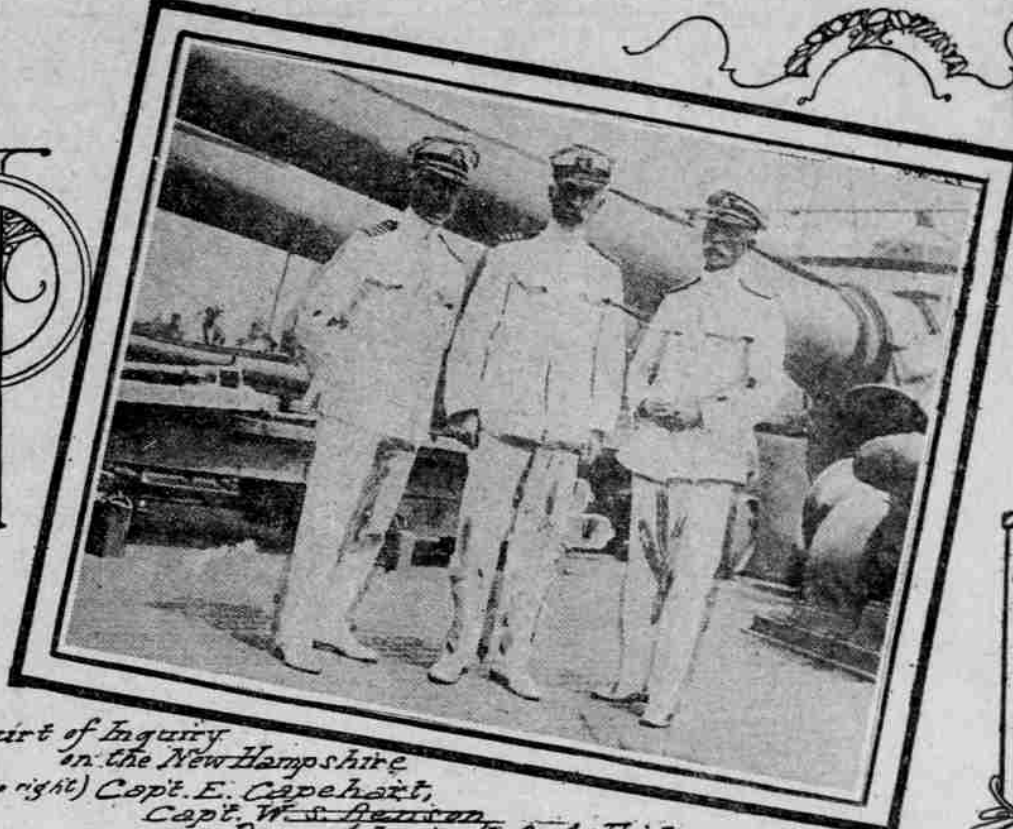


CAMERA CATCHES INTERESTING CURRENT NEWS EVENTS

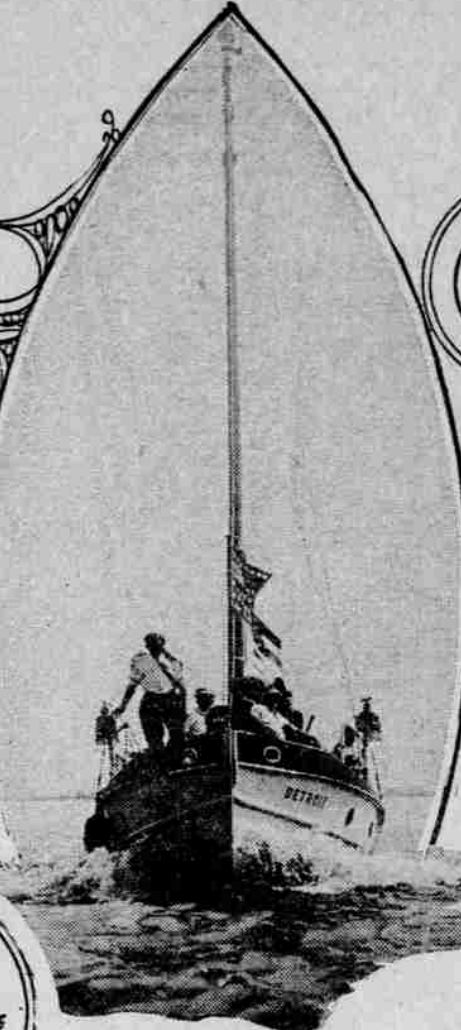
Photographic Glimpses of Various Notables, Who Have Recently Stepped Into the Limelight of World-Wide Publicity, Taken at Close Range.



