IN CHAMPLAIN'S HONOR

CROWN POINT'S BIG DAY.

Governor Hughes and Ex-Mayor Seth Low Make Addresses.

Port Henry, N. Y., July 5.—At historical old Crown Point, where three centuries ago Samuel Champlain with his Algonquin allies engaged in battle against the Iroquois, a struggle which has been described as one of the cardinal events of American history, there began to-day ceremonies which will last a week. They have been undertaken by the states of New York and Vermont in celebration of the tercentenary of Champlain's discovery of the lake that bears his name.

Within the inclosure marked by the majestic ruins of old Fort St. Frederic and in the presence of a holiday throng Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York sketched briefly the objects of the celebration. Historical addresses were delivered by ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York and Judge Albert C. Barnes, of Chicago, and Clinton Scollard, of Clinton, N. Y., read an original poem.

The occasion took on a dual significance in that it celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the lake and the 133d anniversary of the independence of the United States.

Governor Hughes and the other speakers were presented by Walter C. Witherbee, treasurer of the New York Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission and a resident of Fort Henry. The Governor said:

Governor Hughes said in part:

Three nations join to-day in common recognition of the sons who here displayed valor and heroism worthy of the highest standards of each. Without taunt or bitterness, without vain regret for the inevitable, without the suspicions of ill will or the boastings of ill natured rivalry, we retrace the paths of early strife.

Champlain and Montcalm, Lord Howe and Amherst, Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Israel Putnam, Philip Schuyler and Richard Montgomery forever invest this beautiful valley with the charm of heroic deeds and chivalric loyalty. Here Frenchman, Englishman and American may find their heroes, and in examples of bravery, of high resolve and fearless and unselfish devotion no one of them need yield the palm to others.

POINTS STIRRING HISTORY.

But these ruins, suggestive as they are of enterprise, of skilful preparation and of lavish outlay, are in truth the monument of baffled ambition and of disappointed hopes.

The French, destroying their own work, abandoned their fort to the English. Only a few years later, in 1775, the Green Mountain boy, Seth Warner, with his little band, took possession without a blow. The next year, retreating from Canada, the Americans regarded Crown Point as indefensible, and, burying here hundreds of their comrades, pushed on in distress and destitution, to Ticonderoga.

It was from Crown Point, later in the year 1776, that Arnold set forth with his little fleet to check the designs of the English General Carleton and in defeat in the battle of Valcour Island won lasting laurels for the American name by his military skill and indomitable courage. Hither, by rare strategy, he succeeded in returning, but not to stay; and Crown Point again came into possession of the British. The next year arrived Burgoyne with his great army, spreading terror and confusion, issuing grandiloquent and insolent proclamation, sweeping with resistless force to Fort Edward, holding Crown Point and reducing Ticonderoga, only to meet the appalling disaster of Saratoga, where the success of the American arms destroyed the basis for British hope of dominion over the Colonies and assured the final success of the cause of independence.

Upon this vantage point have stood French and English, each in its turn bent upon dominating the future of this favored land. Each regarded the other as the foe of its ambition, and its rival in the scheme of conquest. But destiny would have it otherwise, and amid these ruins of ambition were laid the foundations of the Republic under whose banner we meet to-day, the friend both of France and of England, in whose blessings the children of both the ancient rivals share, whose peaceful progress is a boon to all mankind.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who followed the Governor, said:

This celebration carries us back to the France of Henry of Navarre and to the England of James I. It also carries us back, upon this continent, to the supremacy of the Five Nations of the Iroquois among the red men of the forest. Crown Point has this significance, in the history of all this region, that it was at or near here that Champlain, with his Canadian Indian allies of the Huron and Algonquin tribes, first met the Iroquois in battle.

Up to that dramatic moment the Iroquois had never seen firearms, and when, in the course of the fight, Champlain stepped forward, clad in armor, and with his arquebuse killed one of the Iroquois chieftains, at a distance, the unexpected noise and the terrible effect of the shot carried terror to the hearts of the Iroquois. Quickly they abandoned their stockade and fled, and the victory was with the allies from the north.

But, like many another victory on the field of battle, the distant result was far reaching and unexpected. The Iroquois soon became accustomed to firearms and to the use of them; but this first conflict with the French and the defeat which they suffered at their hands made the powerful Iroquois people permanent enemies of the French in the long struggle which subsequently ensued between France and England and the English colonies for the control of this continent. More than once during this struggle the attitude of the Iroquois was decisive, and in instances fatal to the purposes of France.

NO LOSS OF INDIANS.

It will probably be a surprise to many to be told that it is believed that there are as many Indians living to-day within the borders of the United States as there were when the white men first landed on these shores. I heard General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, make such a statement thirty years ago, and was so surprised that I asked him for his authority. He could not sustain his statement by direct reference, from the nature of the case; but he told me that he knew that that was the opinion of the well informed. Since then I have met the statement many times, and I believe it to be the fact.

