who has a large home to open its doors to every one who wishes to come in. It is not merely the right but the duty of every individual and every nation to exclude those it deems unfit for a place within the limits of home or nation, but it does owe the duty of treating every one who desires to come decently and politely. It certainly is not criminal for any one the world over to long to come within the sheltering protection of Old Glory and to become a citizen of this Republic.

OBSERVANCE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Many Persons Attend Governor Guild's Reception.

Boston, Feb. 22.—Boston and Massachusetts participated in the national celebration of Washington's Birthday to-day with many patriotic gatherings and exercises, a large number of sporting affairs, banquets, receptions and other minor celebrations. Chief among the observances was the usual reception at the State House, where Governor and Mrs. Guild, assisted by members of the Governor's staff, received visitors in the Hall of Flags. The Governor's reception was the largest since the observance was revived by Governor Russell, seventeen years ago. Nearly six thousand persons filed through the Hall of Flags and grasped the Chief Executive by the hand. The line, which started at 10 a. m., included many members of the militia, members of the different historical organizations, consuls of foreign nations, as well as chief magistrates of nearby cities.

Providence, Feb. 22.—The feature of this city's observance of Washington's Birthday to-day was a parade of the Light Infantry through the principal streets of the city. The company had as its guests a delegation of the Fusileers' Veteran Association of Boston.

OLD GUARD DINES AND TALKS.

The Old Guard celebrated Washington's Birthday at its armory, at 49th street and Broadway, where a small company of the faithful gathered. Among those who sat down to the dinner were Captains Belden T. Rogers, William Staich, John Parr, F. Damer, Frank B. Whitney, George Carnell and Charles Johnson. Major C. A. Stadler delivered an oration on "Washington and To-day."

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MR. CHOATE'S TRIBUTE.

Washington Noblest Public Character—Degrees by U. of P.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—"Washington To-day—Abroad and at Home," was the subject of an oration by Joseph H. Choate, of New York, at the "university day" exercises of the University of Pennsylvania in the Academy of Music. Mr. Choate in giving his estimate of George Washington said that, even had the American Revolution failed, "the name and memory of our great commander would still have been tenderly cherished by a grateful people and an admiring world, very much as the name of General Robert E. Lee is now cherished by the South, honored by the North, and admired wherever men do homage to military genius, to heroic achievement, to self-sacrificing devotion." The distinguished orator said that if it had been put to a vote among the forty-five nations at the last Hague peace conference, to which he was a delegate, to say who was the noblest public character in modern history, he was sure with one voice they would have selected Washington.

In an incidental reference to the rumors affecting the friendliness of the United States and Japan Mr. Choate said: "There never has been any real cause for apprehension; there exists to-day no question that diplomacy cannot effectually settle." He made a complimentary reference to the Japanese Foreign Minister, with whom he enjoys an intimate acquaintance, and said of him that "he reads the Farewell Address in the same language and spirit that we do."

Dr. Charles C. Harrison, provost of the university, presided at the exercises, which have been held annually on Washington's Birthday since 1826. The academy was filled with students of the university, who marched to the meeting place in a body, members of the faculty and friends of the university.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Choate, Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania, Judge Charles E. Rice, of the Pennsylvania Superior Court; Grove K. Gilbert and Miss Cecilia Beaux.

One of the features of the exercises was the presentation to the university of a collection of more than four hundred volumes of Chilian books from the University of Chili. The presentation address was made by Señor Don Anibal Cruz, the Chilian Minister. In presenting the books he said:

Upon presenting these books to the University of Pennsylvania, the university of my country wishes to express the great interest it feels toward the cultivation of relations and the maintenance of close contact with this great and admirable centre of progress and knowledge.

The distance that separates Chili from the United States is no obstacle to the repercussion there of the manifestations of the human intellect that we witness here. The continuous development of this nation is closely watched by us; we appreciate it in its full value, and we realize that it is largely due to the persistent, active and energetic work of the universities of the Union which gather within their walls men of virtue and science and implant in coming generations ideas of patriotism and liberty. It is not strange, therefore, that Chili, where such ideas also germinate easily, desires most anxiously to come into closer contact with the universities of this country, trying to secure the interchange of intellectual productions.

In harmony with this sentiment, the University of Chili, under the auspices of the government, has organizezd a pan-American scientific congress which will be held in Santiago in December of the current year. Men devoted to study will have the opportunity in this congress to know each other, to exchange views, to discuss principles, to analyze tendencies, and to show the civilized world that education and the noble art of teaching are the real levers moving the American continent.

I thank you, Mr. Provost, for your kindness in affording me such a brilliant opportunity to be interpreter of the feelings prevailing in my country.

BROOKLYN LEAGUERS HOLD DINNER.

Effort to Show Hearst as "Standard to which the Wise and Honest Can Repair."

The Independence League of Brooklyn held a dinner last night at the club's headquarters, at No. 35 Schermerhorn street. The arrangements were made by a committee composed of James J. McCue, Alfred J. Boulton and William Madden.

