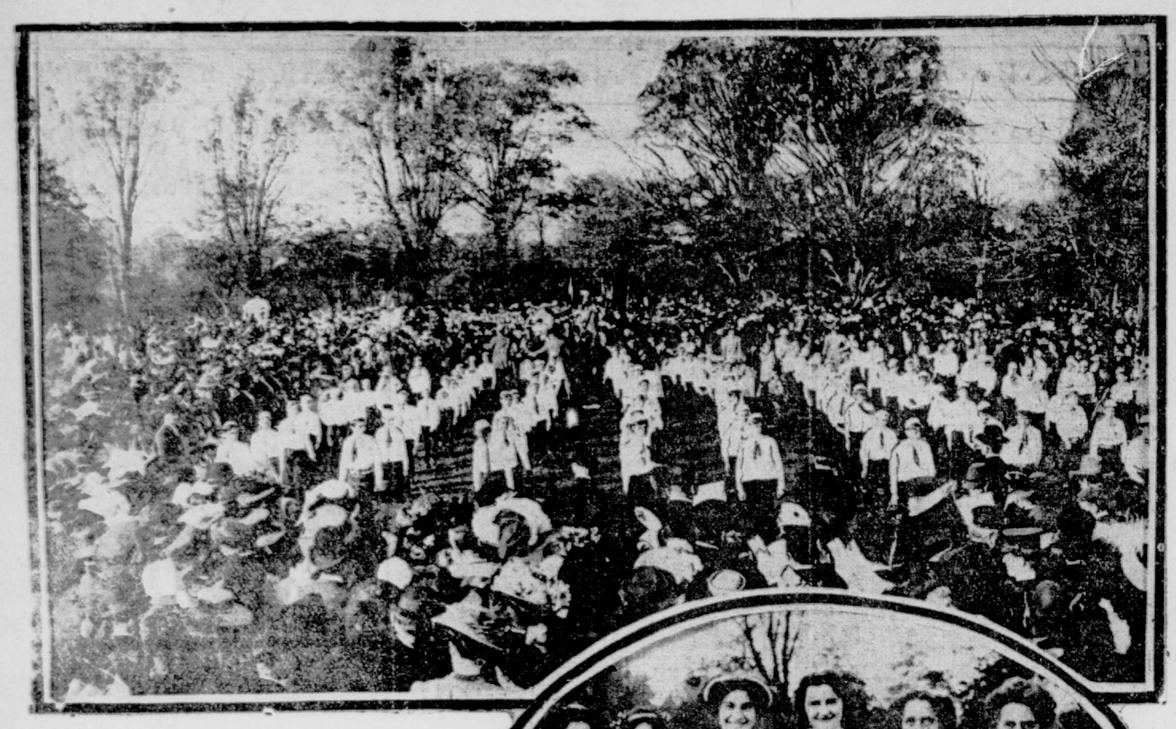
CHILDREN IN A BOHEMIAN DRILL, EAST LAWN, CENTRAL PARK.



NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS REPRESENTING DIFFERENT NATIONS.

office for the passersby, and as the weary marchers in the civilian army came by the booth they surged up to it and asked for tickets for the stand, which was then packed to its capacity.

A tall man whose high hat bobbed over the surface of the crowd like a buoy that had been cut adrift on an ebb tide was a mark for those in search of unpurchasable tickets. A current of humanity flowed behind him as he steered his course for the telephone booths.

"I say there, ticket seller! I'd like five tickets, please," he shouted to the operator within. "What are you asking for them? I'll go as high as $10 apiece."

"Sorry, sir," said the operator; "this is only a telephone booth. There are no tickets sold here."

The silk hat and the man under it turned around a few times and drifted with the general tide south.

Stands all along the line of march filled rapidly. The seats in the 59th street stands, between Columbus Circle and the Hotel Plaza, were a mass of humanity. They were occupied in the main by members of patriotic societies, including the St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Hundreds of persons who had occupied the stands while the other parades were in progress attempted to gain admission, but were turned away by the police and forced to seek other points of vantage. The private stands in front of the New York Athletic Club and the Hotel Plaza filled early.

