

DEMOCRATS TURN BRYAN DOWN

CAUCUS ADOPTS WOOL SCHEDULE BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Repudiates the Peerless Loser's Attempt to Dictate the Policy of the Party in Congress—Bill as Agreed on Pieces a Duty of 20 Per Cent. on Raw Wool.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Democrats of the House of Representatives to-night repudiated William Jennings Bryan's attempt to dictate their policy in regard to the revision of the wool schedule. By a unanimous vote in the party caucus they turned down the Peerless Loser's demand for free raw wool and accepted the bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee under the direction of Representative Underwood, which fixes a duty of 20 per cent. on raw wool, as compared with an equivalent of 44.31 per cent. imposed under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

The effect of the action by Representative Underwood and his followers in defeating Mr. Bryan's efforts to impose his will on the House organization will extend far beyond the proposed revision of the woolen schedule. It amounts to the serving of notice on Mr. Bryan that the Democratic organization of the House will not tolerate his assumed leadership and that the responsible House leaders are capable of holding the reins against him.

It is the general impression in Washington to-night that the repudiation of Bryan on the wool schedule is the beginning of a serious break in the party. Politicians expect to see the fight carried ultimately into the Democratic national convention.

The action of the House Democrats is interpreted also as a sad blow for Champ Clark's Presidential aspirations. In the opinion of many it is bound to result in a break between Mr. Bryan and the Speaker of the House. Mr. Clark is not openly advocating the Underwood plan of revision, but he is committed to it and Mr. Bryan undoubtedly will hold him responsible. As Washington political observers interpret the result it will mean the swinging of Bryan toward the Woodrow Wilson boom. In fact a news despatch from St. Paul quoting Mr. Bryan was read here to-night with a great deal of interest. Mr. Bryan, when asked about Champ Clark's chances is credited with the statement that much would depend on the caucus at Washington. As to Woodrow Wilson, he is quoted as saying, "Gov. Wilson is doing good work in New Jersey."

Just after the caucus had adjourned to-night Representative Underwood was shown a statement reflecting on him, said to have been made by Mr. Bryan in St. Paul. This is what Mr. Underwood said: "I have been shown a telegram in which Mr. Bryan accuses me of being tainted with protection and of being a traitor to the Democratic party. In reply I will say that I have never scratched the Democratic ticket or voted against the Democratic party either in Congress or at the polls. Ever since I have been a member of Congress I have voted for the lowest duties on all tariff bills presented to the House. I have never differed with my party on a question relating to the tariff either in Congress or out of it. Any statement that I am a protectionist is absolutely false. I believe in the principles of my party and have advocated always a tax for revenue only."

In his references to scratching the Democratic ticket and voting against Democratic candidates Mr. Underwood had in mind the action of Mr. Bryan two years ago when he bolted the Democratic candidate for Governor of Nebraska on the same issue and gave his support to the Republican candidate.

The caucus of the Democrats which considered the wool bill was an all day affair. It was apparent from the beginning that Mr. Bryan had done the free raw wool cause no good by his harsh attack on Democrats who opposed it in the Commons. In fact the attitude of Mr. Bryan swung many voters over to the Underwood leadership. Several New York Representatives who originally were in favor of free raw wool came to the support of the House leader. They would prefer free raw wool, but in choosing between it and Bryan's leadership they preferred to accept the lesser of the two evils.

Representative Underwood in a long speech explained why it was impossible to admit wool free. He said that it was necessary for the responsible party in the House to keep an eye on the condition of the Treasury, and a free raw wool bill he declared, would prove disastrous both from a political and from an economic standpoint.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York, one of five Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, was the champion of the Bryan case on the floor.

When the free raw wool people finally realized that they were hopelessly defeated, shortly before midnight, they consented to make the action of the caucus unanimous after the revenue tariff Democrats had agreed to introduce a resolution declaring that a tariff on raw wool was necessary because of the condition of the Treasury resulting from Republican extravagance.

This course was designed merely to save the faces of the Democrats who have been preaching free raw wool to the folks back home. It will have little effect upon the fight which Bryan and his followers are certain to make looking toward the 1912 national convention.

