LUCANIA SUNK TO CHECK FIRE

Cunard Liner Almost Gutted from Her Funnels Forward in Dock at Liverpool.

FLAMES SHOT HIGH IN AIR

Supposed to Have Originated in Saloon Kitchen and Could Not Be Controlled for 15 Hours—Her Machinery and Hull Undamaged, Say Divers.

Liverpool, Aug. 15—The Cunard line's steamer Lucania lies submerged to-night at the Huskisson dock, seriously damaged having been almost gutted from her funnels forward by fire which broke out on board the liner at seven o'clock Saturday evening. The flames are supposed to have originated in the saloon kitchen.

The fire brigade of the vessel with two powerful motor engines turned out immediately at the first alarm and found the first saloon burning fiercely from end to end. Despite all efforts the flames gradually worked forward until they reached the steerage, consumed all the woodwork there and then played havoc with the forehold.

At this time the heat was tremendous and the flames, shooting high from the vessel, attracted thousands of persons to the side of the river where they remained throughout the night.

At three o'clock this morning it was decided to flood the vessel by admitting water into her from the dock. Soon she heeled over and her funnels came in contact with the cranes on the dock and were badly damaged. A half dozen firemen who were on the gangway were thrown into the water, but all were rescued. A fleet of tugs then was brought into requisition and pulled the liner upright and held her until she settled firmly.

It was ten o'clock this morning before the fire was under control and noon before the fire brigade was able to relinquish their task. The second class quarters and the whole after part of the boat, including the engine room, escaped injury from the flames and comparatively little damage was done to the exterior of the vessel. Her upper part is considerably above water. The first saloon skylights were destroyed and the decks forward are badly buckled. Some of the plates of the hull are warped by the heat. The repairs to the Lucania will occupy considerable time.

Divers who examined the Lucania to-day found that her machinery had not been damaged and that her hull still was sound.

The Lucania sailed from New York July 7 and arrived in Liverpool July 14. She was to have sailed for New York again October 3.

PUMPED OUT AND FLOATED.

Liverpool, Aug. 15—Late to-night the Lucania was refloated with the aid of salvage tugs and powerful pumps. She will be dry docked and towed to Glasgow for repairs.

THROWN IN SCREAMING MASS

Many Passengers Hurt in Stampede from Colorado Wreck—Eight Killed and 50 Injured.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 16—Eight ade dead and 50 injured, some fatally, is a result of a head-on collision between train No. 8, north bound, and train No. 1, south bound, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Husted, 12 miles north of Colorado Springs, yesterday. Among the dead are:

Frank M. Frederick of St. Louis.

C. S. Brown of Jerico Srpings, Mo.

J. A. Gossage of Husted, Colo., fireman, No. 8.

B. F. Larkens of Colorado Srpings, Colo.

J. K. Parker of Denver.

J. R. Parker of Chicago.

Two unidentified men.

The trains met on a curve and their crews had no opportunity to avert the collision. No. 8 drawn by two locomotives, telescoped the baggage car and smoker of No. 1 and all three locomotives went into the ditch.

There were more than 400 passengers on the two trains. All were thrown in a screaming mass on the floors of the cars and many were hurt in the stampede to escape.

Relief trains bearing surgeons and nurses were rushed to the scene of the wreck, and the wounded were brought to local hospitals.

It is said that the officials of the road place the blame of the wreck upon the crew of train No. 8, who were ordered to meet No. 1 at Husted. It is claimed the crew mistook a switch engine and cars for No. 1 and believed the track was clear.

PENALTY FITS THE CRIME.

Rutland Judge Gives Notorious Character Time to Dust Out.

Rutland, Aug. 16—Judge Fred G. Swinnerton dealt out a new form of punishment for this city in city court to-day, when he gave Philip Ryan, a notorious character, the alternative of getting out of town within two days or serving six months in the county jail for breach of the peace. Ryan pleaded guilty to disturbing the neighborhood of his home and striking his aged father and the court imposed the six months penalty and then ordered that the mittimus be suspended two days to give the respondent opportunity to rid the town of himself. The officers will hold the mittimus in readiness for Ryan until the six months are up.

DAILY TRIPS TO CLOUDS.

Balloon Will Carry a Rutland Fairgoer Each Time.