While it is certainly the case that the number of Indians east of the Mississippi is vastly smaller than the number who roamed over this territory when whites first landed on these shores, the number of Indians who now live west of the Mississippi is believed to be far greater than is used to be. This is the result of the early policy of the United States in moving into what was then the Far West all the tribes that had proved themselves to be uncomfortable neighbors in the eastern portion of the country. Whatever faults may be charged against our government, in detail, in its relation to Indian tribes, it may at least be said that its policy of confining Indians to reservations, and thus protecting them from utter destruction as civilization closed in about them, has probably had the effect of keeping their numbers on this continent, as a whole, as large as they ever were.

The old France, with all its mistakes, left, nevertheless, on this side of the ocean its worthy monuments. You find them in the name of Lake Champlain, in the name of the St. Lawrence River, at St. Louis and in Louisiana; and French names are identified with prosperous communities all over this region, not only in Canada, but in the United States. These isolated tokens of early French occupancy are tributes to the enterprise, the endurance and the heroism of the founders of New France and of that intrepid band of discoverers who rested not until they had discovered all of the great lakes and had traversed the Mississippi from its source to its mouth.

In the many military struggles for the control of this region the mastery of Lake Champlain has been a decisive factor. When the French controlled the lake the English were driven back. When the English controlled the lake the French were driven back. When, later, the English controlled the lake the Americans were driven back, and when the Americans controlled the lake the English were obliged to retire.

It is the happiest feature of this celebration that representatives of France, of England, of Canada and of the United States and of the Indian aborigines are met here on terms of amity and concord, on this spot where so often in the olden days they met as enemies under contending banners. Surely the enduring lesson of such a gathering as this is not only that the plough gives a securer title to the land than the rifle, but also that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." The nations that used to be constantly at war on both sides of the Atlantic are knit together now by ties of mutual respect and mutual esteem. Out of this happy concord may there continually develop a spirit of good feeling, which more and more, as the centuries roll on, shall grow into an all-embracing brotherhood of men.

INDIANS TAKE PART.

Judge Barnes, who was born on the opposite shore of Lake Champlain, at Chimney Point, where he was surrounded with the traditions and history of the lake in early childhood, pointed out that the occasion ought not to pass without a reassertion of Crown Point's claim to the site of the battle of Champlain. He caught the approval of the crowd when he said that "here, then, of all places on this lake, should be erected a monument to the memory of this great explorer, who, more than any other of his time, was actuated by a worthy zeal for state and religion."

It may be recalled with reference to the remarks of Judge Barnes that the New York and Vermont commissions contemplate the erection of a memorial to the discoverer, but its location has been a source of discussion and has not yet been selected.

Governor and Mrs. Hughes and members of the New York commission came down the lake from Plattsburg early in the day on former Representative John C. Sibley's yacht Valcour, reaching Port Henry shortly before noon. As the yacht, flying the state flag, drew alongside the dock the party was welcomed by Commissioner Witherbee, and driven to his home, where they were entertained at luncheon, as were several of the Vermont commission.

The Governor was accompanied by Colonel Treadwell, his military secretary, and members of his staff. Others in the party were H. Wallace Knapp, chairman of the New York Commission; Senator Henry W. Hill, secretary of the commission, and Mrs. Hill; Commissioner John H. Booth and Miss Mildred Parkhurst, sister of Mrs. Booth; Commissioner and Mrs. Louis LaFontaine, Mrs. William R. Weaver, wife of Commissioner Weaver; Commissioner and Mrs. John B. Riley and Commissioner Howland Pell. They were joined for the trip across the bay to the ruined forts by Miss Helen Taft and Robert Taft, children of the President, who are now the guests of Silas Witherbee, son of Commissioner Witherbee, and classmate at Yale of young Taft, and his sister, Miss Louise Witherbee, aboard the Witherbee houseboat Silonan.

After luncheon the Governor's party boarded the Valcour for Crown Point, where they viewed the first production of the Indian pageants, given on a huge floating island. Scores of Indians from the Canadian reservation in their savage toggery of plumes and war paint gave an interesting production of the Indian version of Hiawatha, concluding with Champlain's battle.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, of New York, and members of the Vermont Commission, went down the lake aboard the yacht following the Crown Point exercises to Fort Ticonderoga, where Governor and Mrs. Hughes and the members of the Governor's staff are the guests to-night of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. P. Pell, at the old Pell mansion on the shore below the ruins of the fort, the other members of the party being the guests of Colonel Thompson aboard a train of private cars on a siding near the fort. Hannibal Allen Hopkins, of St. Clair, Mich., who is one of Colonel Thompson's guests, has with him the sword Ethan Allen carried when he demanded the surrender of the fort.

Swinging at her anchor a short distance from the site of the pageant was a reproduction of Champlain's caravel Don de Dieu, which was used last summer at the Quebec tercentenary.