Ticket holders to the aldermanic stands, on the east side of Fifth avenue, from 23d to 26th streets, were shut off on the southern end at 7:45 o'clock. The middle entrance was closed five minutes later, and at 8:05 o'clock announcement was made that the stands had been filled to their capacity. There was almost a riot at the 26th street entrance, the last one to be closed, and the police had to drive hundreds away.

STREETS AS LIGHT AS DAY.

Elsewhere there was little trouble. The crowds at the Worth monument were orderly, and were as large as those which turned out for the other parades. Twenty-third street was jammed, and the throngs were held back in the middle of the block. Searchlights on top of the Hoffman House illuminated the Metropolitan and the Flatiron buildings and made the streets as light as day. Automobiles and Fifth avenue stages were allowed to run until fifteen minutes before the parade started.

Inspector Daly had three hundred men at Washington Square, an even hundred more than were found necessary to handle the crowds gathered there on Thursday to witness the parade as it passed under the arch and disbanded. So great was the crush around the arch that ropes were stretched along the curb, a precaution that was not taken before. The police confiscated all boxes found in the crowds. The youthful speculators and their customers objected vigorously, but without avail.

As 8 o'clock drew near Central Park West, from the starting point down, became so crowded that Inspectors Kelly and Hussey allowed the spectators to overflow on to the rocks and hills of Central Park. Promptly at 8 o'clock the parade got away on schedule time. Mayor McClellan and Herman Ridder, vice-president of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, led the way on foot.

During the afternoon the floats lined up in 110th street were visited by hundreds, and in the early part of the evening the throngs increased so that when the parade started about six thousand persons thronged the plaza. Major General Rowe, grand marshal of the parade, followed Mayor McClellan and Mr. Ridder. Sixteen aids on horseback headed the sixty floats, which were swung into the line according to schedule by Colonel John G. Howland and Lieutenants Charles A. Ahearn and John F. Smith.

As the line proceeded down Central Park West societies and organizations which had been resting in the side streets fell into the places assigned to them between the floats. There was only one hitch and that did not delay progress to any extent. Five hundred men in red uniforms had been equipped with gasolene torches and had been assigned to positions near the floats in order that the latter might be illuminated. The men were massed at 106th street, waiting to fall into the line. Simultaneously the torches began to leak, and a few minutes before 8 o'clock there was a stream of gasolene running down the plaza, where the floats were awaiting the signal to start.

Fearing that some of the torches might explode and set fire to the flimsy decorations of the floats, Inspector Flood ordered them extinguished. The parade started in comparative darkness, but later it was decided that the torches might be relighted, and with the red lights which were burned along the way the column continued in a blaze of fire.

CROWDS TAX EFFORTS OF POLICE.

Meanwhile the crowds lining the route further downtown were taxing the efforts of the police to restrain them. Although they abided by the commands of the police, the throngs were so dense that Inspector Herlihy massed seventy-five extra men at the lower end of the aldermanic stand to hold the crowds back at the end of the parade.

Madison Square was regarded as a particularly dangerous place, and Deputy Commissioner Bugher had personal charge of the police there. He said it was the largest and most orderly crowd that the police had ever been called on to handle. He said his men had been ordered to be as gentle as they could in regulating traffic and expressed his appreciation of the attitude of the spectators in conforming to the rules. He added that the police on duty in Madison Square were almost worn out by their exertions at the children's carnival.

Governor Hughes and his staff arrived at the reviewing stand, at 42d street, at 8:25 p. m. The line of automobiles was preceded by a squad of mounted police. In the leading automobile with the Governor was William R. Willcox. A guard of members of the 22d Regiment and naval reserves followed. Mrs. Hughes was awaiting the Governor in the stand. Shortly after he arrived Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, entered the stand. He went to the reviewing box and shook hands with the Governor and they talked for several minutes.

Chairs were placed in the street in front of the reviewing box for the Governor's staff. This was done so that the foreign representatives would have an unobstructed view of the parade. Ex-Mayor Low, Rear Admiral Gacitua, of Chili, and the Minister from Costa Rica entered the stand at 8:30 o'clock.