Rutland, Aug. 16—With the exhibitions of the Rutland County Agricultural society, the Interstate Pet Stock and Poultry association and the Rutland Horse Show and Breeders' association combined, this city will have the biggest agricultural and race meet here September 1, 2 and 3 that the county has ever known. Pilot William Van Sleet of the Vermont Aero club is to make a balloon ascension each day, using the small balloon, Greyjack, of the Pittsfield Aero club and taking up a passenger each time.

The entries for the stake races have already closed and there are 55 horses entered. The entries for the other races close August 25. The following horses from Burlington and vicinity will start: The Plummer, G. E. Whitney; Commodore, Joseph Agel; Burlington Maid, J. E. Cashman; Mrs. Edward L. J. B. Lavallee. The feature race is a $1,000 free-for-all. The purses aggregate $7,000.

HOSPITAL BILL CUT IN TWO.

Brattleboro, Aug. 16.—A hearing was held this afternoon before Justice F. D. E. Stowe to determine the damages in the case of the Dr. Lynch Lynch Hospital association against Charles Cassidy. The association claimed $50 due them for services rendered at the hospital to the defendant Cassidy. A verdict of $25 was returned in favor of the plaintiff.

BECAUSE HE KICKED KITTY

The Cook Sues New York Man for $100,000.

New York, Aug. 16—Ernest W. Smellie, New York manager for a glove manufacturing firm, has been sued for $100,000 by Emily Jones, his cook, because, it is charged, he kicked the cat through a window screen.

The cook says her eyes were filled with a showar of small particles of rusty iron wire as the cat sailed outward, and she estimates the damage to her sight and her lessened chances of matrimony of $100,000.

THAT BOTHERSOME CENT

Telephone Companies Find Lincoln Penny Passes as a Nickel.

Washington, Aug. 16—It has been discovered that the new Lincoln penny is five times as valuable in one respect at least, as the old Indian head cent. Being a trifle larger and heavier than the old one cent piece, the new coin, it has been ascertained, to the exceeding discomfiture of the telephone companies, will answer the place of a five-cent piece when making a call. Already many Lincoln pennies have been found in its pay station boxes by the local telephone company.

MANY PYTHIANS ATTEND.

The 21st Annual Convention of Vermont Grand Lodge at Barre.

Barre, Aug. 17.—The preliminary session of the 1st annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, Knights of Pythias, was held this morning at nine o'clock in Woodmen's hall, Grand Chancellor William A. McDonald of Bellows Falls, presiding. The meeting is largely attended, nearly all the delegates from the 41 lodges of the State being present, as well as most of the grand officers. Each lodge is entitled to two or more delegates according to its membership. The meeting this morning was short, adjourning to allow the delegates to go on the excursion to the granite quarries at ten o'clock. To-morrow the entire day will be given to the business of the lodge.

Among the distinguished visitors present are Supreme Vice Chancellor George M. Hanson of Calais, Me., Grand Keeper of Records and Seals Wilfred E. Ricker of Maine, Grand Chancellor Davis and Grand Keeper of Records and Seals W. A. Woolson of Rhode Island, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals H. O. Case of Connecticut.

This evening at the Barre opera house the rank of Knight was conferred by Vinetta lodge of this city and following the work addresses were given by grand officers from outside the State.

STREET PARADE CALLED OFF.

To-day was field day of the uniform rank and at 10:15 o'clock a large number of visitors, escorted by the local Pythians, went on the excursion to the quarries, returning shortly before noon. At two o'clock a street parade was to have been held by the regiment but owing to the muddy condition of the streets the parade was called off. At five o'clock this afternoon evening dress parade and retreat was held at the camp grounds which is the formal breaking up of camp, though most of the men will remain in camp until to-morrow.

This is the largest attended camp the regiment has ever held, over 120 officers and men being present. Twenty-five men from the Rutland company arrived last night.

The annual business meeting of the regiment was held last night at which time the regular election of officers took place. The post of colonel of the regiment was not filled at this time for the reason that Col. C. M. Willey of Barre, who was promoted last year from the rank of major to his present position, will hold office for three years more. Maj. J. G. Hoyt of St. Albans was elected lieutenant-colonel to succeed Lieut.-Col. A. H. Barcher of Fort Ethan Allen, while Capt. Henry Ellis of St. Johnsbury was elected major of the first battalion to succeed Col. C. M. Willey of Barre. Capt. R. E. Mitchell of Rutland, is the new major of the second batallion to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, all the newly elected officers holding office for four years.

