AMERICA MAY INTERVENE

Growing Pressure to Stop the War in Nicaragua.

PROTESTS OF FOREIGNERS

Case of Pittman Discussed in Washington — Mexico's Explanation.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 11.—Intervention by the United States in Nicaragua is expected by several important officials at the State Department. This course has not been decided on, but it is thought to be the one method left open by which this government can maintain its prestige in Central America and at the same time protect the property interests of its citizens.

From unofficial sources the State Department has learned that Great Britain and Germany would be greatly relieved if the United States intervened and brought the fighting to a close. Unofficial representations have come to the department that the apparently endless and spiritless struggle is costing foreign commercial interests large sums of money and that the British and German governments are being importuned by their subjects in Nicaragua to place the question of intervention before Secretary Knox.

This far, it is understood, no official representations have been made, but State Department officials are in constant communication on the subject with Mr. Knox at Valley Forge, and it is understood that he will take the matter up with President Taft at Beverly within the next two weeks. It is the general feeling at the State Department that the protracted warfare in Nicaragua will have a bad effect on the whole of Central America and that intervention would be welcomed by all except the few belligerents who hope to make capital out of the revolution.

Several consultations were held at the State Department to-day on the possible action of the United States in connection with the removal of William Pittman, the American engineer, from Bluefields Bluff to Managua.

Huntington Wilson, Acting Secretary of State, has called in international law advisers to assist him in reaching a decision in the matter. It is generally believed that the department will be content with instructing United States Consul Olivares, at Managua, to insist again on fair treatment for Pittman and to watch the proceedure at Managua.

Representatives here of Madriz say that the Managua government was under no obligations to keep Pittman at the Bluffs. They point out that as early as March this government was informed that Madriz had ordered his subordinates not to act summarily with Americans captured, but to send them forthwith to Managua. This step was taken, it was explained, in order to insure the safekeeping of the prisoners.

Mail reports which have reached the department tell of the efforts of Madriz to raise money. Forced loans, it is said, are being exacted, particularly from those suspected of being hostile to the Madriz government. The most frequent procedure is reported to be to make a demand for a loan, one-half to be paid within twenty-four hours, and the remainder in three days, with an increase of 25 per cent if payment is not forthcoming. Police or soldiers surround the house of the victim and shut off all means of obtaining food if the money is not paid. In one instance, it is said, the loan demanded amounted to $10,000.

The Mexican Ambassador was in communication during the day with Mr. Wilson in regard to press reports that the department was surprised at the publication of the correspondence between President Diaz and President Taft in regard to the Nicaraguan situation. The ambassador assured Mr. Wilson that Secretary Knox had made it clear to him that after the substance of the letters had been published in the United States there would be no objection to the publication of the letters, which accordingly were given to the press of Mexico City.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE DEBATE

Parliament to Vote on Question To-day —Parties Divided.

London, July 11.—The first formal judgment of the House of Commons on the question of conferring the parliamentary franchise on women will be known to-morrow evening. The bill introduced by David James Shackleton, Labor member for Lancashire, was brought up this afternoon, when Mr. Shackleton moved its second reading.

Women already possess a municipal vote in England and about a million would receive the parliamentary franchise if the bill passed, but the chances that the government will concede time during the present session for a third reading are small.

Party lines are obliterated on this question. Cabinet ministers will be found in opposite camps and the party leaders are divided.

The debate to-night on the bill was listened to by the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Vanderbilt and many other suffragist leaders. It is believed that the bill will pass its second reading by a majority of fifty, but that it will then be shelved.

Chancellor Lloyd-George opposes the bill because it is too restricted, while R. B. Haldane, Secretary for War, although a strong suffragist, supports the government policy, which is to decline to grant facilities for further stages of the bill.

Mrs. Belmont expressed herself pleased with the amount of support the movement is receiving here, and she predicts that English women will get the vote before American women.

BAIL FOR GATIGNY REFUSED

Paintings Sold by Him to Mrs. C. H. Paine Pronounced Forgeries.

Paris, July 11.—The Court of Tours refused bail to-day for the release of "Count" d'Aulby de Gatigny, who has been detained by the police since April last on the charge of having misrepresented the origin of paintings and the antiquity of furniture purchased by Mrs. Charles H. Paine, formerly of Boston. An official expert who has examined the pictures at Mrs. Paine's residence here said that the paintings were forgeries and were less valuable than their frames.

ANOTHER VATICAN PROTEST

Objection to Spain's Plans—More Anti-Clerical Meetings.