At 9:30 o'clock Commissioner Bugher said he had 425 men on duty in Madison Square and vicinity. The crowds filled the side streets to Fourth and Sixth avenues, and thousands of persons were unable to get even a glimpse of the parade. Before the last float in the column passed 23d street policemen were sent to the subway entrances, the entrances to the Hudson tunnels and the ferries to prevent dangerous congestion.

In several of the office buildings along the route of the parade employes entered offices without the permission of their employers. In one office in the Flatiron Building a man bringing a party of friends to witness the pageant found the rooms crowded with friends of his employes and the whole place in disorder.

The absence of mounted patrolmen on Fifth avenue and in the brilliantly lighted squares and adjacent thoroughfares caused much comment. Inspector Dillon said it was feared that the lights and the excitement would frighten the horses and cause injury to their riders and persons near them. The number of men on foot was increased one-third and the mounted men were assigned to duty on the side streets and outskirts of the carnival crowds.

PARADE AT COURT OF HONOR.

At 9:50 o'clock the head of the parade entered the court of honor. The reviewing stand literally rose up and cheered. Mayor McClellan and Herman Ridder followed a platoon of police into the court. They were received with enthusiasm as they walked between the banks of spectators, hats in hands and bowing to the right and left. Major General Roe and his staff followed, and immediately behind them marched the 8th Regiment band, the 71st Regiment band and five hundred German war veterans carrying battle flags. Their appearance was greeted with a tumult of cheers.

Then came the floats and their guards of honor. At short intervals in the parade there was a band, and after the seventh float, the Æolian Harp, presented by the United Singers of New York, a solid phalanx of women marched on foot. The floats attracted much favorable comment. All the figures carried red lights and the escort of men, garbed alternately in red and white, carried lights. They wore cowls over their heads, a feature that the crowds were not slow to approve. Each float was drawn by four horses, covered with red blankets bearing the initials, "H. F."

A band preceding the float on which "The Lorelei" was portrayed struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" as it entered the court of honor, and the seat holders, already on their feet, cheered themselves hoarse. Hats were off and in many cases were thrown in the air never to be recovered by their owners.

About 10:30 o'clock a clown entered the Court of Honor carrying a "North Pole," bearing the caption: "I got it." Another clown playing a stringless violin followed, and a tramp riding a "tireless" bicycle brought up the rear. This trio of wags received a cordial welcome from those who were beginning to weary of the seemingly endless procession of allegorical scenes depicted on the floats.

The head of the parade arrived at the aldermanic stands, in Madison Square, shortly after 10 o'clock. It was greeted with an uproar and prolonged cheering. From 23d street the court of honor could be seen, and looking up the avenue from that point the parade appeared a glitering, undulating line of light. Looking toward Washington Square the street itself was deserted, but thousands of eager and expectant faces lined the sidewalks, lighted by sparkling arc lights and strings of incandescent lamps hanging in the air like glowing beads.

The parade occupied one hour and twenty minutes in passing through the Court of Honor. Before the last float reached 34th street the reviewing stand was practically empty. There was little confusion, the police dispersing the crowds without much effort. Men were assigned to the subway entrances at the Grand Central Station, and the throngs which a few minutes before had jammed Fifth avenue and the side streets were on their way home or in search of excitement elsewhere. Governor Hughes was delayed in leaving the reviewing stand by the failure of his automobile to appear, and his party was one of the last to depart.

CROWD LITTLE TROUBLE

NO ROWDYISM AFTER THE PARADE.

Throngs Divide, Part Going Home and Rest Turning Midnight Broadway Into Early Evening.

Although a certain element of the crowd that saw last night's parade insisted on remaining in Fifth avenue after it was over, the greater part sought the side streets as exits from the crush.

It was apparent that many persons were out for a good time, and cared more for the march homeward than for the parade itself. There was no rowdyism, however, and the police at all points along the line of march were prepared to cope with any difficulty that might arise. They were not put to the test, however, as the majority of the revellers were not looking for trouble with the men in blue with locust nightsticks.