ANOTHER MURDER IN CHINATOWN

This Time the Victim Is the Most Beautiful Oriental in New York.

HER HUSBAND GIVES ALARM

"My Woman Been Murdered" He Cries and Throws Crowded Mott Street into Turmoil of Excitement—He Is Held As a "Material Witness."

New York, Aug. 15—Chinatown boiled over again early to-day on discovery of the murder of the most beautiful of the few Chinese women in New York. Bow Kim, 21 years old, who came here from San Francisco about a year ago with an Americanized Chinaman, Chin Len, 31 years old.

It was about two o'clock this morning ust as the usual Saturday night revelry was quieting down, that Chin Len dashed out of a tenement house at 17 Mott street, crying: "My woman been murdered." The street, filled with loitering Chinamen and parties of American "sightseers," all of whom quickly recalled the sensational murder of Elsie Sigel, the missionary girl, was thrown into great excitement. A policeman and a detective hurried into the house under Len's direction, through dark hallways to a rear room on the second floor. The door was locked and the officers were about to break it in when Len pushed them aside and unlocked it himself.

In a bedroom the murdered woman lay on the floor, stabbed in half a dozen places. Her slender neck was ringed with bloody finger marks, indicating a struggle with her assailant, and beside her lay a crusted hunting knife.

MEN AND WOMEN ARRESTED.

It was evident the woman had been dead for two or three hours. On the stairs were found traces of blood and on a door leading to the store of Yuen Chin & Co. on the ground floor. Three Chinamen there were arrested, although they denied any knowledge of the murder. Six American women, who declared themselves to be the wives of Chinamen, were also found in the house and arrested, but none would admit any knowledge of Bow Kim's death.

In the murdered woman's room were found many business letters in Chinese but none that gave a clew. At 22 Mott street, however, where Len spent much of his time and where the couple had lived previously, was found a trunk which Len admitted was his wife's property and in it were four hunting knives, a stiletto, a revolver and two boxes of jewelry. Len declared he had no idea who killed his wife unless "maybe See Sing kill her. See Sing say she owe him money and he try to get it." Sing, too, had once been in love with Bow Kim, he said. As to Sing's whereabouts he knew nothing.

TALE OF FINDING BODY.

Len's account of himself, the police admitted with reservations. He had spent the early evening with his wife in their rooms, he said, until about seven o'clock when he went out to pay a visit at No. 22 Mott street. Returning at two o'clock in the morning he found the body on the floor. In touching it he had soiled his hands with blood which in turn had smeared the door and stairway, as he hurried to the street. No formal charge has been preferred against Len but he is held in $5,000 bail as a "material witness."

COST OF CENSUS $14,000,000

Army of 60,500 Clerks Will Be Needed—Scientific Methods Compared with First Effort.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Sociologists from American universities are now hard at work, under Director Durand, planning the preliminary details of the forthcoming census. It is designed to have every detail under experts.

During the period of greatest activity over 60,000 clerks will be employed in the field and 4,500 in the office. This force represents a larger body than the combined population of Boston and New York 120 years ago, when the first census was taken.

The enumeration of 1790 cost $40,000, and at that the money ran out and the names were never printed. The forthcoming census of 1910 has behind it an appropriation of $10,000,000, and an emergency fund of $4,000,000 additional; in other words, the design is to proceed regardless of cost, efficiency being of more importance tha economy. The aim is to make the census of 1910 the most efficient ever taken by Uncle Sam.

WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES.

"Does the importance of the census justify the expenditure of the vast sum of $14,000,000?" was the frank question asked Director Durand.

"Yes," he replied, "for the census is much more than gathering the names of millions of people. The census bureau is, in effect, a huge laboratory of statistics, and pictures our nation's strength as well as our weakness. It portrays accurately the conditions and affords the raw material over which American state craft must concern itself. It's like, the doctor feeling the national pulse, to find out what ails the patient; then, our national law-doctors may write the best prescription."

"The facts gathered are almost universal, as applied to America?"

"Precisely, the inquiry leads from the homes of riches to the negro hovel on a one-mile cotton farm; from State prisons to churches; from hospitals to workshops and mines—in short, wherever the strength or weakness of human nature is revealed. Our experts, with amazing skill make a statistical biograph of our times, and the inherent tendencies, good or bad."