Representatives Rucker of Missouri, Francis Ashbrook and Sharp of Ohio and Gray of Indiana declined to be bound by the action of the caucus and did not vote. They explained that they had placed themselves to their constituents. Champ Clark delivered a speech congratulating the Democrats on their practically unanimous action that they had

PLLOT TO SPLIT NICARAGUA

EXPLOSION THAT KILLED 120 SOLDIERS PART OF IT.

Liberals, Backed by American Concessionaires, Are Trying to Establish Two Nations, One East and One West—Meant to Kill President Diaz.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via San Juan del Sur, June 1.—Troops are patrolling the city; no one without a pass allowed out of doors after 9 o'clock and conditions in the capital practically are those of martial law as a result of the excitement which followed the blowing up yesterday of Las Lomas fortifications and the death of 120 soldiers.

It was officially announced to-day that the explosion was the outcome of a plot by the Liberals having for its object the destruction of President Diaz and other Government officials. It was asserted that a conspiracy was on foot to start another revolution in the interest of ex-President Estrada but it is insisted in Government circles that the movement is not far reaching. Wholesale arrests of prominent Liberals have been made.

The plot is really part of the comprehensive plan which has as its goal the division of Nicaragua into two nations, one east and one west.

The conspirators are not to be found in Managua. They are to be found in New Orleans and New York, and for the most part they are of Nicaraguan birth. The cause of their plottings is commercial, and in a sense patriotic.

Aside from the fact that the conservative party, led by Luis Meza with Adolfo Diaz as his agent, popularly is believed to be in power by virtue of Diaz's friendship for Thomas J. Moffat, there is a belief among Liberals that the present Government is merely the mouthpiece of the State Department at Washington.

The Liberals are vastly in the majority and it is believed that through funds supplied by concessionaires under the Yeliza Government they have started the present outbreak.

It is not generally known outside Managua, but all the concessions which were held by Americans and others from the Yeliza Government have been abolished. This was done some weeks ago by Congress. The Mixed Foreign Claims Commission, which consists of two Nicaraguans and two U. S. members, was formed for the purpose of passing upon all claims which arise from the damages alleged to have been suffered by concessionaires who lost their contracts. This commission is to adjudicate their rights, and if the concessions have been properly authorized it is to award them a certain amount of damages.

The concession of the Bluefields Steamship Company for the exclusive navigation of the Bluefields River, that of Mr. Solomon of New Orleans for wharf privileges at Corinto and the electric lighting and power plant at Managua and that of the Central American Commercial Company of New Orleans to act as fiscal agent for Nicaragua in the United States are the most important. Altogether there are about 400 concessions.

It is said by the friends of the anti-Yeliza party that these concessions were illegally granted for the most part and never were properly approved in constitutional manner by Congress, and in other instances it is believed that Yeliza profited by the concessions and robbed his Government so that the people were unlawfully deprived of rights which went to foreigners. This Mixed Claims Commission is to decide all of these matters.

The commission has taken a temporary recess while Mr. Moffat has gone to Washington to confer with Secretary Knox, and in the recess the interests which are at stake have "got busy." Many believe that this outbreak is the outcome of their activities. The object is to overthrow the conservative Government and upset the Claims Commission plan.

It is said the concessionaires have a man who, if they can make him President, will react all the concessions, at the same time being acceptable to the Liberals. This man will not be Estrada, but it may be José M. Moncada, formerly Minister of Government, who was exiled when Estrada abdicated recently.

Estrada, it is planned, is to be head of the eastern nation, and Moncada, or some other just as pliable tool in the hands of the "interests," will head the western nation.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—One hundred and fifty persons were killed by the explosion in the Government arsenal at Managua, Nicaragua, last night, according to a despatch that came to the State Department this morning from Elliott North, United States Minister to Nicaragua. No details were given.

This is the second mysterious explosion and fire in the Government arsenal. About three months ago there was a fire in an adjoining building, the result of a political plot against the Estrada Government. Several citizens were deported from Nicaragua indefinitely for alleged complicity in the plot.

It is supposed here that the present disaster is also due to political unrest. The course of politics in Nicaragua has not been smooth and peaceful, although there has been no open opposition to the present Government. Only a few weeks ago, however, President Estrada resigned suddenly after a bitter dispute with Gen. Menz, his Secretary of War, and left the country. Adolfo Diaz, who was Vice-President, succeeded Estrada as President.

CHILD AFIRE BUT SILENT.

She Had the Babies to Think of—May Live if Her Grit Holds Out.