The 10th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which had been encamped at Crown Point for more than a week, was reviewed by the Governor during the afternoon, and to-night he and the commissioners and guests left for Fort Ticonderoga, the scene of to-morrow's celebration. The Indian pageants were repeated tonight and there was an elaborate display of fireworks at Crown Point.

President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain and Ambassador Jusserand of France. Governor Prouty of Vermont and members of the New York State Legislature are to attend the ceremonies at Fort Ticonderoga to-morrow.

Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., July 5.—Under the auspices of the Ticonderoga Historical Society at Fort Ticonderoga to-day a reproduction of the cross raised by General Montcalm on July 9, 1758, in honor of his victory over the British General Abercrombie, was raised with impressive ceremonies by representatives of the French-American societies and French-Canadian societies.

The religious ceremony was conducted by the venerable Father F. X. Chagnon, chaplain emeritus of the Union of the St. Jeanne Baptiste of America. Delegates from Boston, Chicago, Quebec, Montreal, Fall River and other points were present.

LADY GREY HAS SCARLET FEVER.

Wife of Governor General and an Aid Ill at Government House.

Toronto, July 5.—A dispatch from Ottawa says that her excellency Lady Grey and Captain Newton, aide-de-camp, are ill from scarlet fever at Government House. Both patients are improving. The disease was contracted during Lady Grey's visit to Toronto to attend the International Women's Council, on which she was accompanied by Captain Newton, and developed on the return journey Thursday.

Lady Grey's physician said to-day that her illness was not serious. Earl Grey is in England and is being kept advised of his wife's condition.

MRS. SPEER-THOMAS GETS DIVORCE.

Her Chauffeur Husband, in Cuba, Enters No Defence to Atlanta Suit.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlanta, July 5.—On the ground that she was drugged and did not know what she was doing when she married Russell Thomas, her father's chauffeur, a divorce was granted to-day to Mrs. Silvey Speer-Thomas, said to be the wealthiest heiress in Atlanta.

The runaway match of Miss Speer and Thomas caused a sensation in Atlanta social circles. She is now only eighteen years old, while Thomas is not of age. He is in Cuba and did not make any defence at the trial, the case going by default.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR JOHN MORSE ORDWAY.

Saugus, Mass., July 5.—Professor John Morse Ordway, up to three years ago professor of metallurgy at Tulane University, New Orleans, died at his home here to-day, aged eighty-six years. Death was due to old age. Professor Ordway was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of '44, and had been a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is survived by a wife and two daughters.

MELVILLE BULL.

Newport, July 5.—Melville Bull, former Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, and for eight years member of Congress from the 1st Rhode Island District, died to-night at the home of his brother, Charles M. Bull. Mr. Bull was fifty-five years old.

It was several years after graduating from Harvard in 1877 that Mr. Bull entered political life. He served for two years as a state Representative, then seven years as state Senator. From 1892 to 1894 he was Lieutenant Governor. In 1895 he was sent to Congress, where he became a member of the House Naval Committee. He was unmarried. Mr. Bull was a brother of the late Dr. William T. Bull, of New York.

BROKER DIES SUDDENLY.

Andrew Elliott Thought to Have Taken Overdose of Laudanum by Mistake.

Andrew Elliott, of No. 565 West 148th street, died yesterday, from an overdose of laudanum, taken at his home. Mr. Elliott was in the habit of taking the drug to quiet his nerves, and it was said that he took more than he intended. His physician, Dr. B. B. Sheldon, of No. 104 East 60th street, reported the case to the Coroner's office, and said that Mr. Elliott had been ill on Sunday night, and before retiring had taken the drug. He remained unconscious until his death.

Andrew Elliott was a retired Wall Street broker, and was born in Lynchburg, Va. After studying at the local schools of his home, Mr. Elliott entered Harvard University, and after graduating from there, entered the brokerage business. Mr. Elliott leaves a wife. The funeral will be held on Wednesday evening, at the Elliott home and the burial will be private.

MAJOR MAZE EDWARDS DEAD.

Had Been in the Theatrical Business for More than Thirty-five Years.

Plainfield, N. J., July 5 (Special).—Major Maze Edwards, for more than thirty years identified with theatrical ventures throughout this country, died at Muhlenberg Hospital last night, following a long illness, partly due to an accident at Block Island two years ago, when he was thrown from a carriage. He was a native of London, England, where he was born sixty-four years ago. He came to this country when a boy.

After spending years in the various large cities of the country he moved to Elizabeth, where he was manager of the Star Theatre, and from that place he came to Plainfield in 1897. For several years he was manager of Stillman Music Hall. At one time he was connected with Major Pond's bureau, New York. He leaves a wife and two sons, Roland and Robert Edwards, the former an actor; a daughter, Miss Edith Edwards, of Chicago, an actress, and three brothers, Colonel William Edwards, of San Francisco; Samuel Edwards, of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. David J. Edwards, of Block Island.

FATHER BONIFACE KRUG DEAD.

Naples, July 5.—Father Boniface Krug, formerly at St. Vincent's Abbey, at Beatty, Penn., and afterward abbot of the Benedictine Abbey, of Monte Cassino, died at the abbey yesterday.