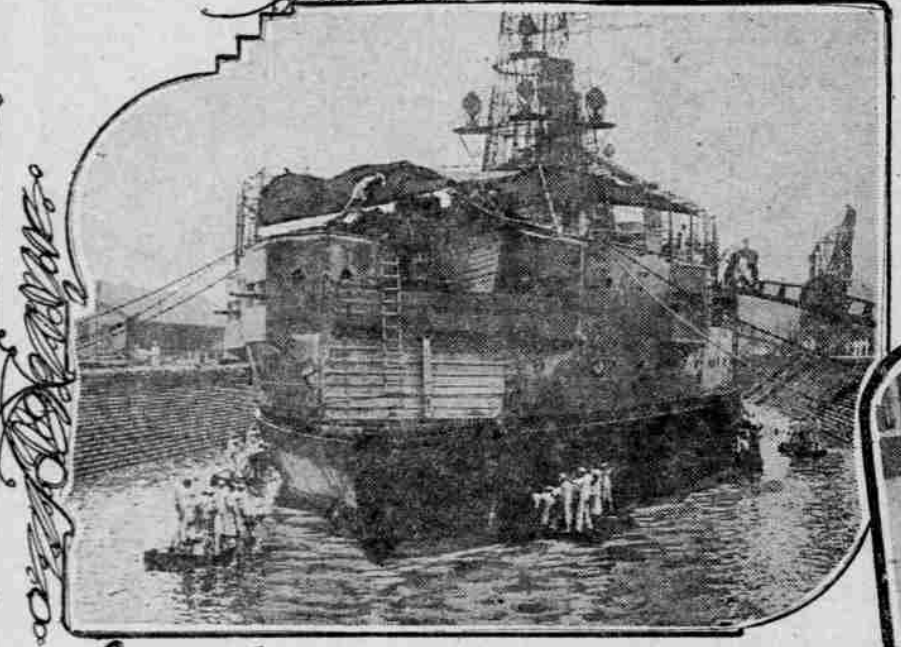
French Military X-Ray Ambulance



Court of Inquiry on the New Hampshire (left to right) Capt. E. Capehart, Capt. W. S. Benson and Rear Admiral A. Fiske



Thors-Atlantic Power Boat "Detroit"



Battleship New Hampshire Showing Damage Caused by Collision with Fall River Steamer



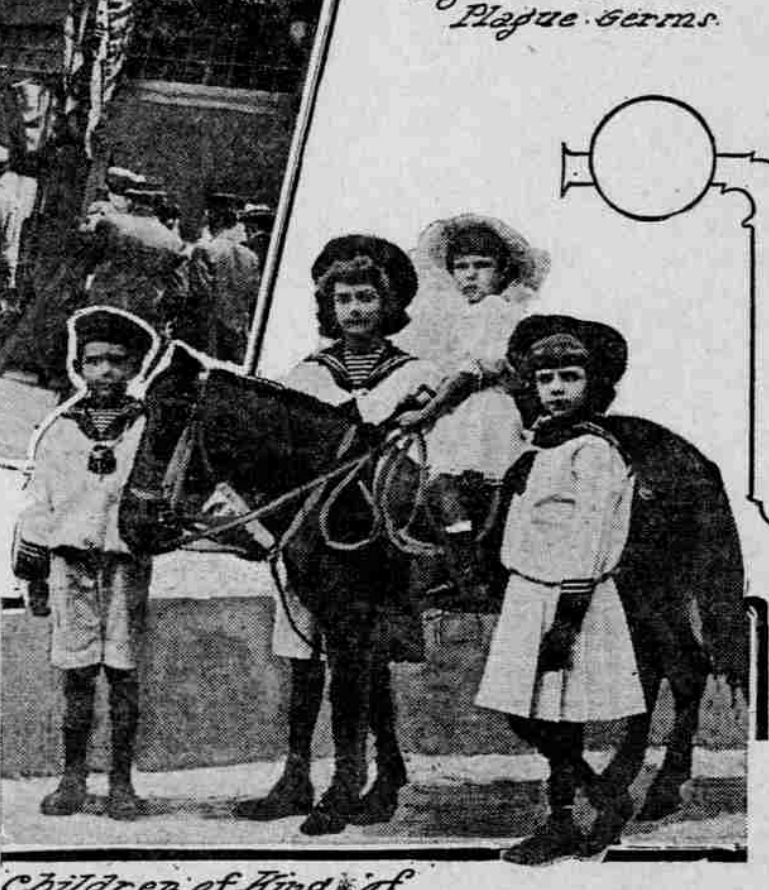
Inoculating Guinea Pig with Stibanic Plague Germs



