

THREE HUNDRED DEAD  
Great Damage by Earthquakes in  
Greek Province of Elis.

London, July 16.—Dispatches from Athens say that three hundred persons were killed or injured by the earthquake yesterday in the province of Elis in Southern Greece. The damage to property was great. Hot water is flowing to-day from many of the springs in the stricken district, from many of the rivers and brooks has turned a reddish color.

Athens, July 16.—The earthquake demolished three hundred houses in the village of Havari, in this province. Thirty persons lost their lives there and a number were injured. Neighboring villages were also destroyed. The shocks were felt at a distance of twenty miles. The damage to property was great. Hot water is flowing to-day from many of the springs in the stricken district, from many of the rivers and brooks has turned a reddish color.

The province of Elis has a population of about one hundred and twenty five thousand persons. Its extent is approximately 2,000 square miles. It is the chief currant producing region on the coast of Greece. The capital is Pyrgos, and the chief town is Patras. The district is mountainous in the south and east.

The province has classical interest for several reasons. It was the site of the Isthmus of Corinth, and at Delphi, each in honor of the chief deity of the place. There is no volcano in the province of Greece, but traces of volcanic action are to be seen in the island of Santorin, which is a volcanic island. There are hot springs at Delphi, and at other places, which are used for medicinal purposes.

Various parts of the coast are marked by indications of upheaval within historical times. On the coast of Elis four rocky inlets are now joined to the land which were separate from it in the days of ancient Greece. There are traces of earlier sea beaches at the mouth of the river of the Murea, and on the coast of the Peloponnese. The land has been raised so much that the sea is now higher than the level of the sea in the days of the Peloponnese.

There is an extinct crater at Mount Euboea, in Boeotia. The mountain of Meliatis, on the coast of Argolis, was produced by a volcanic eruption in 282 B. C. An earthquake laid waste to the city of Corinth in 137, and a third filled up the harbor in Corinth in 137. There are hot springs at Delphi, and at other places, which are used for medicinal purposes.

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OLYMPIC TEAM SCORED.  
H. P. Whitney Uses Strong Terms  
at Polo Luncheon Abroad.

London, July 16.—The Meadow Brook Long Island polo team, that was victorious in the recent matches for the American polo cup, and the members of the British team were entertained at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel by the Pillgrims' Society. About one hundred guests, including a number of prominent English sportsmen, were present. The greatest good feeling was manifested toward the Americans, who were warmly cheered.

Field Marshal Grenfell, who presided, delivered an address, in which he praised the good sportsmanship of the visiting team. H. P. Whitney responded for the Americans, and expressed gratitude for the remarkable hospitality extended and appreciation of the fine spirit displayed throughout the matches and the lack of any unpleasant incidents.

Continuing, Mr. Whitney said that all gentlemen in America had been disgusted with the manner in which international sport had been conducted recently, and he criticized the conduct of the American Olympic team, declaring that some of its actions were a disgrace. Mr. Whitney attributed this to a desire to win at all costs.

Among the guests were Lord Ellenborough, Lieutenant General McKinnon, General Rawlinson, Martin Littleton, Bradley Martin, F. T. Martin, Sir Christopher Furness, Sir William Bell, George Grey Ward, Sir Thomas Holdich and Sir Alfred Lyall.

James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic Union and American commissioner to the last Olympic games, on hearing of Mr. Whitney's remarks last night, expressed regret and criticism of the American Olympic team, saying that in his opinion such an attitude was uncalled for. "Eighty per cent of the members of the last American Olympic team were college men," said Mr. Sullivan, "and I think Mr. Whitney is not familiar with all the facts in the case."

"One member of the team was captain of the Yale track team this year," said Mr. Sullivan, "and I am sorry that Mr. Whitney's remarks last night, expressed regret and criticism of the American Olympic team, saying that in his opinion such an attitude was uncalled for. "Eighty per cent of the members of the last American Olympic team were college men," said Mr. Sullivan, "and I think Mr. Whitney is not familiar with all the facts in the case."