EDUCATIONISTS MEET

Plea for Equal Suffrage in Denver —The President's Address.

Denver, July 5.—Woman suffrage came to the fore for a moment in the National Educational Association to-day when John MacDonald, editor of "The Western School Journal," of Topeka, Kan., took up arms for the movement before the National council of education.

Mr. MacDonald said in part:

In Kansas fifty-five out of an approximate one hundred county superintendents are women. What a narrow being man is. He is willing to let more than half the county schools of his state be ruled by woman, thereby acknowledging that she knows more than he, but he is not willing to admit that she knows enough to vote for the incumbent of that office.

Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Schools of Pennsylvania, said he believed that superintendents should be appointed by the boards of directors of counties and removed if found incompetent. He said he did not believe in the elective system, because it tended toward politics in the school system.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, made a few remarks before the department of Indian education.

The general sessions opened to-night in the Denver Auditorium. Ten thousand of the twenty thousand persons here to attend the meetings incident to the convention were present. L. D. Harvey, of Stout Institute, Menomonee, Wis., president of the National Educational Association, in his annual address said in part:

The central thought in the minds of most people who are advocating industrial education is education for skill in industrial processes, but it must be very much more than this if it is to occupy its proper place in our educational system. Industrial education has for its purpose the acquiring of a body of usable knowledge of greater or less extent related to industrial conditions, processes, organization and to the administration of industrial affairs, involving the gaining of some skill in the use of such knowledge and the securing of mental, æsthetic and ethical training through the acquisition and use of the knowledge indicated.

Except very limited opportunities for instruction leading to skill in industrial processes, practically nothing has been done in this country for the development of industrial education outside the college or university. Material for instruction purposes in the entire field must be organized and put into teachable form and made available within the range of pupils' capacity for the thousands who now leave school at an early age with no training whatever directly fitting them for the activities of life in the industrial world, where most of them will find their work.

Industrial education is important for girls as well as for boys, not only for the girls who are engaged in industrial pursuits outside the home, but for girls who find their work in the home. The woman is the side partner with the man in the home as a business organization. He furnishes the funds for carrying on that organization, she disburses them, and must be trained for efficiency in their proper use. No development of industrial education will be adequate that does not make as large provision for special training for girls as it does for boys.

The demand for industrial education is a demand for a continuation of the evolutionary process to meet new conditions. This type of education will appeal to hundreds of thousands of youth who now leave school because they do not find in it that which appeals to them, or because its work does not appeal to their parents. It will hold them longer in school, and the more of this work existing types of public schools can offer the greater the gain, because side by side with the new type of work the best of the old will be continued.

A preparatory course to the Presidency is not the object of the public school system of the United States, or, rather, it should not be, in the opinion of leaders of the National Council of Education in their discussion to-day of conditions that must rule the twentieth century. Edwin G. Cooley, formerly superintendent of the Chicago public schools, now the president of a Boston book concern, led the discussion of what the American schoolboy needs. He said in part:

While it is the privilege of every American born boy to try to become President of the United States, it does not follow that it becomes the business of the public school system to fit him for that position. Some of these boys are going to be laborers, mechanics, artisans, something besides President, and right now they are neglected.

It has come to pass that we are educating about two million boys for the Presidency and about thirty million for nothing, because our schools are cramming things in their heads which will be of no use to them when they begin work in the factory or on the farm.

Ten departmental sessions, in addition to the general session of the National Education Association to-night, occupied members of the association to-day. This morning the departments of kindergarten school administration, manual training, business, rural and agricultural, physical and Indian education held sessions. Elmer E. Brown was the principal speaker before the kindergartners. He was followed by Frank B. Dwyer, of Cleveland, and George M. Forbes, of Rochester.

To-night President Butler of Columbia was the principal speaker before the general session of the Educational Association. John W. Abercrombie, president of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., spoke on "Ethics in Civil Life." Wilbur F. Gordy, of Springfield, Mass., made an address on education and its reference to international peace.

Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore College, was the principal speaker before the Religious Education Association this afternoon.

WILL GIVE UP PISGAH LEASE.

Sportsmen Yield to Mr. Vanderbilt, but Seek New Contract with Him.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Asheville, N. C., July 5.—The Biltmore Rod and Gun Club, the association of Chicago capitalists and sportsmen headed by James A. Pugh, has decided to accede to the contentions of George W. Vanderbilt that the ten-year lease of his eighty-five-thousand acre Pisgah forest to the man from whom they purchased it was made without authority.

The land was leased to them by Dr. C. A. Schenck, ex-chief of Mr. Vanderbilt's forestry department. They will surrender the lease upon Mr. Vanderbilt's return to them of the two years' rental of $10,000 which they paid Schenck. They now seek a lease directly with him.

AMERICAN BANK IN ARGENTINA.

Minister Sherrill Announces Plan—Direct Steamship Line.