When Mrs. Josephine Brown went to market yesterday evening she didn't need to tell her nine-year-old niece and namesake to mind the four babies and keep the fire going because the little Josephine was used to doing that. But four babies and a cookstove are a big contract after all, each one deserving the whole of your attention, and so Josephine had to poke the coals with one eye on her other charges, and a red coal fell out and set fire to her muslin dress.

A man passing by heard cries and ran in to find Josephine dancing around the room in flames, silent like a will-o'-the-wisp, and the four babies shrieking in the corners. The man doused the child with a dishpan of water and tore off the burning clothing. She never made a sound, not even when Dr. Byers came to the tenement with the ambulance from Lincoln Hospital and dressed the burns that covered her limbs and body.

"Now we'll take you away and fix you all up," the doctor told her.

"Can't go," said Josephine, with long spaces between the words, biting her burned lip now and then to keep back screams that might frighten her baby cousins. "Got to mind the kids till auntie comes home. Got to have the beds all fixed. Can't go. Not going to cry, any way."

She didn't, and she didn't go until Mrs. Brown returned. Meanwhile she did not cry, and Dr. Byers marvelled, saying afterward that he'd never seen another child with Josephine's grit. At the hospital they said she had an even chance to get well, provided that her grit held out.

SPLIT OVER RECIPROcity.

Majority of the Canada Life Insurance Company Directors Resign.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 1.—The directors' board of the Canada Life Insurance Company has split over the reciprocity question. The directors have resigned: Sir Edmund Walker and his brother, H. B. Walker of Montreal, manager of the Bank of Commerce; Z. A. Lash, K. C.; Senator William Gibson and Charles Chaput of Montreal.

The directors who remain on the board are Senator Robert Jaffray, Senator George A. Cox, president; E. R. Wood and Kenneth McKenzie.

Z. A. Lash, ex-Deputy Minister of Justice for Canada, is counsel for such large corporations as the Canadian Northern Railway and is chairman of the recently formed national league, which opposes reciprocity. Sir Edmund Walker is president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, one of the largest financial institutions in Canada. At present he is in England. Senator Gibson was formerly chief whip of the Liberal party in the House of Commons and is a personal friend and admirer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He is a contractor.

Of those who remain Senator Cox is a director in a dozen big concerns. Senator Jaffray is president and director of the Toronto Globe and E. R. Wood is a director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which is to operate the National Transcontinental Railway. He is also at the head of an important trust company in Toronto and is a director of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company.

Senator Cox is one of the few bankers who have declared in favor of reciprocity.

TWO AEROPLANES WRECKED.

But Air Pilots Escaped Injury in Accidents at Hempstead Plain.

Two more flying machines were wrecked at the Hempstead Plain aviation field yesterday morning, but in both accidents the aviators, S. S. Jerwan and Joseph Stevenson, escaped injury.

Early in the day Miss Harriet Quimby and Jerwan, who are pupils in the Moisant school, were out for lessons. Miss Quimby made a number of hops and skips over the course and then turned the machine to Jerwan. He attempted to make a turn at the far end of the course, but failed to tip his rear rudder and the machine crashed to the ground, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet. The crankshaft and motor were both badly damaged. Stevenson had made a short flight, and in his attempt to land he struck the ground heavily. The steering gear and front rudder were broken by the impact.

St. Croix Johnstone announced last night that he will make a flight over New York in his Blériot monoplane if a \$5,000 prize is offered. Johnstone says he will fly over Central Park, the Metropolitan Life, the Singer and other skyscrapers. Harry S. Harkness, who made flights in California during the winter, has again joined the Hempstead Plain colony of fliers. His most notable achievement was to convey a sealed order from Fort Rosecrans, at San Diego, to the Mexican border and return. The aviator was in the air fifty-six minutes, and this route, approximately forty-six miles, was partly over the ocean.

TESTING HUGH J. GRANT'S WILL.

Executors Ask the Court to Pass Upon Its Validity.

A suit to determine the validity of the will of Hugh J. Grant has been brought by the widow, Julie M. Grant, an executrix and John M. Bowers as executor and by Mrs. Grant individually. The defendants are the three children, Julia, Edna and Hugh J. Grant. Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed an order yesterday directing that the complaint be served upon William J. A. McKim, a lawyer, in behalf of Edna and Hugh Grant, who are under 14.