Madrid, July 11.—The government has received a strong protest from the Vatican against the bill prepared by Premier Canalejas forbidding other religious orders to enter Spain pending the settlement of the present difficulties. The Vatican contends that Spain has no right to take any step regarding the orders without a previous agreement with the Holy See.

Anti-clerical meetings continue to be held in Madrid, Saragossa, Tarragone and Toledo. At Barcelona a petition signed by twenty-two thousand women was presented to the governor of that city indorsing the government's religious policy. At Granada, in Andalusia, a gathering of Catholics was attacked by the anti-clericals.

HIGHEST SCORE AT BISLEY.

London, July 11.—Sergeant Major Wallingford to-day won the Prince of Wales prize at Bisley with the highest possible score, 45. The conditions of the prize call for seven shots at 200 yards and ten shots at 600 yards. Sergeant A. M. Blackburn, of Canada, won the prize last year with a score of 44.

M. CLEMENCEAU UPHELD

Deputies, However, Order Inquiry in Rochette Case.

Paris, July 11.—M. Jaurès, the leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, and other Socialist Deputies forced Premier Briand to-day to explain the part taken by ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau in the arrest of Henri Rochette, a banker, whose financial institutions, the Franco-Spanish Bank and the Crédit Minier, were closed in March, 1908. The interpellation was for the purpose of implicating M. Clemenceau and M. Lépine, the Prefect of Police, in the Bourse speculations preceding the closing of these banks, whereby a group of speculators is said to have cleaned up $800,000 as a result of the fall in the price of stocks.

The chamber, however, adopted a vote of confidence in the government, 395 to 85. Later, with Premier Briand's consent, the chamber voted the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the affair.

M. Briand admitted that speculators had caused M. Rochette's arrest, but contended that the government had acted only because it was overwhelmed with complaints from investors living in the provinces. Developments, he said, have shown that M. Rochette's companies were on a sound financial basis.

NEGRO REVOLT CHECKED

Seven Cubans Arrested—Dynamite and Arms Seized.

Havana, July 11.—Colonel Jorge Valera, a mulatto, and six other persons, most of them negroes, were arrested by the secret police to-day, charged with conspiring to start an uprising against the government.

The seven men were on their way to Vieja Bermeja, in the province of Matanzas, to which a trunk containing arms and ammunition and dynamite had been shipped from Havana.

Letters and documents found on the prisoners, who have been brought to Havana, are believed to implicate many other persons in the conspiracy.

The trunk was traced by the police officials to the medical school of the Havana University. The janitor of that institution was arrested to-day, and a large quantity of dynamite was found in his possession.

The preliminary inquiry into the case of the alleged conspirators has given the investigating board the impression that the accused persons did not contemplate an open armed uprising for the purpose of overturning the government, but that they intended the use of dynamite, of which they had a large quantity, in blowing up railroad bridges and destroying other property in hope of damaging the government's reputation for ability to keep order.

President Gomez has antagonized many of the negro leaders by his hostile attitude against the political aspirations of the colored race, and the government is of the opinion that the present movement has been undertaken in the spirit of revenge.

About three months ago a negro conspiracy against the government was nipped in the bud by the police officials, when General Evaristo Estenoz, leader of the Independent Party of Color, and four of his associates were arrested. President Gomez announced his intention to take vigorous measures against the elements responsible for the agitation.

Indictments were returned against General Estenoz and twenty-two of his associates, charging them with the crime of inciting rebellion. Later, however, all the negro prisoners concerned in the alleged conspiracy, with the exception of the negro leader, were discharged by a special judge who was appointed to try the cases.

CUBAN ARSENAL LANDS SOLD

Opposition of United States Fails to Block Railway Bill.

Havana, July 11.—The bill authorizing the cession of the arsenal lands to the United Railways in exchange for the Villanueva railroad station, which has been before Congress for many months, passed the House to-day. The Senate had previously adopted the bill, which now only awaits the President's signature.

The bill is denounced by the press generally, and in its original form was strongly opposed by the United States, the American Minister, Edwin V. Morgan, informing the President that the United States would not permit the cession of the waterfront and the arsenal to a foreign corporation, or the proposed loan by the railway to the government, which was to be used for the purpose of erecting a palace on the station site.

The amended bill cedes the arsenal up to the littoral strip, extending back about seventy-five feet from the shore line. It authorizes the President to appoint a commission to appraise the properties, and the excess value of the arsenal, which is estimated at not less than $1,500,000, will be expended by the railway company in the construction of five wharves and a bulkhead along the arsenal front on the account of the government, and also a crematory capable of disposing of all the garbage of Havana.