Buenos Ayres, July 5.—The American Minister to Argentina, Charles H. Sherrill, gave a reception to-day. Many government officials, diplomatic representatives and members of the American colony were present.

At a dinner of Americans this evening Minister Sherrill, in a speech, praised the Argentine Republic and said that the president of the National City Bank of New York had authorized him to announce that he, with a group of other Americans, had decided to establish the Bank of North America at Buenos Ayres. He added that he was able to say that President Taft was doing everything possible to establish a direct line of steamships, subventioned by the state, between the United States and Buenos Ayres.

AGED WOMEN BACK FROM WORLD TRIP

Seventy-five and Seventy-three Years Old, Respectively, They Circle Globe.

Mrs. William C. Grant, of Chicago, seventy-five years old, accompanied by her sister, Miss Catherine A. Baker, aged seventy-three years, arrived here yesterday from Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm after a trip around the world lasting eight months. The aged travellers were delighted at arriving on the celebration of the Fourth of July, and after seeing the flags of the nations of the world on their travels, they expressed gratification at seeing their own flag flown in such profusion on their return to America.

The two women left Chicago on November 5 and went to Honolulu and the Orient from San Francisco, and afterward went down into India, the Near East and Europe. They said great courtesy had been shown them throughout their trip, and hoped to make it all over again.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BELMONT—J. I. Strong, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Millard, Milwaukee; K. R. Cunningham, Pittsburg. HOLLAND—George Armour and family, Princeton; H. G. King, Poughkeepsie. MANHATTAN—Charles Stewart, Pittsburg; J. H. Lambert, Baltimore; E. C. Long, Jacksonville. PLAZA—H. H. Holland, London; J. H. Foster, Tuxedo. SEVILLE—W. B. Leonard, St. Paul; S. L. Orr, Evansville, Ind.; S. B. J. Baldwin, Montgomery, Ala. WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. F. McCall, Macon, Ga.; Thomas Cunningham, Boston.

HEAVY COLORADO FLOOD.

Excursion Trains Stalled—Situation in Mexico Acute.

Denver, July 5.—Property damage estimated at $300,000, railroads demoralized and thousands of pleasure seekers who left the city yesterday marooned in the mountains, are some of the conditions resulting from yesterday's heavy rain and electrical storm.

A deluge of water fell in Denver and vicinity, flooding cellars and doing much damage to manufacturing plants. Lightning struck a power house of the Denver Gas and Electric Company, leaving the city in darkness for several hours and tying up the streetcar system.

A number of excursion trains containing delegates to the Elks' convention at Los Angeles and the convention of the National Education Association, now in this city, are stalled in the mountains.

El Paso, Tex., July 5.—The flood situation in Mexico is growing more serious hourly. Every main railroad line leading into the Mexican capital is reported to be tied up by washouts, and the city is cut off from communication with the outside world.

Besides the almost complete destruction of the town of Lapaz, in San Luis Potosi, where several lives were lost, other towns have suffered, and news comes from the mountain districts that the loss of life and property will be heavy in the mining camps.

RAINS STOP MONTEREY TRAINS.

Monterey, Mexico, July 5.—On account of unprecedented rains, no train has entered or left Monterey since Thursday from or for points north or over the Matamoras division of the National Railroad. On the International Railroad the steel bridge over the Sabinas River was washed out. Officers say that it will be several days before through trains can be moved.

FLOODS CAUSE DELAY ON THE C. P.

Winnipeg, July 5.—Six hundred feet of Canadian Pacific Railway track were washed away last night west of Swift Current, holding up all trains for several hours. The rain came down in torrents. The Little Saskatchewan River is overflowing its banks, flooding the country. People are using boats in the main streets of Swift Current. One man was drowned.

BRANDENBURG IN ST. LOUIS.

He Will Probably Be Arraigned To-day on a Charge of Enticing Minor Away.

St. Louis, July 5.—Broughton Brandenburg, a writer recently acquitted in New York of criminal charges in connection with an article alleged to have been written by Grover Cleveland, probably will be arraigned to-morrow on a charge of fraudulently enticing a minor from the child's parents. The second court ordeal for Branbenburg is based on his taking James Shepard Cabanne, 3d, from St. Louis to San Francisco, the boy's mother now being known as Mrs. Brandenburg.

Brandenburg was brought from New York to-day by a St. Louis detective. Mrs. Brandenburg did not accompany her husband because, as he explained, the railroad fare was beyond their means. Her testimony would be important as tending to show that Brandenburg acted as her agent in taking the boy, and it might offset the expected statements from the boy's father that the action of the New York man amounted to kidnapping.

Since the journey to San Francisco the Circuit Court of St. Louis has granted a divorce to Mr. Cabanne and awarded to him the custody of the boy.

POINT TO POINT BALLOON RACE.

The Pittsfield Defeats North Adams No. 1 in Twenty-Mile Contest.