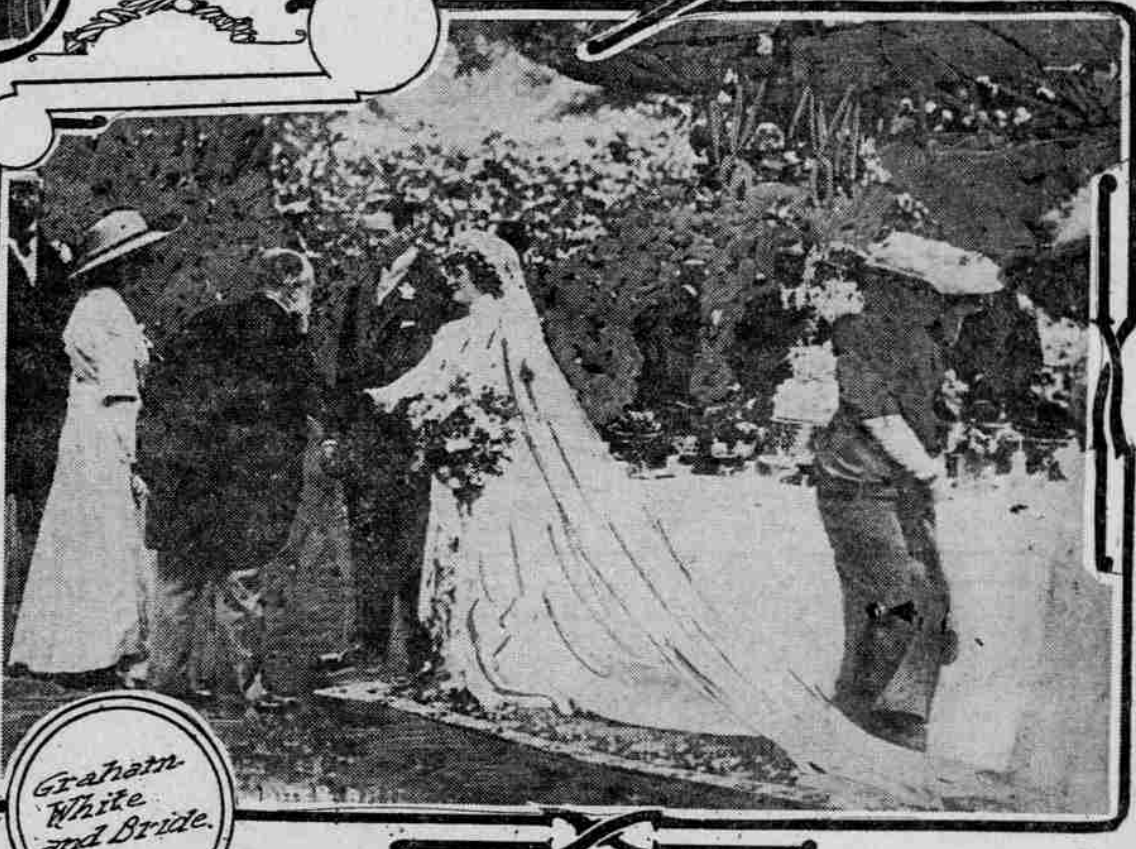
Mrs. C. C. Cuyler Mrs. James Speyer



Seamen Strike—Recruiting Strike Breakers, New York



Children of King of Italy



Graham White and Bride

NEW YORK, July 27.—(Special.)—The 35-foot motor boat Detroit left New York recently with Commodore Thomas Fleming Day in charge, bound for St. Petersburg, Russia, via Queenstown. The Detroit has a crew of four men, including Day. They expect to make England in 21 days, which would take 14 days off the present record, made in 1904. After reaching England, the Detroit will proceed up the English Channel, through the North and Baltic Seas, and after touching at various ports, will sail straight for St. Petersburg, where the boat will be sold. The little craft is 25 feet long, has 9 feet 6 inches beam, and draws 5 feet 6 inches. She is equipped with a two-cylinder, 16-horsepower Scripps engine. Her average speed is seven miles an hour.