The bill was made a strict party measure and was passed by a vote of the forty-two Liberals present, constituting a majority of one.

AMERICA'S RAILWAY LAW

Legislation Not So Radical as England's, Mr. Lane Says.

Berne, Switzerland, July 11.—Franklin K. Lane, member of the American Interstate Commerce Commission, in a speech at the dinner to-night of the English speaking delegates to the International Railroad Congress said that Europe misunderstood the nature of the new American railroad law, which he said was less drastic than the English law.

"Congress," continued Mr. Lane, "has not fixed a uniform classification of freight maximum, nor class rates on a mileage basis, nor uniform terminal charges; yet the English Parliament fixed these twenty years ago. American legislation is based on English precedents, but is not nearly so radical. The American roads have realized that instead of injuring the roads the regulations have helped them. All candid railroad men acknowledge that the new law will tend to the stability of securities."

All the American, Canadian, English, Indian, South African and Australian delegates were present at the dinner, which was presided over jointly by Commissioner Lane and Evelyn Cecil, head of the British delegation. Toasts were drunk to President Taft, King George and President Comtesse. W. H. White responded to the toast to the American railroads and C. A. Severance, of Minnesota, to "Those Who Pay the Freights."

FIRE SWEEPS A VILLAGE.

St. John, N. B., July 11.—Fire in Campbellton, N. B., is reported to have practically swept the village. Wire communication is cut off.

HENRY DEXTER DIES AT 97

Founder and Head of American News Company Ends Busy Life.

ACTIVE IN MANY FIELDS

His Closing Years Were Embittered by Son's Mysterious Murder.

Henry Dexter, head of the American News Company, died at his home, No. 42 West 56th street, last night, in his ninety-eighth year, after a brief illness. One daughter, who is in a private sanatorium, survives him.

Threescore years and ten, one is constantly reminded, are the allotted portion of mortal life. Yet Henry Dexter, founder of the American News Company, had enjoyed man's estate and an active and prosperous business career for more years than that. There was a sensation in court one day a year ago, when this hearty looking gentleman, apparently in the sixties, was asked how many years he had been in business.

"Oh, about seventy-three," was the matter of fact reply.

And his ninety-seventh birthday, on March 14, found him active as ever and attending business regularly, still scorning the use of eyeglasses, and personally attending to the many practical charities and institutions partly supported by his generous gifts, which in recent years had totalled over $1,000,000.

"I really see nothing wonderful or even remarkable," he said on that birthday occasion, "in the fact that I have lived twenty years longer than most other men in my generation.

"I think it is due to plain, temperate living more than anything else. I am enjoying fairly good health for an old fellow, but I begin to feel I am getting old. Still, I know of others who are older than I.

"The mistake most people make these days is in living too rapidly. The rich men are not satisfied with their riches, but always want to get more. I know of one man who has made two great fortunes in Wall Street and lost them both. He is a poor man to-day. I know another man who made $20,000,000, tried to swell it to $30,000,000, and quit $100,000 in debt.

"Sometimes the newspapers speak of me as 'Millionaire Henry Dexter.' I am not a millionaire and never expect to be. I quit Wall Street years ago, when I considered that I had made enough to live on comfortably. Since then I have travelled in every civilized country in the world and some that were not civilized, and I have from time to time lived in London, Paris and nearly all the capitals of the Old World, including Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Cairo. If I had tied myself down to Wall Street to make more money I should have missed all this."

Yet the last years of this remarkable man's life were harassed by a great grief caused by the brutal and mysterious murder of his son, Orrando Perry Dexter. The younger man had an estate of about ten thousand acres in the heart of the Adirondacks. On September 19, 1903, he started to drive from his home, on Dexter Lake, to the postoffice at Santa Clara. Within a few hundred feet of his stable he was shot by some person concealed in the woods. Although the crime was committed in broad daylight, near inhabited dwellings, it has to this day remained a mystery.

Since that time the punishment of his son's slayer had been the chief purpose in the life of the aged father. An investigation was made by the local authorities, aided by the Pinkertons, but nothing tangible was learned. The Franklin County grand jury, after examining a score of witnesses, dropped the case. Mr. Dexter offered a reward of $10,000 for the capture of the murderer, and by a codicil to his will continued the offer after his death. Many stories were told to account for the crime. One said it was committed by a rich neighbor in a quarrel over a girl.

A year ago Mr. Dexter sued John P. Badger, a Malone lawyer, to recover stock he said he gave the lawyer on the latter's representation that he could track the murderer. The father said conclusive evidence had been found, but had been suppressed.