Chester, Mass., July 5.—In a twenty-mile point-to-point balloon race from Pittsfield over the Berkshire Mountains to this town to-day, the balloon Pittsfield, piloted by William Van Sleet, defeated the North Adams No. 1, with N. H. Arnold as pilot, by about five miles, the former landing close to the town line here, while the latter came down in Southampton.

The two balloons left Pittsfield about 11:30 a. m., with a strong northwest breeze blowing. At noon both were over the mountains, and at 12:20 p. m. the Pittsfield came down close to the Chester line. The North Adams No. 1 landed ten minutes later in Southampton.

Those in the North Adams, besides the pilot, were Carl A. Grout and E. L. Snyder, of Pittsfield, while with Mr. Van Sleet in the Pittsfield were Miss Mildred Hill and Daniel Cullen, also of Pittsfield.

VERTICAL ASCENT OF BALLOONS.

Invention Eliminating Ballast Successfully Tested in Berlin.

Berlin, July 5.—An invention by means of which dirigible balloons may ascend without throwing out ballast has undergone the most severe tests in miniature form at the War Office. The invention is regarded as most practical and important, as extensive manœuvring in a field will be no longer necessary. An engineer named Von Boeder, of Düsseldorf, is the inventor.

REPAIRING WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

Washington, July 5.—Wilbur Wright, assisted by Taylor, his chief mechanic, worked all day in the aeroplane shed at Fort Myer endeavoring to get as much of the damaged aeroplane repaired as possible before the return of Orville Wright from Dayton with the cloth which is needed to mend the torn plane. The Wrights do not want to ask for a further extension of the time in which they must complete the government tests and for that reason are making every possible effort to resume the flights at Fort Myer by Thursday or Friday next.

L. C. GRISCOM MAKES BALLOON TRIP.

Paris, July 5.—Cortlandt Field Bishop, foreign representative of the Aero Club of America, Mrs. Bishop, Lloyd C. Griscom, the former American Ambassador at Rome, and Mrs. Griscom, celebrated July 4 by a balloon trip on the St. Louis, the defender of the James Gordon Bennett Cup at St. Louis in 1907.

SUFFRAGISTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Seattle, July 5.—The National Woman Suffrage Association elected the following officers to-day: President, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Moylan, Penn.; first vice-president, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Penn.; second vice-president, Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York; corresponding secretary, Miss Kate M. Gordon, New Orleans; recording secretary, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Chicago; treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, July 5.—The minimum temperature at Washington Monday morning, 53 degrees, was within one degree of the lowest July temperature on record for that station. Temperature was also low generally from the Missouri Valley to the Atlantic Coast. During Monday showers occurred from the Missouri Valley over the middle and upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and in areas in Illinois rainfalls were heavy. This evening the barometer is low from the Mississippi Valley over the Rocky Mountains and plateau regions, and is lowest over Utah and Southern Idaho, where readings are about 29.40 inches.

During Tuesday and Wednesday the weather will be unsettled, with showers in the middle and northern districts, from the Rocky Mountains eastward. Temperatures will rise in the central valleys and plains states Tuesday and over the eastern portion of the country Wednesday.

The winds along the New England, middle Atlantic and south Atlantic coasts will be moderate south to southeast; Gulf Coast, moderate southerly; on the lower and upper lakes, moderate easterly.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light variable winds, shifting to moderate southeast, and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, Eastern New York and New Jersey, increasing cloudiness to-day; showers to-night and Wednesday; winds shifting to moderate east.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, local rains to-day and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; moderate south to southeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers to-day and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; moderate east winds.

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

	1908.	1909.		1908.	1909.
3 a. m.	75	59	6 p. m.	85	74
6 a. m.	75	59	9 p. m.	81	70
9 a. m.	76	68	11 p. m.	78	70
12 m.	83	75	12 p. m.	77	—
4 p. m.	88	80			

Highest temperature yesterday, 80 degrees; lowest, 58 (at 4:35 a. m.); average, 69; average for corresponding date last year, 82; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 73.

Local Forecast.—Increasing cloudiness to-day, showers to-night and Wednesday, winds shifting to moderate east.

LITTLE GIRL'S CHARITY

How She Won Fresh Air Trip for "Awful Skinny" Friend.

Charity is a prominent characteristic of the attitude of many of the Fresh Air children toward one another. Few there are that go on the trips who do not return and make every effort to get their little friends on the list of those fortunate ones who are to go into the country for a fortnight. They relate the wonderful tales of their good times away from the city and frequently one child will bring ten or a dozen children from the block in which she lives to the missionary and plead with her to let them go on a trip. Not every one that comes in this manner is allowed to go, for many times a child's own parents can afford to send her. But each case is investigated, and if circumstances warrant as many are sent away as can be provided for.

A few days ago a particularly pathetic incident came to the attention of one of the missionaries at the Broome Street Tabernacle. Most of the parties sent out by the Tabernacle are made up of children in the Sunday school or the sewing society known to the missionaries as especially deserving, but many strange children taken there by friends are included, too, although the idea frequently gets into the heads of the children that they must belong either to the Sunday school or sewing society in order to be eligible.