MARY MANNING WEDS AGAIN

ONCE MRS. JAMES K. HACKETT, NOW MRS. F. E. WADSWORTH.

Bridegroom a Wealthy Boat Builder of Detroit—His Wife Got a Divorce at Kalamazoo in July, 1910—Bride an English Woman—Came Here in 1908.

Mary Manning, the actress who divorced James K. Hackett April 19, 1910, was married yesterday in her apartments at the Praxsda, 50 Central Park West, to Frederick E. Wadsworth of Detroit. Mr. Wadsworth, who has a boat building plant on the Detroit River, is rated as one of the wealthy men of Michigan.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and West Seventy-sixth street, performed the ceremony shortly after noon. Miss Manning's daughter, Elsie Manning Kettles Hackett, aged 6 years, was present, and so were Mr. Wadsworth's children, Helen, aged 15, and Horace, aged 12.

Mr. Wadsworth as well as Miss Manning filed divorce records upon applying for a marriage certificate at the office of Deputy City Clerk Joseph F. Prendergast early yesterday. Mr. Wadsworth gave his age as 43 years and his residence as Grasse Point Farm, Mich., and his business as manufacturer. He was born at Durham, Conn., and is the son of James W. Wadsworth of Durham.

The record filed by Mr. Wadsworth yesterday shows that his wife, Luella Peck, divorced him at Kalamazoo, Mich., in July, 1910, the court granting to her the custody of the two children. Mrs. Wadsworth had obtained the divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Miss Manning last July, or just after her Wadsworth divorce, first began to deny to interviewers the stories that she and Mr. Wadsworth were to wed. Last December while she was on a tour to the west coast with "A Man's World" Mr. Wadsworth met her at El Paso and then proceeded on to California while Miss Manning was playing at San Francisco again she was asked concerning the reported engagement and again she denied it. Mr. Wadsworth continued on with the company to the Northwest cities and into Canada.

"If I do marry at any time," Miss Manning said in San Francisco, "I shall leave the stage for two or three years. I think my husband should take one again, he is entitled to more of my companionship than I could devote to him were I playing."

The couple yesterday waited only to receive the congratulations of the friends of the actress, Mrs. L. E. Wells of Spring Lake, Mrs. William Wallace Walker, wife of Dr. Walker of 53 West Fifty-fifth street, and Mrs. Kate Brewington, who, like Miss Manning, is an English woman, and the couple, accompanied by Mr. Wadsworth's children and Miss Manning's little girl, left the city. It was said they have gone to Detroit for a few weeks and then will return here.

Miss Manning at the City Hall gave her age as 32 years and her birthplace as England. She is the daughter of Richard and Florence Friend, and until she came to the American stage in 1906 under the management of Daniel Frohman she used her own name, Florence Friend, even on the stage. It was Mr. Frohman who suggested when she began her stage career here the name Mary Manning for theatrical purposes.

As Mary Manning she made her first American appearance as Leonie in "The Courtship of Leonie" at Hartford, Conn., November 20, 1906, and her New York debut in the same part at the Lyceum Theatre, December 1 of the same year. Miss Manning became a star as Janice Meredith at the Star Theatre, Buffalo, October 1, 1907. She was married to Mr. Hackett in May, 1907.

Miss Manning returned to New York two weeks ago to open her apartments in Central Park West. Two days ago Mr. Wadsworth arrived at the Hotel Plaza, his headquarters when in New York. The actress and Mr. Wadsworth have known each other for several years.

BIG NEW FRUIT COMBINE.

Concerns Not in the United to Organize With \$8,000,000 Capitalization.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—A plan for consolidating the Atlantic Fruit Company, the Di Giorgio Fruit Company and several other fruit and steamship interests in the United States, Cuba and Central America controlled by associates, has been perfected and will be announced in a few days.

The new combination, which will have a stock and bond capitalization of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, will be financed by a New York banking house.

Mr. Di Giorgio will be president of the company, which next to the United Fruit Company will be the largest enterprise of its kind in the United States. It will operate important steamship lines between ports in this country and Central America and own extensive fruit plantations in Cuba, Jamaica and Central America.