The only semblance of serious trouble occurred at 14th street at 11:45 o'clock, when the end of the parade crossed the south side of the cross street. The police shouted themselves hoarse to a throng that gave little heed at first, but when instructions were accentuated with rough handling the revellers woke up to the fact that they had to go where directed and move along certain lines.

A call was sent in for mounted reserves, and when they arrived at 14th street and Fifth avenue they charged into the crowd and restored order promptly. Women, children and men sought the shelter of nearby doorways and a drug store was filled to its capacity until the surge without passed on.

The dispersing of the crowds last night was gradual. The great horde that had concentrated along the line of march faded like a sunset, and by midnight the revellers resolved themselves into three classes; those who sought the comfort of their homes, those who moved slowly to restaurants and were content to wait until the wee small hours for tables and the inevitable riff-raff that must wander aimlessly about the streets until dawn.

BROADWAY BEAMS AGAIN.

Broadway, the "Great White Way," was deserted in the early part of the night, beamed again at midnight, and although the cafés had to close on the stroke of 12 they improvised tables and bar curtains, and the hard and stale sandwiches were brought forth to permit refreshment for the crowd that drifted from the north and the south and the east.

All along the line of the parade, as the end of it passed, the spectators closed in behind it, a black and surging wake. At each cross street there was a movement to the four points of the compass. The entrance to the subway stations, however, felt the greatest pressure. This was especially true at 14th street, 23d street, 33d street and at the Grand Central Station.

The station at Columbus Circle had a congestion of its own, but many persons at this point got started for home before the end of the parade came. The proximity of the Ninth avenue elevated station at 59th street helped somewhat in relieving the crush.

The police from the side streets came hotfoot for Fifth avenue at 11:45 p. m. and assisted in preventing congestion along the broad and glittering thoroughfare. At the subway stations the police held back the crowd.

The crowd was the biggest the police of New York ever encountered, and it was handled better than any they had been called upon to guard.

COMMISSIONER BAKER PLEASED.

Commissioner Baker, who had been preparing for the celebration since August, was greatly pleased with the result last night. He went over the entire course of the parade, and little escaped him. "We had many conferences on the handling of crowds for this celebration," said the Commissioner, "and we were prepared for the emergency. It was the biggest crowd ever assembled in New York, and it was handled the best. I am glad to say that the work of the policemen to-night was splendid."

The Commissioner said much thanks was due the people themselves. He said they had observed the regulations and "don'ts" issued from his office and avoided in every way any attempts at rowdyism.

The stands in Madison Square Park were emptied long before midnight, and the crowds moved up and down Fifth avenue and Broadway, looking in vain for some sign of the "carnival of fun" which had been talked about vaguely. No confetti could be seen and no ticklers. The younger people in the crowds were distinctly disappointed.

During the rush of the crowd homeward two persons fell down the subway steps at the Brooklyn Bridge station. John Donovan, a waiter, of No. 346 Seventh avenue, tripped on a woman's skirt. He received three scalp wounds. Florence Wright, of No. 192 Valentine avenue, The Bronx, fell down the stairs while Donovan's wounds were being dressed, and the ambulance surgeon attended to a wound on her nose.

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SIXTEEN INJURED IN CROWDS.

None Is Seriously Hurt, Except a Child Run Down by Cab.

Sixteen persons were injured along the route of the parade last night. Six were taken to hospitals. The most seriously injured was three-year-old Estelle Walker, of No. 300 West 24th street, who was run down near her home by a cab driven by Edward Flanigan. She was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said she was suffering from a fractured skull. The other hospital cases were of minor importance.

Eleven persons who received slight injuries were attended by physicians attached to various emergency hospitals and were able to go home.

FOUR VASSAR GIRLS INJURED.

Hudson-Fulton Grandstand Collapses at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Four Vassar girls were hurt to-night in the collapse of a grandstand from which they were viewing the fireworks exhibition in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Miss Ethel Hall, of Kingston, N. Y., sustained a broken arm, while three other girls were less seriously injured. All were taken in automobiles to the college infirmary.

OUR TARS BEAT BRITISH.

The Minnesota Gets Battenberg Cup for Outrowing the Drake's Crew.