Not long ago one of the missionaries at the Tabernacle noticed two little girls entering the building, one a stranger, who gazed wistfully about as the other led her into the room. The little girl hesitated a moment. Finally the older, a pupil at the Tabernacle, got up the courage to speak. She went up to the missionary and with a quavering voice began to plead:

"Oh, Miss ——, would you take this little girl what don't go nowhere? She's awful skinny and awful poor, and I am awful sorry for her. Her father's dead and her mother sews pants, and would you take her?"

She rattled off the plea all in one breath, afraid that the missionary might interrupt and say no. The little stranger was sent away and told to return the following day.

In the mean time the case was looked into and the facts as stated by the other child were confirmed. The mother was a widow sewing in the sweat shops, and often her small daughter was called upon to help in order that the family might eke out its humble existence. The little girl did not plead in vain, and soon the pair will join a party which in a few days will depart for the Fresh Air Home, Ashford Hill, at Ardsley.

Preparations are making to send out several hundred children this week and next. If sufficient funds are available nearly one thousand will be sent away. The parties which already have been arranged for this week include one of eighteen girls which started yesterday for Campbell Hall and one of twenty-five children which will go to Claverack to-day. The first of four parties of fifteen boys each will go to Warwick, N. Y., to-morrow.

These parties are made up of little Italian boys sent by the Broome Street Tabernacle. The citizens of Warwick raise the money to take them into the country and board them on a farm. To accommodate the children a barn has been fitted up with lodging facilities, so that the visitors lead something of a camp life. An attendant goes along with them to direct their games and exercise a general supervision.

Children will be sent to Happyland, Tenafly, N. J., and Sclo, N. Y., on Friday, and on the following day others will go to Fairfield, Conn. Never before was the Fresh Air Fund so popular as it is this year. The children are besieging the workers in various parts of the city with requests for a trip into the country.

The manager of the fund visited Sherman, Penn., on Sunday. Here the Fresh Air movement was inaugurated when the Rev. Willard Parsons preached his memorable sermon in the village church on the text: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The manager spoke at a union service of churches in Deposit, N. Y., on Sunday. Here is located the Paul Devereux Memorial Home, which is now accommodating fifty-five children. Among them is a little girl running about who when the party started was carried on the train with her leg in a plaster cast.

At Happyland John S. Lyle has fifty children, who were entertained last night by a fireworks display.

FRESH AIR FUND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

M. G. R.	$5 00
Emma J. Lapham	2 00
A. K. I.	5 00
Mrs. E. W.	5 00
Proceeds of a fair held by the "Cherry Blossoms," who are a part of the Christian Endeavor Society of Edgehill Church, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City, through James W. Johnson	214 28
Mrs. J. H. Bunce, Oak Bluffs, Mass.	15 00
Previously acknowledged	6,165 06
Total, July 5, 1909	$6,411 34

THEATRICAL NEWS.

As Nana, the flower girl, Dazie appeared at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday for the first time in Giuseppe Molasso's play without words in two scenes, entitled "L'Amour de l'Artist." The pantomime is given under the personal direction of the author, with music by Frederic Chapin, while the orchestra is under the leadership of Daniel Dore.

The Empire Theatre, in Providence, has been leased by the Empire Circuit to the J. B. Sparrow Theatrical and Amusement Company, and, beginning September 1, will be booked by Klaw & Erlanger. The acquisition of the Empire gives Klaw & Erlanger a complete New England circuit.

Señor Alexander, ballet master for the last fifteen years at the Empire Theatre, London, has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger to arrange the ballets for the new play which is being written for Mlle. Genée by Harry B. Smith. It will be produced at the New Amsterdam Theatre early in November.

Four Shubert theatres in New York gave extra holiday matinees, in addition to the regular evening performances, yesterday. These houses were the Broadway, Casino, Herald Square and Daly's.

The Messrs. Shubert announce that there will be no more mid-week matinees during the month of July for "Havana," at the Casino, and "The Midnight Sons," at the Broadway Theatre. At the Lyric and the Herald Square the regular Wednesday and Saturday matinees will continue without interruption.

BALTIMORE'S OPERA FUND.

Baltimore, July 5.—Swelling the guarantee fund required by the Metropolitan Opera Company to $70,000, Jacob Epstein, just before sailing for Europe, recently contributed $10,000.

Mr. Epstein's contribution to the fund is the last, although it is expected the amount necessary to complete $100,000 will be collected by the time the season opens in November.

Contributions of $10,000 had been made previously by Michael Jenkins and Henry Walters, while subscriptions of $5,000 had been made by Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs and Robert Garrett. Other contributions ranged down to $250, that being the lowest amount.

In order to facilitate the collection of the remaining $30,000, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Edwin L. Turnbull and Charles G. Baldwin have constituted themselves an organizing committee and have invited about fifty of the most prominent people in the city to join a committee to further the collection of the fund.