Edward T. O'Laughlin presided as toastmaster. The speakers were Arthur Brisbane, William Adams Robinson, Arthur Ekroth, James J. McCue, James P. Coler and Samuel Ervine.

Under a likeness of William R. Hearst on the menu cards was a quotation from a speech made by George Washington when the Constitution was being formulated, as follows: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair."

Much enthusiasm was shown for Hearst and his doctrines by the one hundred men present.

FIRST N. Y. MOUNTED RIFLES MUSTER.

Fifty Old Cavalrymen Gather to Celebrate Washington's Birthday.

One celebration of Washington's Birthday was the thirtieth annual muster of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, one of the earliest cavalry regiments formed in New York City in the Civil War. It began with a business meeting at the Astor House in the afternoon, and closed with a dinner at Smith & McNell's Hotel in the evening.

About fifty of the old cavalrymen, with some of their sons and other younger male relatives, were present. William H. Armstrong, who was a major in the rifles, presided. James D. Bell, former Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, was another of the speakers.

ANNUAL DINNER OF FORDHAM CLUB.

John B. Stanchfield Declares for Need of Strong Centralized Government.

The Fordham Club celebrated Washington's Birthday by holding its twentieth annual dinner at the clubhouse at Fordham Road and Morris avenue.

Two hundred and fifty members and guests of the club attended the dinner. James A. Donnelly, president of the club, acted as toastmaster.

The first toast was "The Day We Celebrate," and was responded to by Congressman James A. Hamill, of New Jersey; the second toast was "The Example of Washington," responded to by John B. Stanchfield. "Historic Westchester" called forth an interesting speech from the new District Attorney of Westchester County, Francis A. Winslow.

Mr. Stanchfield said that the country was passing through a peculiar time, and that the doctrine of state rights had been wiped off the map and no longer existed. "The trend of the age," he said, "is toward a strong, cohesive nation and not a confederacy of states. Assault has been made on so-called predatory wealth of late in high places. I am not here to defend predatory wealth, but I do advocate the right of a man to earn and hold a dollar and to have and to hold property he has honestly acquired. There are honest and dishonest corporations, as there are men. If a crime has been committed, the crime means personal and not corporate guilt, and the punishment should be meted out to the individual and not to the stockholders and property holders."

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By order of the owner, Mrs. Richard Mansfield,
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Interesting Stencil Panels,
and
A Very Important
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ADDRESSES PITTSBURG BANKERS.

A. D. Noyes Discusses "The Panic of 1907 and Afterward."

Pittsburg, Feb. 22.—The annual business meeting and dinner of Group 8, Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, was held here to-night at the Hotel Schenley. Among the speakers were A. D. Noyes, financial editor of "The New York Evening Post"; Judge Robert A. Umbel, of Uniontown, Penn., and several well known Pittsburg attorneys.

F. R. Babcock, of Pittsburg, acted as toastmaster and introduced Mr. Noyes, who spoke on "The Panic of 1907 and Afterward."

"It is not going too far to say that the ultimate goal of foreign industrial communities, after an experience of this sort [the 1907 panic]," said Mr. Noyes, "is to reconstruct what was there before. The American community never has stopped with this, and I hope never will. The greatest danger which confronts our people is not the danger of being crushed by reaction and adversity, but of being intoxicated by our excesses in prosperity."

CELEBRATED BY PLANTING ROSEBUSHES

Portland, Ore., Feb. 22.—Under a clear sky and a June-like sun thousands of Portland school children and tens of thousands of citizens and visitors from all parts of the state participated this afternoon in one of the most striking Washington Birthday celebrations probably ever held in the country. Five thousand rosebushes were planted in three large park blocks prepared for the purpose.

Archbishop Christie of the Oregon diocese officiated at the formal ceremony of blessing the roses. Addresses were made by Governor Chamberlain, Mayor Lane and other officials.

"Rose planting day" to-day is preliminary to the rose festival to be held in the first week of June.

TAKES MONTH-OLD BABE TO JAIL.

Mother Arrested in Connection With Murder Spends Day Caring for Infant.

Assemblyman Levi H. Marris took charge yesterday of the defence in the case of Mrs. Jennie E. Cassidy, the young woman who was arrested on Friday, in Newton, N. J., in connection with the death of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Phoebe E. Cassidy, seventy years old, who was murdered at her home in Hampton Township, N. J., on December 3.

Mrs. Cassidy takes her arrest calmly. She spent yesterday caring for her baby, one month old, which she took to the jail with her.

Mrs. Cassidy cannot be arraigned until Supreme Court Justice Parker is able to go to Newton to take the prisoner's plea. It was said yesterday that a defence of insanity is not unlikely.

UNITED STATES SEIZES OIL BARGE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 22.—United States Deputy Marshal Herker seized the barge Gusher, belonging to the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company, of Beaumont, this morning, as a result of a libel by the United States against the barge, which, it is alleged, destroyed a beacon light on January 1, 1907, while passing out of Tampa Bay, Fla., in tow of the tug Higgins. It is asserted that the accident was due to poor seamanship. The claim of the United States for $5,000, it is alleged, had been refused by the owners of the vessel. Bond in twice the amount of the libel was made to-day and the vessel was released.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS NOTES.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 22.—A hose wagon, rushing to a small fire to-day, crashed into a street car at a crossing. The engineman was fatally hurt, and Captain J. L. Akin and three other firemen were injured.