In 1904 Mr. Dexter gave $350,000 toward the building of a new home for the New York Historical Society, with the intention that the building should be a memorial to his dead son. This led to friction between the giver and the trustees of the society. The money was accepted and the building constructed, but the trustees refused to call it a memorial building, as Mr. Dexter, they maintained, had not contributed the entire cost of the building. On the very day that the building was opened a memorial volume issued by Mr. Dexter was suppressed by the society's trustees.

Mr. Dexter's early life was spent in his native town of West Cambridge, Mass., where he was educated in the public schools. Until 1836 he worked in Cambridge and Boston publishing houses. Then he took up the hardware business for half a dozen years. But the handling of publications proved the permanent lure, and he returned to it to stay in 1842. He organized the American News Company in 1864, and remained with it actively till his death.

He never was interested in politics, despite his great public spirit, as he considered that form of activity too fraught with corruption.

"They wanted me to be an alderman once, about seventy years ago, but I would not agree to it," he said on his last birthday.

In 1853 he married Lucretia Marquand Perry, of Easton, Conn.

Mr. Dexter was a life member and director of the American Bible Society and of the American Tract Society; a life member and one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; life fellow of the Geographical Society; life member and patron of the New York Historical Society, the Christian Home for Inebriates and Seaman's Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church; life member of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, St. Luke's Hospital, the Midnight Mission, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Children's Aid Society, the Home for Incurables, the Charity Organization Society, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Home for Aged Married Couples, and a member of the American Museum of Natural History.

JOHN E. BORNE.

John E. Borne died yesterday at Garden City, Long Island, after a short illness. He had been suffering from pneumonia for about two weeks, but appeared to be well on the road to speedy recovery when an attack of heart failure alarmed his attendants yesterday morning. He rallied from this, but a little later had another attack, which proved fatal. Mr. Borne for many years had been a prominent figure in financial affairs in this city, and was widely respected and liked.

John Emile Borne was born in Brooklyn on December 1, 1852, and was educated in private schools in this country and in Germany. He engaged in the petroleum business in 1874, his firm being known first as John E. Borne & Co. and then as Borne, Scrymser & Co. The business was incorporated about a dozen years ago as the Borne-Scrymser Company, with Mr. Borne as its president, an office which he held until his death, although he never took an active part in the management of the corporation.

At about the time of the incorporation of the Borne-Scrymser Company the Colonial Trust Company was organized, with Mr. Borne as its president, an office which he filled until the merger of the Colonial Trust Company, in April, 1907, with the Trust Company of America, when he became chairman of the executive committee of the latter institution.

In addition to his affiliation with the Trust Company of America and the Borne-Scrymser Company, Mr. Borne was a director of the National Park Bank, the Mount Morris Bank, the Mutual Bank, the Plaza Bank, the Audit Company of New York, the Home Life Insurance Company, the International Steam Pump Company, the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company, the Cord Meyer Development Company and the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown; prtsident and a director of the Colonial Safe Deposit Company, vice-president and a director of the Traction, Gas and Electric Finance Company and treasurer and a director of the Railway Electric Power Company.

Mr. Borne was a member of the Metropolitan Club, New York Yacht Club, Tuxedo Club and Down Town Association, and president of the Garden City Golf Club. He was a member of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. His home was at No. 540 Park avenue. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Nellie M. Lawrence.

JOHANN GOTTFRIED GALLE.

Potsdam, July 11.—Johann Gottfried Galle, a German astronomer, who was the first observer of the planet Neptune, died here yesterday.

Among many notable conquests of the sky that which most commends Johann Gottfried Galle to fame is his discovery of the planet Neptune, in 1846. For years astronomers had studied unexplained perturbations in the orbit of Uranus. John Couch Adams, the English mathematician, and Urbain J. Leverrier, a noted French astronomer, had both ascribed the phenomenon to the attraction of another planet as yet undiscovered. The third series of Leverrier's calculations was delivered to the Berlin Observatory on the afternoon of September 23, 1846. That evening the astronomers watched the heavens in the region of Uranus. Galle, who was using the telescope, called off a star of the eighth magnitude not found on the map. It was Neptune. There has been much dispute since as to whether Adams, Leverrier or Galle deserves the credit for the discovery.

Between 1839 and 1840 Professor Galle discovered three comets. He was the first to advocate the use of planetoid observations for the determination of the solar parallax, now considered the best method. In 1888 he made observations of Saturn that led to the discovery of a new ring. The Lalande prize for scientific work was twice awarded to him. In 1851 he was made director of the observatory at Breslau and professor of astronomy.