A new device, for first-aid to the injured on the field of battle, is the French military x-ray ambulance. The ambulance is fitted with x-ray apparatus. This apparatus will prove invaluable in caring for the wounded, as negatives that have been exposed to injured parts will show the exact state of the injuries. This will not only enable attendants to treat the patient intelligently and effectively, where un-

der the old methods guess work largely enters and thus afford more ready relief to the sufferer, but in many cases it will prevent injuries for life, as the result of improper treatment. The x-ray ambulance is to be used in the Morocco campaign.

The damage sustained by the Battleship New Hampshire in her recent collision with the Fall River Line steamer Commonwealth, was found, upon examination in the dry dock of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to be very

great. It will cost about \$10,000 to repair the hole stove in her stern. A court of inquiry was convened on the New Hampshire July 15, to fix the responsibility for the collision. From left to right, as shown in the picture, they are Captain E. Capehart, Captain W. S. Benson and Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske. The court is engaged in investigating every feature of the disaster and will make its final report to the Navy Department.

Every precaution is being taken by the federal health officials to prevent the bubonic plague from getting into this country. Experiments for fighting the dread disease are now being conducted at Quarantine, New York harbor. One of the upper views shows doctors attached to the station, inoculating a guinea pig with bubonic plague germs. As one of the most sensitive of animals, the guinea pig is an extremely good culture medium, and officers itself readily to bacteriological investigation. In another view, doctors are seen dissecting rats, killed by fumigation on incoming ships from ports where bubonic plague is feared.

The strike of the longshoremen and seamen around New York is getting graver daily, and serious riots have occurred. The steamship and railroad companies are busily striking breakers, and have established headquarters at various places on West street for this purpose. Should the strike continue, it will mean a food tie-up. Already there is a scarcity of meats, fruits, vegetables and bread, caused by the strike. Some of the big liners will in all probability have to sail with strike-breakers instead of their regular crews.

Mrs. James Speyer and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler departed recently for Europe on the Hamburg-American liner America. Mrs. Speyer was accompanied by her husband. They intend to spend some months abroad in Germany and France. Mrs. Cuyler is well known socially in New York. Mrs. Speyer is noted for her philanthropic work.

There are no prettier children among royalty than the children of the King and Queen of Italy, Princess Yolanda, the eldest child, is the beauty of the family. She has perfect skin, a wealth of black hair, a massive Greek forehead, perfect features, and eyes that typify the purest traditions of Italian beauty. Crown Prince Humbert, Italy's

POOR BARRED FROM CITY BATHS BY RICH WHO MONOPOLIZE POOLS

New York Alderman Seeking Way to Bar All Except Tenement Classes—Daily Passenger Traffic of Gotham Equals Population, According to Figures of Public Service Commission.

NEW YORK, July 27.—(Special.)—The municipal baths, which were supposed to be able to solve the Coney Island bathing problem, have failed utterly in their purpose. Now the city fathers are struggling with the matter, but whether they can do anything or not remains to be seen. The city provides ocean bathing facilities for 10 cents, the idea being that in this way one of the burdens of the poor would be done away with. Now the denizens of the tenements are complaining that they do not get a chance to cool off, because "auto parties" monopolize all the accommodations.

"Identification" is Urged. Investigation goes to prove that there is more or less truth in this contention. Many well-dressed men and women daily spend their dimes for municipal bath tickets, and under existing regulations there is no legal way whereby they can be barred. Hundreds of them are on hand every day, especially on Sundays, and many of them have their own autos.

One alderman's suggestion is that would-be bathers be "identified," that is, that they be compelled to have cards from pastors or certain charitable organizations. Whether this would work out in practice is another matter. It cannot be denied, however, that the "auto bathers" have practically killed what was intended as an encouragement to the poor to bathe in the ocean.

The municipal bathhouses only accommodate 8000 bathers daily, or about three persons out of every 100 in a holiday crowd. The owners of private establishments declare that the city's competition has not affected them to any extent and prove it on Sundays and holidays by charging as high as \$2 for a room and suit.

Army to Attack New York. Grim war will reign all over Westchester County and far down in the Bronx next month, when "a hostile army" will try to capture New York. Twenty thousand men, including regulars and National Guardsmen, will participate, and for the first time in the history of warfare in America aeroplanes will be used.