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MAGGIE'S BIT O' SKY  
The Fund Is Sending Away Many  
with Such Limited Horizons.

In the kindergarten of a city mission a number of little girls were seated around the teacher. They were playing a game in which each of the children in turn described some object in nature for the others to guess. Limited indeed was their experience with natural objects, and the best one child could do was to describe a geranium which grew in a tomato can at her mother's window. "It is red, and like fire," she said, enthusiastically. Another, with much prompting from the teacher, managed to give a fair account of the goldfish in the kindergarten aquarium.

Then it came Maggie's turn. She needed no assistance. With glistering eyes she excitedly told about something she saw almost every day, "love-ly, high and blue, and as big as our back yard." All were silent for a moment. This seemed to be the hardest of all.

"The river," guessed one. "No," said Maggie. "The fog," ventured another. But both were wrong. "It's the sky," declared Maggie. "I love the sky," she said. "Every morning I look out of the window to see the tiny strip of blue way up above the roofs of the houses. Sometimes it's gray, and I know then that it's going to rain. On hot nights we sleep on the fire escape, and I can watch the sky. It's all black and dark, and I sometimes try to look at the stars, but there are so many of them I always fall asleep before I get through."

Maggie's view of the sky was bounded by the courtyard of the tenement in which she lived. Little did she know of the boundless heritage which was hers. She saw at least that her sky was just as big as the dinginess and squalor below it. Soon she will know a sky which is bounded only by distant mountains and lofty trees, where the view stretches from horizon to horizon over fields of nodding daisies and buttercups.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund sent 168 children yesterday. In the morning fifteen girls and eight boys went to Watertown, Conn., and fifty-two children from Christ Church were sent to St. Helen's Home. The number visiting at Ashford Hill was increased by fifty-nine girls. Twenty-two girls were sent from the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society to St. Peter's, N. Y., and a party of twelve went to Holy Park, N. Y. Parties started yesterday from Delhi, Interlaken, Utica, Schenectady and Watertown, N. Y.

Two noteworthy characteristics of the children at the Fresh Air homes never fail to attract the attention of the attendants. Their patience and courtesy are remarked upon frequently. They appear to be exceptionally loyal and thoughtful concerning their families, whom they left behind in the city. Very rarely do they exhibit any selfish traits.

"Oh, if my mother could only be here," is a remark which is heard frequently. It is a reminder of the fact that the children are leaving their families for a few days. Recently a party of little girls were out walking, and as they passed a pretty country home one little girl was heard to remark: "I wish I was a bird and could change myself back into a girl. I'd fly into a bank and grab all the \$100 bills that I could in my claws and then I'd buy a house like this and bring my mamma and papa and Bobby here to live."

It seems to me that every one thinks of the girls and not of the boys. I wish that we might have some cheap trousers for boys. There are many boys who are in need of clothing, and any trousers sent in would be such a help in getting a party of boys dressed for the summer. Just cheap linen ones would suit us especially.

There is a tendency to believe that the boys are more difficult to get along with than the girls, and consequently they are harder to take care of. But it is generally found to be true that the boys are just as good as the girls, and that they are just as much in need of clothing, and any trousers sent in would be such a help in getting a party of boys dressed for the summer. Just cheap linen ones would suit us especially.

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OBITUARY.  
RUDOLPH LEXOW.

Rudolph Lexow, founder of the "Belletristisches Journal," which during the Civil War was one of the most influential and widely distributed of the German publications of the United States, died yesterday at his residence in Brooklyn. He was eighty-two years old and was said to be the sole survivor in this country of those who struggled for German liberty in 1848. He was a contemporary of Schurz, Sigel, Blenker and others.

Mr. Lexow was born in the province of Schleswig-Holstein and was graduated from the University of Kiel. He took an active part in the revolutionary movement of 1848 and was said to be the sole survivor in this country of those who struggled for German liberty in 1848. He was a contemporary of Schurz, Sigel, Blenker and others.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.  
FOR DICKENS'S GRANDDAUGHTERS.