DETROIT WAS LEFT OUT.

The first census numbered the inhabitants of the original 13 States. On the whole it was vastly more doifficult to take the first census than it will be the forthcoming enumeration of 1910. Conditions were much more difficult. All work west of the Alleghanys was practically abandoned, in spite of the fact that there was an important interest in the northwest, but Detroit was not reported, neither was Vincennes.

It was the day of small things. Philadelphia was our capital and Washington was still a paper plan without a name, but popularly called the "federal city." Only one wall of the White House had been built, and the site for the national capitol building had been scarcely surveyed.

Uncle Sam's first census shows that he was very green at the business. To-day, the records of that enumeration would be thrown at once in the junk pile as wholly impossible, but they were the best that the times afforded, crude, weak and childish as a piece of scientific work. In short, the first census is a statistical curiosity, whose real value is purely sentimental.

The enumerators were not even provided with blanks, and they used such odds and ends as they chanced to have, or could beg or borrow, such as butcher's brown paper, bits of parchment, the back of wall paper, or slips pasted in long ribbons.

WHEN CLERGYMEN OPPOSED.

One of the greatest difficulties was a religious superstition. Many of the preachers were violently opposed to the census, because, in Bible times a curse fell over the land when the children of Israel were numbered.

The first census shows a population of 3,200,000 whites and 700,000 slaves, or, every fifth person in America was a slave.

Many of the family names, then common, would now be held ridiculous. Here are some of the family names, culled from the old rolls: Veal, Lamb, Pork, Iceman, Ploughman, Sickman, Tidyman, Uglyman, Kicker, Cheese, Dancer, Shorter, Sallow, Barefoot, Jolly, Kind, Underhand, Measley, Rowdy, Tongue, Shoulder, Wrist, Hands, Whispers, Murmurs, Yells, Grunts, Silkrags, Cowhorn, Catt, Nails, Awl. Also these and others: Joseph Came, Peter Wentup, Joseph Sat, Thomas Simmers, John Smothers, Sarah Simpers, Ruth Shaves, William Sorrows, Joseph Rodeback, Christy Forgot, Acreen Crabtree, River Jordon, Booze Still, Mercer Peppers, Web Ashbeam and Susan Crysick.

SOLD TO ROOT BEEP MEN

Federal Packing Co.'s Plant at Enosburgh Falls Changes Hands.

Enosburgh Falls, Aug. 16—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day in the town clerk's office for the Enosburgh Falls Milk company. It will take possession of the Federal Packing company plant, which has been idle since February. The new company proposes to begin business within a month and will manufacture evaporated and condensed milk.

The incorporators of the new company are Charles E. Hires and J. Edgar Hires of Philadelphia, Pa., and E. Henry Powell, G. W. Marks and Sayles Nichols of Burlington.

The plant of the Federal Packing company was erected a year ago at a cost of nearly $35,000.

The Hireses are widely known through the root beer which bears their name.

RECORD RAIN AND COLD.

Manhattan Island Had Official Precipitation of 4.15 Inches Yesterday.

New York, Aug. 16.—More rain by millions of tons fell on Manhattan island during the past 24 hours than in any August day yet recorded by the weather bureau. The official precipitation was 4.15 inches, almost two inches more than for all the days of August thus far. And it was a colder day than any this summer. The temperature sank to 56, than which only two colder August days (51 in 1885 and 55 two years ago) are known.

Until to-day, the heaviest August rainfall was 3.93 inches in 1888. October, 1903, has the record for all months, with 9.40 inches in one day.

PYTHIANS CAMP AT BARRE.

Fourth Annual Tent Encampment of the Uniform Rank.

Barre, Aug. 16.—The fourth annual tent encampment of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias of Vermont opened last evening on the Granite City Trotting Park and will continue through Tuesday. About 45 wall tents are used to shelter the regiment.

Maj.-Gen. A. J. Stobart of St. Paul, Minn., arrived last evening. His stay here necessarily will be short, as he is obliged to be in Halifax, N. S., Tuesday to attend an encampment there.

Monday will be devoted to drills and to regimental business meetings; Tuesday and Wednesday to the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias and to the grand temple of Pythian Sisters.

FOUND NO SLEEPING PLACE.