The companies were founded in Baltimore by Mr. Di Giorgio, who was aided at their inception by Thornton Rollins, president of the Maryland National Bank. Headquarters was maintained here for a number of years, but a few years ago it was decided to establish general offices in New York and since then Mr. Di Giorgio has divided his time between Baltimore and that city.

SIR HENRY KING UNSEATED.

His Election Deemed Fraudulent—Mob Throws Coal at Judges.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 1.—The outcry against the election inquiries being made by the Judges, which has been based hitherto on an allegation emphasized by Winston Churchill's insinuations in the House of Commons two days ago—received a check to-day.

The Judges unseated Sir Henry Seymour King, who for twenty-five years has been the Unionist representative from Hull, on the ground that illegal acts had been committed by his agents.

A Unionist mob hooted the Judges in the street to-day and some one threw a lump of coal that hit one of the Judges.

A JOKE BY MR. HARMON.

Hides a Neighbor's Silver and Causes a Burglar Alarm.

GREENWICH, June 1.—Clifford Harmon played a practical joke on Frank S. Hastings at his home at Indian Harbor this morning.

Harmon was staying at his father-in-law's home, a few steps from Hastings's house. Hastings got up early and on going out left the side door to the dining room open. Later Harmon called, saw the door open and decided that it had been open all night. Going to the sideboard he took the silver and hid it in baskets and under papers in the corners of the room. Then he made footprints in the wet path down to the water's edge and went back home.

Meanwhile the Hastings maids discovered the empty sideboard and told Mr. Hastings, who called up Sheriff Finnegan. Hastings then began sleuthing and decided that Sound pirates had been around.

Soon the news spread and Harmon went over to undo the mischief. From the hiding places he produced the silver and told of his early call.

MAHARAJAH'S JEWEL FOUND.

Boy Picks Up the Much Hunted Diamond in a London Street.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 1.—The valuable diamond lost from the turban of the Maharajah of Bikaner for which all London has searched for three days and nights was found this evening by a boy in the street. The boy took the gem to the Indian Office.

U. S. LENDS HEALTH OFFICER.

Marine Corps Man Chosen by Mayor Harrison for Chicago's Commissioner.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Dr. George B. Young of the United States Marine Hospital Corps stationed here is to be Chicago's new health commissioner.

Word reached here to-day from Washington that Dr. Young has got leave of absence from the Federal service to take the post at the request of Mayor Harrison. His selection comes as a great surprise to politicians and physicians who had figured that the Mayor would take a commissioner from among the names submitted to him by the medical societies.

Dr. Young has been in the marine hospital service for twenty years and has been stationed in Chicago for six years.

STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS END.

Pennsylvania Shophmen Will Now Try to Bring Out Operating Men.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—All negotiations between the striking shophmen and the Pennsylvania Railroad are ended. The committees having the conference in charge insisted on the recognition of the union. The railroad officials balked at this, but agreed to make other concessions.

The committeemen said to-night that they would now work to bring out all the brotherhood men on the Pennsylvania Lines East. They say they have hopes of bringing the engineers, firemen and brakemen into the fight.

YACHT GETS ALL THE WEATHER.

41 Days Sailing, Hitch and Kick. From Falmouth to New York.

The schooner yacht Sunshine, a 100 footer bought in England by Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, got in yesterday after a stormy trip of forty-seven days from Falmouth, in command of Capt. Pettian, who brought over two British racing yachts years ago.

Capt. Pettian said it was one of the worst trips he ever had made and that he tested the sea-going qualities of the Sunshine to the limit. She was forced to heave to many times, and put together they were equal to about seven days. A sea pooped her and ripped off her wheel-box, carrying away the wheel. Capt. Pettian went aloft in a storm and lost his footing. The looped end of a rope that became loose caught him around the arms and he was suspended nearly half an hour before he could swing himself to a footing and disentangle himself.

INCOME TAX NOTICES.

Corporations Warned That Payments Are Due and Penalties Pending.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Notices were mailed to-day to about 8,000 corporations in this district by Samuel M. Fitch, Collector of Internal Revenue, notifying them of their failure to file returns of their annual net income on March 1 and reminding them that they are liable to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$10,000. They are also reminded that under the law they are allowed to offer a settlement proposition in writing.

A list of the corporations that have failed to make returns has been given to United States District Attorney Sims and he will file suit to collect the maximum penalty as soon as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directs it.