His works include "Abhandlung über die leichteste und bequemste Methode die Bahn eines Cometen zu berechnen" (1847 and supplemented in 1864 and 1885). This work contains the orbits of 175 comets. "Grundzüge der schlesischen Klimatologie," 1857; "Ueber die Verbesserung der Planetenelemente," 1858; "Ueber Bestammnng der Sonuenparallaxe," 1875; "Mitteilungen der Breslauer Sternwarte," 1879, and "Verzeichniss der bisher berechneten Kometenbahnen," 1894.

He was born at Pabsthaus, Prussia, in 1812 and educated in Berlin.

MAJOR DAVID ROE BURNHAM.

Scranton, Penn., July 11.—Major David Roe Burnham, U. S. A. (retired), of Pasadena, Cal., died in the Emergency Hospital at Carbondale, Penn., yesterday. He was seventy-five years old.

Major Burnham was born in Pennsylvania in 1835, and served as a first lieutenant in the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1861, until January, 1864, when he was promoted to captain. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service on September 15, 1864. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 35th Infantry in the regular army in July, 1867, was transferred to the 15th Infantry in 1869, and was promoted to first lieutenant on January 11, 1875. He received his captaincy in 1884, and was retired for disability in 1891. He received the rank of major in 1904 for Civil War service.

MAJOR GEORGE OAKS.

Rochester, July 11.—Major George Oaks, a prominent Grand Army of the Republic veteran, died in this city this morning. He was sixty-nine years old. Enlisting in the 13th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was in every skirmish and engagement in which his regiment took part. In 1892 he was elected department commander of the Union Veterans' Union, and in 1894 was chosen commander in chief of the national organization.

OBITUARY NOTES.

SAMUEL B. GREEN, dean of the Minnesota School of Forestry, died suddenly from apoplexy while he was directing experimental work in forestry at Lake Itasca. Professor Green was fifty-one years old, and had been a professor of forestry in Minnesota for twenty-two years.

THOMAS E. HUFFALER, an Indian missionary and interpreter, who settled in Kansas over sixty years ago, died at his home in Council Grove yesterday, aged eighty-five years.

MYRON C. WICK, a well known Ohio iron and steel manufacturer, died in Youngstown yesterday from anæmia. He was sixty-two years old.

T. C. THORNTON, Mayor of Warrenton, Va., died in that city yesterday, aged seventy years.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, and for many years associated with Henry Clews, died from cancer in Carlisle, Penn., yesterday, aged fifty-eight years. He made a large fortune in the lumber operations in Minnesota.

WALTER P. BROWNLOW BURIED.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 11.—Not since 1875, when President Andrew Johnson was buried in a cemetery at Greenville, has such a large funeral been held in East Tennessee as that of Representative Walter P. Brownlow, of the 1st Congress District, at Johnson City to-day. The services were held at the Soldiers' Home and were attended by thousands, representing every county in this part of the state. The train from Washington bearing the Congressional party was late and the services were delayed.

MORE RICE RIOTS IN CHINA.

Cologne, July 11.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the "Kölner Zeitung" says that there are disorders in Lai-Chow, in the province of Shan-Tung, on account of scarcity of rice. Foreign residents are not threatened by the roters, who are making demonstrations against Chinese officials and wealthy tradesmen, who are accused of cornering rice and selling it at starvation prices. They have obtained arms from robber bands in Manchuria.

THE STANDARD DECLINES AID.

London, July 11.—The German tank steamer Standard, which was in collision with the White Star liner Baltic on June 30, was sighted on Friday last by the Diamant in latitude 55, longitude 24, about five hundred miles west of the north coast of Ireland. The Diamant offered assistance, but the Standard declined the offer.

The collision occurred in a fog more than one thousand miles east of the Ambrose Channel Lightship. The Baltic had a hole stove in her bow, but covered it with steel plates and reached New York safely on July 4. The Standard, which was bound for Copenhagen, refused help from the Baltic.

NINETEEN DIE IN TRAIN WRECK.

Askabad, Asiatic Russia, July 11.—Nineteen persons were killed and thirty-one others injured to-day by the wreck of a train near Kistlarwat, on the Transcaspian Railway.

OFF TO HILLS AND FIELDS

Fund Sends 350 Tenement Children for an Outing.

COUNTRY ASKS FOR MORE

Rural Districts Anxious to Entertain Youngsters Who Live in the Heat Stricken City.

The record breaking hot wave of Sunday killed nine in the city and drove one man mad. The toll of the two days preceding was but little less. Throughout the latter half of the week sufferers were prostrated by the wayside in scores, and more than one tried to end the torture by taking his own life.