Toledo, Feb. 22.—After facing death on the treacherous ice of Maumee Bay, the rescue party of five men arrived in the city to-day from Toledo Lighthouse bearing the body of Captain Delos Hayden, who died on Wednesday of last week. The rescuers travelled fourteen miles over thin ice, and frequently narrowly escaped drowning.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says that two policemen were attacked by bullion robbers at the Santo Domingo mine, in Santa Eulalia district, last night, and after a fight both were killed. One of the robbers was killed by the policemen and the other fled without obtaining any booty.

Greensburg, Penn., Feb. 22.—Charged with having administered a beating to Jennie Sutton, fifteen years old, with a pick handle, the Rev. F. D. Runyan, a Baptist minister, principal of the West Derry schools, was fined $10 and costs by an alderman and deposed by the school board. The services of a physician were required for the girl.

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 22.—George Mauck and his wife were instantly killed at Urbana this afternoon when their closely curtained carriage was struck by an Erie passenger train at a grade crossing. Their ten-year-old daughter was fatally injured.

ARREST VICTIM'S FRIEND.

Think He May Explain Brooklyn Murder—Two Others Taken.

Antonio Ganci, of No. 13 Coles street, Brooklyn, and Maridino Lugiro, who said that he had no home, were arrested last night on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Salvatore Marchinne, the Italian whose mutilated body was found in a vacant lot near Flatbush.

Later last night detectives from the Brooklyn bureau arrested Giuseppe Sennare, an Italian, at No. 159 West 9th street. Sennare is a brother-in-law of Ganci, and the police suspect that he knows something of the murder. Several years ago the same man was arrested in Manhattan in connection with a murder in which a dead body was found in a barrel. He was in prison for about eleven months at the time, but was not convicted.

Ganci, who lived with his wife and five children in an apartment in the rear of that occupied by the man who was killed, walked into the Hamilton avenue station and said that his brother had told him that the police were looking for him, and that he wanted to explain that he was not connected with the murder. He was taken to Police Headquarters.

He had been friendly with Marchinne, and a few days before the murder both disappeared about the same time. Ganci said that he had been visiting some friends. When arrested he wore an entirely new suit of clothes, which he explained by saying that he had given his old clothes to the wife of a friend to be washed, about a week ago. He said that when he received a letter he usually gave it to Marchinne to read for him, and that this accounted for the fact that a letter addressed to him was found in the dead man's pocket.

The police say that two pictures of Ganci are in the Rogues' Gallery. One of them is in New York, where he was arrested in 1905, and the other in Brooklyn, where he was placed under arrest several months ago, charged with defrauding immigrants of their funds.

Lugiro said that he was a laborer, and dressed like one. In his pocket was found a daguerreotype on which the lines of the nervous system had been carefully marked and which bore at the bottom two black hands.

Light has been thrown on the life of Marchinne in letters found in the murdered man's room, at No. 13 Coles street. They were written by Marchinne's father, in Carini, a small place near Palermo, in the island of Sicily. The father urged his son to return home and to forsake the bad companions with whom he had been associating.

The police are positive that the murder was not committed in Marchinne's room. The room was almost bare of furniture, but no bloodstains were discovered.

TWO BARGES CRUSHED BY ETRURIA.

Boats Sunk as the Big Liner Was Leaving Her Dock.

The Cunard liner Etruria, when about to leave Pier 5, North River, yesterday for Liverpool, moved forward to the dock bulkhead, instead of backing out into the river, and crushed like an eggshell two barges that were tied in the dock ahead of her. The passengers were on deck, waving farewell to friends on the pier.

The gangplank was hauled in, the lines cast off and the signal was given to back out into the river. With hardly a second's warning the propellers whizzed around and drove the ship forward, her bow cutting through the coal barge May. Captain Letson and several of the crew who were on the deck of the May saw the big steel bow coming toward them and leaped just in time to the coal barge Duboise, adjacent to the May.

The ship's screws were reversed quickly, and, after a hasty examination of the bow, which was not damaged, she went to sea. The May sank a few seconds after she was struck, and the Duboise, which was towed out of the dock by a tug, sank in the middle of the North River.

RESCUED FROM RIVER, KILLED BY TRAIN

Pittsburg, Feb. 22.—Saved from drowning after a terrible struggle in the icy water of the Monongahela River at Elizabeth, Penn., near here, only to be run down and killed by a train on reaching shore was the fate last night of J. W. Draper and F. B. Garrett, two government employes at Lock No. 3. C. E. Stoner, a companion, who saved the men from the water, was also hit by the train and probably fatally injured. The men had quit work for the day, when Draper slipped from the lock into the river. Garrett plunged into the river after him, knowing Draper was unable to swim. Eventually Stoner rescued both men with a boat hook. Then all three started to walk along the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad tracks to Elizabeth to get dry clothes. The approach of a fast train was not noticed and the men were hurled high into the air.