Erving Winslow Suggests an American "Thank Offering."

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: I venture to suggest that you present and urge in your authoritative newspaper the undertaking of a "thank offering" from the American people to that great benefactor of the English speaking race, Charles Dickens, by way of a gift to his granddaughters.

Without any indelicate inquiry into the needs of these gentlemen, it is apparent that such an offering would not be intrinsically unwelcome, since motion has been made to confer upon them small pensions by the government of Great Britain. I trust Mr. William Winter, faithful friend and appreciative critic of the great novelist, may cooperate the plan with his high sanction. If we may not look forward to meeting Mr. Pickwick or Mr. Miaciver in heaven, as Mr. Chesterton prognosticates, certainly many of our fellow creatures may attain that happy state through the uplifting inspirations of Dickens's sound and thrilling sentiment and through the joy which his rich and overflowing humor has afforded to the care and perplexity which burden this troublesome life.

I will beg to put a modest \$10 into the fund which should be subscribed by many moderate but cheerful givers rather than by the valueless largess of superfluous riches. ERVING WINSLOW, Boston, July 15, 1909.

IN BEHALF OF WORKERS ON GLOVES.  
Tariff Bill Consideration Leads to Comment on Conditions in Factories.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: At a time when there is so much public interest in the new tariff bill, now before Congress, and the proposed glove schedule, which has brought forth so many indignant protests from practically all sections of the country, I think it might interest your readers to learn a few facts, which are not generally known, in regard to the conditions of the workers in the glove industry, located in the towns of Gloversville and Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y.

These facts are made more interesting when one considers that the mouthpiece of the Glove Manufacturers' Association of Fulton County, ex-Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, has made such a point, both in his argument before the Ways and Means Committee and in the brief submitted, to emphasize the fact of his and his fellow associates' consideration for the American working people. He has repeatedly called attention to the fact that should this proposed schedule be made a law it would give American manufacturers a chance to try to make women's gloves, and to employ large numbers, I believe he mentions some fifty thousand, of American working people at American wages, and yet at the present time and under a protective tariff, a system which is not only un-American, but so far as the writer's knowledge is concerned, unknown in dreadful Europe, where they treat the working people so badly (—) and has been in operation for some years of charging the sewing machine girls for the power which drives the machines at the rate of 40 cents a week, and also of requiring these same girls to furnish their own tools, and to keep the same in repair, these sewing machines being sold sometimes by the manufacturer, generally, however, by the sewing machine company, at approximately \$60, payable so much down, and the balance in weekly installments, the real price of the said machine for cash being in the neighborhood of \$32.

The writer does not know of any industry in the world, except the leather glove business, in the place, as before indicated, where similar conditions prevail. Furthermore, it has come to my notice that certain large foreign glove manufacturers have found the protection afforded by the Dingley bill sufficient to warrant them in establishing factories in this country. T. CHANNON PRESS, New York, July 12, 1909.

WRITER IS LOYAL BUT CRITICAL.  
To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: As a citizen, having the right, under the American Constitution, to vote for or against any measure, I cannot be content without saying that I regret the manner in which certain universities have been attacked by a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, to which I belong. I feel ashamed of the unscholarly manner of basing charges upon unverified statements in a magazine article. Even the magazine article does not seem to warrant the statement that immorality is actually taught in those universities, which would warrant the tearing down of the buildings. A mere inference is stated as a fact. I hold now, and I have held firmly, in spite of plots made against my life, more than one, twenty years ago, determined views in opposition to anarchy, strike, riot, "lynch law," and the like. I have seen the Pope then when Democrats, lay and clerical, deserted me. I would not now tolerate, by my vote, any relaxation of the law, in favor of any one, even if he wore a bishop's mitre, a king's crown or a pope's tiara. MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brooklyn, July 14, 1909.

MRS. EDDY HAS A BIRTHDAY.  
Leader of Christian Science Passes Eighty-eighth Anniversary.