Fortunately for many, the climax of the spell came at a time when it was possible to flee from the city to the greater comfort of the country and shore resorts. Even for the poor there was one reason for rejoicing—they did not have to spend the worst day in the workshops and factories. But it was small comfort where the day had to be endured in the furnacelike streets of the crowded sections.

The deaths and prostrations reported during such a period as the one from which Monday brought partial relief are always those of adults. Of the misery caused among the children the public gets no particularized account. Yet it is worth while to pause occasionally and try to imagine what their condition must be.

The parents of the tenement districts are to be pitied, but it is conceivable that they could escape from their wretched surroundings to others no more costly, but more pleasant, if the idea once took root in their minds. With the little ones the case is different. It is trite to repeat that they had no voice in their coming into the world and that they have no say as to where they shall live. The repetition may, however, serve to make more real the sympathy with which they are regarded.

Children Have No Choice.

During a hot period, what is the choice that is open to one of them? On the one hand, there is the intolerable six-by-eight room of the house; on the other, the burning, fetid street. From the room he is often driven by the hard worked mother. So he passes his days in a playground where he is robbed of half his right by the endless lines of pushcarts, where the only vista that ever meets his eye is bounded by the unbroken brick walls of the tenements, with their festoons of clotheslines and bedding hanging from the fire escapes, and where the heat comes down from the sun and up from the pavements with equal strength.

The "barefoot boy with cheeks of tan" makes a pleasing picture when the background shows the cool, green turf of meadows and winding paths of cool, moist loam for his never tiring feet; but paint the picture with scorching asphalt in place of the yielding greensward and broken glass instead of buttercups and primroses, and who would not pity the childish feet that must run through their games over them?

Yet thousands of the children of New York go barefoot from one end of the summer to the other, and during that time never catch so much as a glimpse of a green field or a wide spreading shade tree. Through the long summer day they play "cat" amid the grinding wheels of the never ceasing traffic, fight for a chance to soothe their bruised and burned feet in the dribble from a leaky fire hydrant or scramble for a piece of precious ice that falls from a rumbling ice wagon.

Then when night comes they go to sleep in a corner of a fire escape, with a yawning gangway at their feet, through which in their restless tossing it would seem that they must fall. And all through the whole summer never a zephyr laden with the fragrance of the wildwood reaches their pinched nostrils.

An Ingenious East Side Boy.

Many a young toddler slept in one of the small parks of the city, among multitudes of others, these last hot nights. Sunday afternoon a boy of about eight years was noticed carrying water in an old tea kettle from a drinking fountain and pouring it on a patch of grass in Corlears Park. Upon being asked what he was about, the youngster replied: "Fixin' a nice cold spot to sleep on to-night." When he had finished to his own satisfaction he sat guard over his "spot" until with the falling of darkness his family came and took possession.

While these conditions exist, out in the country regions are thousands of homes where these sufferers of the city would be received and entertained if the children only knew of them and could get to them. The Tribune Fresh Air Fund is doing its best both to find the homes and obtain the money to send the children. To-day three hundred and fifty will be added to the number already benefiting by its efforts, but more might be sent. Applications come in by the score each of these torrid days. Who will help to send some of the anxious ones who are waiting to hear that it will be possible to send them?

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Jackson W. Alvard	$1 00
Guy R. McLane	10 00
"In memoriam"	5 00
Mrs. O. G. Guerlac, Ithaca, N. Y.	10 00
E. J. Holmes	20 00
T. C. Athern	5 00
"In response to appeal"	50
"In response to appeal"	10
"In memory of Thomas S. Taylor"	500 00
Jennie B. White, Gloucester, Mass.	25 00
"From friends in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church," per Marion Grieves	25 00
Sarah A. Woolson, Delaware Water Gap, Penn.	10 00
Henry L. Stimson	10 00
"Beverly, Mass."	10 00
Mary J. Adams, Glen Cove, Long Island	10 00
J. Henry Holden, Ossining, N. Y.	10 00
G. B. M., Jr.	25 00
Atlantic Avenue Missionary Society of the Atlantic Avenue Chapel	15 00
F. M. Assmann	2 00
"Bollettino della Sera," through A. Bellatto, secretary	2 00
D. W. A., Yonkers	5 00
"Kindly make no public acknowledgment"	5 00
E.	1 00
"In memoriam"	2 00
"No acknowledgment necessary"	1 00
Charles W. P. Banks	1 00
H.	3 00
M. C. D. M.	15 00
Mrs. Lockwood's Sunday school class in First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, through Helen G. Farrar, treasurer	4 00
"A lover of children"	1 00
Henry W. Allers, Brooklyn	1 00
"In response to appeal"	5 00
"In response to appeal"	1 00
"In response to appeal"	1 00
"In response to appeal"	10
The Misses Crea, Chambersburg, Penn.	5 00
R. J. E. B.	3 00
Previously acknowledged	14,942 51
Total July 11, 1910	$15,092 21

ANTIQUITIES COMING HERE

Forty-five Cases for Metropolitan Museum Reach Boston.