M. D. FORTNER DENIES CHARGE.

Paris, July 5.—Marion Dwight Fortner, the American arrested some time ago at the request of the St. Louis police on a charge of forgery, was examined by the authorities to-day, in the presence of his counsel. Fortner said that he was innocent of the charge, and that he would be able to prove his innocence if extradited. A further examination will be necessary, as there are still many documents to be examined.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Garden.

Hearing of the bondholders' committee on the reorganization of the Third Avenue Railroad, 11 a. m.

Registration of students of Columbia University for the summer session.

Meeting of the Board of Education, Park avenue and 59th street, 5 p. m.

Floating Hospital excursion.

Thirtieth anniversary of the Republican Club.

Last day's sale of firecrackers.

Coler investigation.

MR. ROCKEFELLER WINS.

Cleveland Pastor No Match for Oil Man on the Links.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, July 5.—John D. Rockefeller defeated the Rev. W. W. Bustard, noted as an athlete in Boston, from which city he came recently, on the Forest Hill golf links to-day. The score was 55 to 51, Mr. Rockefeller negotiating his own course in four strokes fewer than his opponent and breaking his own record over the course.

The match was the result of a challenge issued by the new pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Mr. Rockefeller's place of worship here, after yesterday's sermon. Mr. Rockefeller was so pleased with his victory that he kept Mr. and Mrs. Bustard at Forest Hill for luncheon and took them on an automobile ride in the country in the afternoon.

Mr. Rockefeller permitted himself to be trundled from shot to shot in a tricycle pushed by a boy. This advantage, he declared, was no more than his years entitled him to.

TEXAS BREWERS CHALLENGE "DRYS."

Will Give $100,000 to Charity if They Fail to Show Failure of Prohibition.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Galveston, July 5.—At a special meeting of the Texas Brewers' Association to-day, with every brewery in the state represented, a challenge was made to the national and state Prohibition party. The brewers offer to give $100,000 to public charity if they fail to prove conclusively that prohibition does not prohibit and that there is more liquor consumed in the prohibition states and sections than in the "wet" states and precincts.

The brewers, who declare they have spent $100,000 in driving out dives associated with saloons and in purifying the liquor business in this state, offer to defray all expenses of two commissions of six men each to visit every prohibition county and precinct in Texas as well as in every other state and make a thorough investigation and report.

MRS. HANAN ENTERTAINS TOILERS.

Takes the Workers of Narragansett Pier for a Cruise on Her Yacht.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 5.—Mrs. John H. Hanan, of New York and Narragansett Pier, appeared again in the role of Lady Bountiful to-day when she made two hundred or more men, women and children happy. Realizing that, as it was Independence Day, most of the workers of Narragansett had at least a half holiday, she placed her steam yacht, the Surf, at their disposal. All the workers, from "cabby" and the bootblack to the clerks in the stores, fully two hundred of them, were conveyed to the yacht in a small launch. Then the Surf sailed away to Newport and far up Narragansett Bay, returning just before nightfall.

Refreshments were served on board the boat, and Mrs. Hanan personally greeted each of her guests. Cheers were given for the hostess and a salute of firecrackers was fired in her honor as the party dispersed.

Died.

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

Anderson, John E.	Lamoureaux, James J.
Haskell, Frederick E.	McCreery, Samuel.
Keith, Anna T. S.	Reynolds, Mary A.
Kidde, Franz E.	Young, Gladys R. E.

ANDERSON—July 4, 1909, John E. Anderson. Body lying at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d st. (Frank E. Campbell Building).

HASKELL—July 5, Frederick E. Haskell. Body lying at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d st. (Frank E. Campbell Building). Interment New Bedford, Mass.

KEITH—On Friday night, July 2, 1909, Anna Tait Swan Keith, wife of Nathaniel Shepard Keith and daughter of Andrew and Marie Taite Swan. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 5 West 122d st., on Tuesday, July 6, at 5 p. m. Interment at Uswick, Penn., at convenience of family.

KIDDE—On Monday, July 5, 1909, at Montclair, N. J., Franz Emil Kidde, in his 65th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30. Interment private.

LAMOUREAUX—James J. Lamoureaux. Body lying at The Funeral Church, No. 241 West 23d st. (Frank E. Campbell Building). Funeral Tuesday, 1 o'clock.

M'CREERY—At Linden Lawn, Flushing, Long Island, on July 3, Samuel McCreery, husband of Rachel Wiley McCreery, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, July 6, at 3 o'clock p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at the Murray Hill station on the arrival of the 2:10 train from 34th st., New York.

REYNOLDS—At South Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 2, 1909, Mary A., widow of the late Clinton G. Reynolds. Funeral services at the Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, on Tuesday, July 6, at 4 p. m., on arrival of 3 p. m. train from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R.

YOUNG—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, Long Island, Sunday, July 4, 1909, Gladys Redette Elizabeth, daughter of Mary Dawson and the late George Wright Young, of Highwood, N. J. Funeral private. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

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