Boston, July 16.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder and leader of the Christian Science denomination, passed her eighty-eighth birthday to-day at her residence, at Chestnut Hill. According to custom, the anniversary passed without any particular observance. Members of Mrs. Eddy's household said that the "Mother," as she is known by her followers, was in splendid health and was attending to her affairs with her usual vigor.

CHILDREN'S PART IN CELEBRATION.  
Director Stewart Expects 200,000 in Hudson-Fulton Memorial.

Seth T. Stewart, district superintendent of schools and general director of the children's festival, which is to be part of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, announced some of his plans yesterday at his headquarters, No. 189 Montague street, Brooklyn. The children's festival will be held on the same place on Saturday, October 2. He believes that 200,000 will participate.

The committee in charge of the children's festival has \$50,000 to spend. It has now established a training camp at Van Cortlandt Park, and ten more camps, in various parts of the city, will be started, and the number of instructors will be increased one hundred. Costumes for the children who will take part are now being designed.

The first part of the programme in which the children will figure will show the history and spirit of New York. The second part will present the children as a congress of nations expressing their loyalty to Father Knickerbocker.

TO POSTPONE POTOMAC REUNION.  
The Society of the Army of the Potomac announced yesterday from its headquarters in Brooklyn, that in view of the Hudson-Fulton and other important celebrations this fall, it would postpone its next reunion until May 29, 1910, when, by invitation of the Governor of Virginia, the Mayor of Richmond and others, the reunion would be held in Richmond.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.  
The Shuberts have engaged for their autumn production of "The Paradise of Mahomet," Ralph Herz, Walter Lawrence, John Bunny, J. J. McClosky, Miss Eva Davenport, Vera Michelen, Gertrude Durrell, Laura Guirite, Mabel Weeks and Daisy Green. This is said to be the first English version of Planchette's opera, the book by Harry B. Smith and the lyrics by Robert Smith.

Miss Sally Williams has been engaged by Miss Margaret Anglin for the part of Martha King, in "The Awakening of Helen Richie," and Miss Gertrude Swiggett has been re-engaged for the part of Sarah.

William Morris has acquired control of Deimling's Theatre, Rockaway Beach, which he will call the American Music Hall and open on Monday with a vaudeville bill headed by Joe Welch.

VETERAN NAVY CELEBRATES VICTORY  
Spanish Garrison at Santiago de Cuba Gave  
Up Eleven Years Ago.

Eleven years ago yesterday, Santiago de Cuba, with its Spanish garrison, surrendered to the United States. Veteran Navy, and organization composed of men who served in the navy in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, saw to it that the anniversary was fittingly observed. Tars who "smelt hell" with Farragut and Foote and Dahlgren or with Dewey and Sampson and Schley gathered in the meeting rooms of Farragut Squadron 1, in East 25th street, last night, and swapped memories of the Stygian odors as they had been experienced in running up the Mississippi and in Manila Harbor, in Mobile Bay and at Cienfuegos and Santiago.

Besides almost doubling its membership on Santiago day, Farragut Squadron also elected three Irish naval veterans to its honorary membership. They were Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Evans and Captain Murdoch, of the Brooklyn navy yard. Other honorary members are ex-President Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Schley and Loyal S. Farragut, son of the famous commander in the Civil War. Many men who served in the navy and been under fire may become members of the Veteran Navy, which aims to perpetuate an organization of naval veterans of all past or future wars.

CHARLES KLEIN WANTS CITIZENSHIP.  
Bridgeport, Conn., July 16.—Charles Klein, author of "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Third Degree" and other dramas, came here from Rowayton today in a big red automobile and made application to the clerk of the Superior Court for naturalization papers. Mr. Klein said he was born in London forty-two years ago and had lived in this country twenty years. He said he wanted to be made a citizen that he might vote in the town where he has recently taken up his residence and because he thought that title to property which he had recently acquired would be made more secure. He was accompanied by Mrs. Klein, and after he had taken the oath and paid the fee of \$1 he drove away smiling.

Deaths.  
Deaths appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be recorded in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Balsine, Julian, Newark