GIVES \$100,000 TO SPREAD A PEACE BOOK.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 1.—An anonymous Londoner has given \$100,000 for the distribution of cheap copies of Norman Angell's peace book, "The Great Illusion."

ADDITIONAL TRAINS TO LONG BRANCH.

Additional trains to Long Branch, N. J., will be run on the Atlantic City and Long Branch Railroad, N. J., on Saturdays. Late train returning—Ad.

AMERICANS WIN

FIRST POLO MATCH

Stirring Struggle With English Team in the Lead for Five Periods.

The All-America polo team won the first game in the match for the international cup yesterday at the Meadow Brook club from the All-England team by 4½ to 3 goals.

The winning goal was only made in the next to the last period and after a desperate uphill struggle which had been protracted for nearly an hour of actual play, in which the eight men had been playing their hardest and the ponies were extended to their utmost speed and endurance.

H. P. Whitney scored the opening goal, but after that the Englishmen scored four in succession, the score at the beginning of the sixth period being 3½ to 1½ goals in favor of the challenging team when there were but three periods to play. In the sixth period the Americans scored two goals and evened the match; in the seventh period they scored the final goal of the day, which put them in the lead for the first time since the opening count. The eighth period was a blank.

In the first two periods the American four were a badly demoralized lot with the sole exception of Whitney. He kept his nerve, played his position well and by vigorous terse commands to the others prevented the landslide that seemed imminent. In the last three periods the Americans played great individual polo, but they were not backing each other as usual in team work, although manifestly less nervous than in the earlier play. In these periods with Whitney always acting as the steadier of his team they were enabled to pick up the lost ground and to save the match. For the greater part of the eighth period they were on the defensive and they might possibly have won by a larger margin.

CHALLENGERS CHANGE TACTICS.

The challengers revealed that they had been playing under cover in the practice matches of the last six weeks, or to put the case in another way they had learned by study of American methods the sort of tactics that would stand them in best service. Instead of being grouped together in bunches with seemingly no definite object ever in view except to bustle the ball about with short clips here and there as the individual will prompted in the earnest strife of yesterday they lined out the length of the field at every knock-in, each man beside the American to whom he intended to pay the most attention. While this was impossible when the two teams were lined up for the throws by the referee, as soon as play began they spreaded themselves to get the best results from combination strokes one to the other.

This change of methods in the opponents whom they had perhaps underrated was a surprise to the Americans and it had an effect in increasing the demoralization which Whitney so cleverly stopped.

The Americans now have a lariat hold on the cup that our junior poloists lost at Newport a quarter of a century ago and which this same four brought back from Burlington in 1909. Time has thus far partially squared off the victory of the Hurlingham team that came here so many years ago, but the Americans will have to give a strong pull on their lasso to yank the cup over the line in the next game. This is to be on Monday afternoon, so that players and ponies will be rested for a renewal of the struggle. Should the Englishmen win next time the decisive game will be on June 7.

ODDS OF 10 TO 1 ON HOME TEAM.

While the Americans believe the cup is not to recross the Atlantic they are not so confident as they were when offering 10 to 1 yesterday morning. A half hour before the play began Payne Whitney told some friends in the clubhouse that he would cheerfully lay 20 to 1 in thousands that the Americans would successfully defend the cup. There were no takers, which may have been as well for Mr. Whitney's peace of mind, for he escaped the many sad minutes of other clubmen who had bet such long odds against the Englishmen recorded. This does not mean that the contest was one of wagers alone, for the Americans who were most loyal and ardent that the cup should be kept here had only made their bets as an incident. Still no one likes to face a loss for patriotism's sake, especially when giving the long odds, and there were many signs of relief to accompany the hand claps and cheering to follow the goal that put the defending team at last in front.

As to the ponies, the Americans used eighteen and the Englishmen nineteen, the former having seven and the latter three in reserve. In straight races for the ball the American ponies were the fleetest four times out of five, but to gain the advantage over the opponent riding alongside the speed was so great that the defender more often missed than carried the ball to any advantage. In pulling up, after overriding the ball, the American ponies were the quickest; but in the turns and twists of the scramble the English nags were quite as agile.

It must be remembered that the Englishmen do not use their ponies as freely as the Americans and if they did possibly the results of some of the sprints might

SCORE TIED IN THE SIXTH
Milburn Makes Deciding Goal
—Whitney a Great General
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