The name of one more American warship will be engraved on the Battenberg Cup, most famous of international naval trophies, as the result of the cutter race in the Hudson River yesterday morning. The battleship Minnesota's cutter was first over the line at the end of the three-mile course, closely followed by the Louisiana's cutter, and with the crew of the British cruiser Drake hopelessly outclassed. The launches of the Drake had to pick up the British crew, which was almost in a state of collapse, but the American sailors pulled easily back to their ships, escorted by a cheering squadron of foreign and American cutters.

The cutters pulled downstream on the outside of the line of battleships. The finish was opposite the cruiser Argyle. The Drake's cutter shot into the lead at the start, but it held this position for less than an eighth of a mile, when the Louisiana tars went out into the lead. The Minnesota's cutter followed, and it became a stern chase to overtake the Louisiana, with cheers in seven languages encouraging the contestants.

At the end of the second mile the Minnesota's cutter passed the Louisiana boat and opened up a length of clear water. Within a hundred yards of the finish the crew from the Louisiana made a desperate spurt and lapped the stern of the Minnesota's cutter. But they could not come fast enough, and the Minnesota's boat crossed the line a winner by half a length, elevating their sweeps as they did so and holding them perpendicular until the cutter had lost her way.

This was the fifth race for the Battenberg trophy, which was presented to the enlisted men of the American navy by the enlisted men of the cruiser squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg on the occasion of his visit to New York in 1905. At the beginning of the race yesterday the trophy was held by the Louisiana. It had been won twice before by the Illinois and once by the British cruiser Argyle.

BLAME FOR BROOKLYN FIASCO.

Captain Stoddard Held Responsible for Temporary Loss of Floats.

The blame for the Hudson-Fulton historical parade fiasco in Brooklyn on Friday has been saddled on the shoulders of Captain A. H. Stoddard, of New Orleans, who has received a salary of $600 a month for two years to prepare the floats and arrange the pageants. A statement was issued yesterday by John B. Creighton, secretary of the Brooklyn committee of the Hudson-Fulton Commission, asserting that it was Captain Stoddard's fault that the floats became temporarily lost in Bay Ridge.

There has been a flood of criticism from persons who should have been allowed to cross Eastern Parkway to get to their homes in Flatbush, but were held up by policemen. Mr. Creighton said he forgot to inform the police to allow these passengers to cross the line.

CHILDREN'S HUDSON-FULTON MEDALS.

Prize Winners for Poems and Compositions Announced by Committee.

For several weeks the children of Brooklyn—in fact, of greater New York—have been pouring in compositions and poems in the Hudson-Fulton contest for official medals, offered by Abraham & Straus. Many hundreds have alréady received their medals and more are to be given, as the contest is now closed and the judges have made their awards.

The five judges were newspaper men and women of Brooklyn—Maurice E. McLaughlin, Hiram R. Bennett, H. E. Tower, Ella J. Schwartz and E. Grace Wood. From the great pile of manuscripts submitted they selected for special merit the following authors in the order named:

The best twelve poems: Raymon V. Delehanty, twelve years old; Leah R. Sturdevant, fifteen years old; Timothy J. Hayes, twelve years old; Eugene McDermott and Dorothy L. Bright, aged fifteen; Joseph L. Poland and Eleanor F. Blaisdell, aged eight; Rose W. Ingnali, aged seventeen; Ruth Timpson, aged eleven; Louise Behringer, thirteen years old; Philip S. McCormick, aged thirteen, and Loretto M. Sheerin, aged twelve.

The best nine compositions were by Pearl O'Grady, aged twelve; Louis A. Annenberg and Kathleen O'Reilly, ten years old; Margaret Vogt, fifteen years old; Howard Eliot Drake, aged eleven; Margaret Sullivan, aged twelve; Gerald Fitzgerald, aged thirteen; William J. Collins, aged fifteen, and Roelof Teodore Lodenwycks.

Several hundred are to receive official medals as awards of merit for their contributions.

Delay may be fatal to your chances for casting a vote against Tammany Hall. To-morrow is the first day of registration. The books are open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Do not take a chance on being able to enroll on a later day.

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Tassels	10c	15c	20c	25c	upward

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