Boston, July 11.—Statues, statuettes, bric-a-brac and curios, estimated to be worth $200,000, made up part of the cargo of the steamer Karonga, which arrived here to-day from Algiers. The antiquities, which were consigned to the Museum of Fine Arts in this city, were sent by Dr. George A. Reisner, of New York, head of an exploration party, working in the regions of the Pyramids and other parts of Egypt.

The party was sent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Harvard University. The steamer Karonga also carried forty-five cases of antiquities for the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A WEDDING.

Miss Eileen Mary Warren Anglin, sister of Margaret Anglin, the actress, was married to Lieutenant Charles Thomas Hutchins, jr., U. S. N., at 11 a. m., yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Only relatives and a few friends were present. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at the Plaza Hotel, where Miss Anglin has been staying.

Lieutenant Hutchins, who is the son of Rear Admiral Charles Hutchins (retired), met Miss Anglin in Melbourne during the world tour of the Atlantic fleet. Immediately after the ceremony they left town for San Francisco.

FROHMAN DECLARES HIMSELF

Will Use Austrian Portable Stage When Syndicate Has No Theatre.

Charles Frohman declared himself yesterday regarding his position in the present theatrical situation.

As was expected, he will be lined up as usual, with Klaw & Erlanger, and he will make no bookings with the National Theatre Owners' Association, of which John Cort is president.

In places where the syndicate has no theatres Mr. Frohman will use an Austrian combination portable stage in town halls and other auditoriums.

In the mean time, he says, the "big little managers" in these small towns will find new theatres going up.

Mr. Frohman says he has a high regard for the public in these towns, but that is not his attitude toward the managers, who, he says, are so busy counting up the box office receipts that they don't even know the attractions that are playing in their theatres.

PLAZA MUSIC HALL

"King Dodo."

"King Dodo" was sung last night at the Plaza Music Hall by the Aborn Comic Opera Company and sounded as good as new. The lapse of a couple of decades has not staled that excellent example of Chicago operetta, and its lively movement, natural fun and easy melody were as provocative of amusement as ever. Robert Lett appeared to greater advantage as Dodo than he did last week as Koko in "The Mikado." He is a low comedian, who can sing as well as dance and joke. Miss Ada Meade was attractive as Piola, the soldier lover, and John R. Phillips made a manly Pedro. Miss Laura Millard also deserved special mention for her acting and singing as Queen Lil. The operetta was tastefully staged and the chorus did good work. The average of the performance was high, according to summer opera standards. The cast was:

King Dodo I	Robert Lett
Pedro	John R. Phillips
Dr. Fizz	Harry Llewellyn
Mudge	Charles Udell
Sancho	Ralph Nicholls
Bonilla	Charles Udell
Lo Basswood	Ralph Nicholls
Lopez	John Willard
Diego	Walter Haynes
Jose	Lloyd Lack
Unio	J. Pritchard
Piola	Ada Meade
Angela	Agnes Finlay
Queen Lill	Laura Millard
Annette	Dorothy Webb
Pursuivant	Eileen Spellman
Heralds	Irene Samsel and Madalene Donlevy

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

The Behman show began a return engagement of four weeks at the Columbia Theatre yesterday. Their burlesque is called "Palm Beach," the book of which was written by Lon Hascall and Ballard Macdonald, with music by Leo Edwards. The company includes Eileen Sheridan, Lillian Herndon, Lon Hascall, William J. Kennedy, Louis Theil, Joseph Barton and a large chorus and ballet.

CHORUS GIRLS FOR LEW FIELDS.

Lew Fields signed four hundred contracts with chorus girls, show girls and dancing girls yesterday afternoon. Most of them were known to his managers because of former engagements. They will be employed in "The Midnight Sons" companies, in "The Yankee Girl," with Blanche Ring; "The Jolly Bachelors," "Tillie's Nightmare" and other productions which Mr. Fields will have next season. The first of these plays to open will be "The Midnight Sons" company No. 1, which will begin its season the latter part of this month. "Tillie's Nightmare" will be seen again at the Herald Square Theatre, with Marie Dressler in the leading part, on August 11.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry W. Savage has obtained the sole right to produce in English in America Puccini's new grand opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," a musical version of Belasco's drama of that name and of John Luther Long's original story. He will present it next season in every large city of the country.