Jack Johnson Discovered Even the Police Station Barred.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 17.—Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion of the world, who arrived in this city yesterday afternoon applied at the local police station at an early hour this morning for assistance in obtaining a place to sleep. After a night of fetes in which the colored population of Salt Lake acted as host, Johnson repaired to a local hotel where it is said rooms had been engaged for himself and wife. He was informed that the hostelry did not cater to colored trade and after vainly seeking accommodations elsewhere, he made an appeal at police headquarters, but was told that the department could not interest itself in the matter.

LAD STABS HIS BROTHER.

Sharp Kitchen Knife Used in Revenge for Losing Sofa.

New York, Aug. 15—Hyman Schiff, six years old, stabbed his grown stepbrother, Isaac Rogers, in the abdomen yesterday and fled from the East Side tenement in which they lived. Isaac will probably die.

Hyman was dozing on the sofa when Isaac came home from work. "Get up and find some other place to sleep," said Isaac, shaking him. "I want to lie down." For answer the boy leaped to his feet, seized a sharp kitchen knife from the table and plunged it into his brother's side.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES HIT

Find the Lincoln Cent Does Not Work Other Slot Machines.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The nickel in the slot telephone patrons of Chicago almost celebrated when they read a Washington, D. C. despatch which asserted that the new Lincoln cents would operate the machines. Officials of the telephone company immediately started employes out with the new one-cent pieces to test the various styles of slot machines. In cigar stores, drug stores and saloons trials were made with the coins but in all the cents failed to work the machines.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES

Problem We Must Settle with Canada.

Dominion is Apprehensive of Our in the Rush-Bagot Treaty—Continuation of Existing Conditions Hardly Possible.

A Washington special to the Boston Transcript says: One of the hard problems which Secretary of State Knox has on his hands and which the administration will sooner or later have to take up seriously for solution relates to the number of war vessels on the Great Lakes. This matter is being given a good of attention from the Canadian and British side, where there is talk that a change in the existing convention or an entire abrogation of it seems to be unavoidable. The Canadian view of the matter is that a continuation of the existing conditions for any great length of time is hardly possible. The arrangement as to the war vessels on the Great Lakes is known as the Rush-Bagot convention. It was entered into between the United States and Great Britain in 1871. It was intended to limit the number and size of vessels to be maintained on the lakes by Canada and the United States. It was provided that no ship was to exceed 100 tons and none was to have more than one 18-pound cannon; that is, its armament was not to be greater than that. Each country was limited to one man-o'-war on Lake Ontario, two on the upper lakes and one on Lake Champlain.

Of course, the growth of naval construction has made the restrictions of 1817 quite out of keeping with modern-day developments. A 100-ton vessel now is insignificant, and there are no more 18-pounders manufactured. Canada, however, takes the view that only small armed vessels are to be permitted, with armament sufficient to protect the revenue laws and the fisheries. Canada's complaint is that while she has but one small war craft on the upper lakes, the United States is far from being so restricted, having one vessel on Lake Ontario and five on the upper lakes, and that three naval vessels now disarmed are maintained. The armament of the American vessels is powerful as compared with the Canadian, or as compared with the restrictions of the convention. It is said the Canadian vessels has no guns at all. The American vessels have over 50 guns, 20 of the 4-inch ones, and about 2,000 naval militia.

Neither the Canadian nor the English governments has indicated that the United States is guilty of bad faith, but the Canadian government is said to be apprehensive over the situation. Much of the difficulty has arisen because the shipbuilding companies at the American ports of the Great Lakes, like Cleveland, desire to take a hand in the construction of vessels for the navy. This is prevented by the Rush-Bagot convention, and efforts have been made to get a modification of it without success. In 1890 the American government sought to make an arrangement with the joint high convention that would permit unequipped war vessels built on the Great Lakes to pass out to the ocean through the Canadian canals. This would probably have been agreed to but the commission got into a deadlock over the Alaskan boundary and ended without doing anything. At that time there was talk of giving six months' notice to end the agreement. The American argument was that in case of war this country would be helpless as any number of light vessels of the British navy could work through the Canadian canals and enter the Great Lakes. Since 1890 the matter has dragged along. The Rush-Bagot agreement has never been terminated largely for the reason that certain American vessels have been permitted to pass through the canals and into the upper lakes. Canada has refrained from making trouble on account of the fact that the American armament on the Great Lakes largely exceeds her own. Doubtless Canada well knows that a protest from her made openly would result in the termination of the convention.