The attack will be under the leadership of an officer to be selected by Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss. Brigadier-General Frederick A. Smith will command the defending army. In the war game it is assumed that the American fleet has been defeated by the enemy's fleet in the Atlantic and that, under convoy of a victorious fleet, a body of hostile troops has landed in Connecticut. An American army, hurriedly mobilized in New England, of regulars and militia, has been hurled against the enemy, but decisively beaten.

At this juncture another defending army appears, with orders to make a last stand to save New York City. The enemy's natural programme after its landing, is to cut off communication between Boston and the West, stop New York City's water supply, isolate the city and capture it. Hartford, Conn., has been selected as the strategic point of vantage, and the defending army will make its stand there.

Brigadier-General Bliss will act as umpire. In the important theoretical battle he will decide after the battle has been fought whether New York is to be thrown open to a victorious invading army, or whether the invaders are to be looked upon as a defeated army, subject to capture before it can return to its ships.

The heretofore popular bar of a Bowery hotel has been closed because a man who never drank a drop of liquor in his life no longer goes there. The place in question is the liquor section of the Occidental Hotel, long recognized as the down-town headquarters of "Big Tim" Sullivan, State Senator and theatrical magnate.

For many years the mere presence of Senator Sullivan in the neighborhood insured a good business there. The speculative movement began in the place has been doing a losing business of late, and the new managers have decided to close it.

The change of the Occidental, by the way, is only another sign of the decadence of the Bowery, which is rapidly losing the picturesque quality that once made it famous in song and story.

Lemon Men Want Hot Weather. Lemon importers who say that this has been the most disastrous season in history, are praying for continued hot weather, hoping that thereby they may be able to recoup their losses.

The speculative movement began in the Spring with reports that the California crop of lemons had been destroyed by the freezing weather. Heavy orders were rushed to Italy and by the time the consignments began to arrive it was discovered that California was still in the ring and that the reports of a short crop had been exaggerated. To add to the woes of the lemon men the late Spring kept down the consumption.

Hot weather sent up the prices and the highest figures of the season were realized last week. The importers are now estimating that New York will

need for its consumption and to supply interior markets, from 50,000 to 75,000 boxes each week, and not more than 75 percent of this supply is in sight now. If the hot weather continues, it is figured, a good part of the early season's losses may be made up.

Nicoll To Sleep Out of Doors. Delancey Nicoll, the lawyer, has set a new style by arranging for an open air sleeping pavilion on the roof of his town house, No. 23 East Thirtieth street. Plans for the improvement have been filed by Architect Charles Volk, who estimates that the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$1000.

Mr. Nicoll does not explain why he wants to sleep out of doors, but probably he figures that it would be more comfortable on sultry nights.

New York's daily passenger traffic now equals the city's population, according to figures made public by the Public Service Commission, which is great on statistics.

The figures show that the total for a recent month were 142,502,505, a daily average of 4,751,410. The census of 1910 gave the city a population of 414,766,883. The increase in the number of passengers carried over the same month a year ago was 7,575,404.

The surface lines lead the list with a total of 46,299,183. The Brooklyn elevated lines were the next in popularity, with 37,516,531. The subway in third place with 25,328,803, closely followed by the Manhattan "L" lines, which carried 24,323,284. The Hudson Tube, a comparatively new mode of transportation, carried 5,627,699 passengers.

In the grounds surrounding the Rockefeller Institute, at Sixty-sixth street and avenue A 54 boys and girls are afforded an opportunity to observe plants growing in a water tank. This farm garden in the city is irrefragable to the youngsters, and they swarm around the pool.

The site for the garden and tank was placed at the disposal of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild by Mr. Rockefeller, and here in the shadow of the large gray institute on the hill the children of the tenements are making experiments and discoveries of their own.

In the morning a dozen or so little ones work in their 277-7-7 and about the tank, and all day some of the 84 are busy under the direction of Miss Anna Walsh.

"There are children here," said Miss Walsh, "who had never before heard of a turtle. To them it is a mystery how the turtles can live in the water and not drown. They know that fish can live in water, but that is different, because fish do not have legs. They do not understand how anything that has legs can survive in the tank. But they are learning rapidly. Do you know that only two of the 84 children knew that plants ever grow in water? They had never heard of a water lily, and not until the end of the week, when they saw that the plants did not die, could I convince some of them that they could really grow. One of the boys even went so far as to get a ruler and with it every morning measure a certain plant. Not until it measured a fraction of an inch more would he believe that it was not artificial."