Lew Fields and Lee Shubert are hard at work preparing for the annual benefit which is to be given for the Sanatorium for Poor Children at the Arverne Pier Theatre on Sunday night, July 24. They will present an elaborate programme of entertainers.

VARIETY HOUSES.

James J. Corbett is the headliner at the American Roof Garden this week. He tells his own story of the Jeffries-Johnson fight in entertaining fashion. He was given a cordial reception by large audiences both afternoon and evening. Others on the bill are Trixie Friganza, "The Barnyard Romeo," Charlie Case and Ronay's toy poodles.

Mrs. Eva Fay is at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for a second week in an exhibition of thaumaturgy. Charles L. Gill and his company are playing "The Devil, the Servant and the Man." Miss Linden Beckwith sings popular songs and Jack Wilson, assisted by Ada Lane and Frank Batie, burlesques everything on the programme.

New groups in "The World in Wax" are being exhibited at the Eden Musée.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, July 11.—Attending a slight barometric depression over the middle slope scattered showers, mostly thunderstorms, were reported from the plains states, the upper Mississippi Valley and Southeastern Texas. Local rains were also reported from the southern Ohio Valley, the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and the East Gulf States; elsewhere generally fair weather prevails.

It is somewhat cooler from the northern portion of the Middle States southeastward to the Gulf, and much cooler over the plains states and the northern slope while it is somewhat warmer in the southern slope.

Local showers will prevail over the central and southern portions of the plains states, the central Mississippi Valley and the Western Ohio and Tennessee valleys Tuesday, and over sections of the upper lakes Tuesday or Tuesday night. Scattered showers will continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf states. The rain area will probably extend to the lower lakes by Wednesday. Generally fair weather may be expected west of the 95th meridian during the next two days, with moderate temperature, except in the southern plateau, where maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or higher will continue. It will be moderately warm in the Eastern States.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts will be light to moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic coast, light to moderate south to southwest; East Gulf Coast, light to moderate south; West Gulf coast, light to moderate south to southeast; on the Great Lakes, light to moderate variable.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, generally fair weather to-day and Wednesday; light to moderate west winds.

For the District of Columbia, partly cloudy to-day and Wednesday; maximum temperature to-day about 86 degrees; light to moderate west winds.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day and Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Official observations of United States weather bureaus, taken at 8 o'clock last night, follow:

City.	Temperature.	Weather.
Albany	78	Clear
Atlantic City	80	Clear
Boston	84	Clear
Buffalo	72	Clear
Chicago	76	Cloudy
New Orleans	82	Cloudy
St. Louis	78	Clear
Washington	80	Cloudy

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

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 a. m.	66	74	6 p. m.	76	89
6 a. m.	65	74	9 p. m.	71	83
9 a. m.	71	79	11 p. m.	71	80
12 m.	78	80	12 p. m.	70	—
4 p. m.	79	87			

Highest temperature yesterday, 89 degrees (at 3:50 p. m.); lowest, 73 (at 4 a. m.); average, 81; average for corresponding date last year, 72; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 73.

Local forecast: To-day and to-morrow, fairly light to moderate westerly winds.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN.

Arnprior, Ont., July 11.—Three men were killed and four were probably fatally injured at Sand Point, near here, to-day, when the magazines of the Dominion Explosive Company of Ottawa exploded.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

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

Annual exhibition and convention of the National Sweet Pea Society, St. Nicholas Rink, 12 noon.

Annual parade and picnic of the Orangemen of the 1st, 2d and 8th districts, Manhattan Casino, 2:30 p. m.

DIED.

Borne, John E.
Dale, George L.
Dexter, Henry.
Maxfield, Ellen S.
McIntosh, Harriet B.
Murtha, Helen M.
Nicol, Mary.
Orr, Constance P.
Pohlman, Bernard A.
Ross, Mary K.
Vassar, Walter W.
Ward, Charles S.
Witham, Margaret A. J.

BORNE—On Monday, July 11, 1910, after a short illness, John Emile Borne, in the 58th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 540 Park ave., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2:30 p. m.

DALE—Of pneumonia, at his residence, No. 21 West 120th st., Monday, July 11, 1910, George L. Dale, in his 79th year. Funeral private.

DEXTER—July 11, 1910, after a short illness, Henry Dexter, in his 98th year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 42 West 56th st., Wednesday, July 13, 1910, at 1 o'clock p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

MAXFIELD—At El