Canada has wanted to keep the convention in existence for the reason that it prevents that country from going to heavy expense for naval vessels on the lakes. On the other hand, there is deemed from some quarters in Canada for increased naval defence. It seems likely that some new understanding will have to be worked out and judging by reports of Canadian uneasiness about the matter it need cause no surprise if the subject has to be given careful consideration at the Washington end of the line at any time.

Not without interest and moment in this connection is the project for a lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway. It is the fashion in many quarters to talk of this scheme as chimerical. But the fact is, it is certain to have powerful backing in Congress from members of Congress from the whole Mississippi valley region. Should such a channel once be put into operation, then this country would no longer be dependent on the Canadian canals. Doubtless the British and the Canadian governments perceive this and it is not unlikely that for this reason efforts will be made from Ottawa and London to have some new understanding fixed up as to armament on the Great Lakes before the outlet from the lakes to the gulf is assured by action of Congress.

MONTPELIER METHOD OF GETTING NEW INDUSTRIES

Board of Trade Authorizes Directors to Receive $100-Subscriptions from Each of Its Nearly 300 Members.

Montpelier, Aug. 17.—At the board of trade meeting this evening the directors were authorized to go ahead with the plan of financing the association for the purpose of raising money to help industries which want to come to this city. The plan is that each member of which there are nearly 300, shall subscribe $100 but that not more than 25 per cent. of that amount shall be collected in any one year and only on a vote of the board.

It was voted to secure from the city council the installation of a rest room in the city hall for use of persons waiting for trains and cars.

AGED WELL DIGGER FELL IN AND DIED

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Rev. C. E. Bascom, pastor emeritus of the Baptist Church at Attica, Wyoming county, lost his balance this afternoon while drawing a bucket of earth from a well which he and his son-in-law, Prof. White, were digging, and fell into the hole. He died shortly after being taken out. He was 69 years old and a veteran of the Civil War.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

The Vermont Delegation Has Recommended Hon. O. M. Barber for the Customs Court.

(From the Montpelier Argus.)

Regarding the judgeship of the customs court the Waterbury Record notes that the name of O. M. Barber, of Bennington, is prominently mentioned for the position and thinks that the Vermont delegation could do no better than suggest his name to President Taft as "he has the ability and is in every way worthy of political recognition." Mr. Barber has been a factor in Vermont politics and the close friend of several newspapermen whom he has assisted in a highly commendable manner. The Vermont delegation might work this fact in when they present his name to President Taft, if they conclude to do so.

HOLIDAY AGAIN DISHONORED.

(From the Barre Times.)

This is Bennington's own holiday, fashioned by the Vermont Legislature as a fitting reminder of a really important battle in the infant nation's struggle for liberty, but allowed to lapse into a merely local celebration at Bennington. Outside of the banks and a few State offices at Montpelier, the day is dishonored by being allowed to pass without general observance. Indeed, few people recall that August 16 has any significance whatever in the chronology of the State, because of the slight attempt at celebration of the day; and were it not for the fact that Bennington still observes Bennington Battle Day and the newspapers make occasional reference to the event, this "legal holiday" would be no different from any other of the weekdays of the year. This is unfortunate and speaks poorly for our State pride. It's true that we are more or less surfeited with celebrations and hard put to it to muster up enough enthusiasm to make a fitting celebration so soon after that greater day, the Fourth of July; but since the day is distinctly Vermont's possession and our only exclusive holiday there ought to be a wider observance of Bennington Battle Day. Perhaps it would be a good idea for the chief executive of the State to make formal notice of the holiday reasonably in advance and by so doing encourage an observance. Then, if that means fails, let us abolish a holiday which has no place of honor anywhere except in Bennington, where the battle for liberty was fought.

THAW PACKS HIS GRIPS FOR TRIP TO MATTEAWAN

Throws Away Letters from Cranks and Women—His Relatives Make Offer to Always Guard Him If Granted Liberty.

White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Harry K. Thaw packed up his grips in the county jail here to-day preparatory to his return to Matteawan to-morrow. He had to purchase an additional grip in order to house all his belongings. As it was he threw out several hundred letters, most of which were from cranks and women.

The Thaw family, it was learned today, will make an attempt now to have Thaw released from Matteawan and committed to the custody of his relatives. They will agree never to let him out unless accompanied by a member of the family or a special attendant.