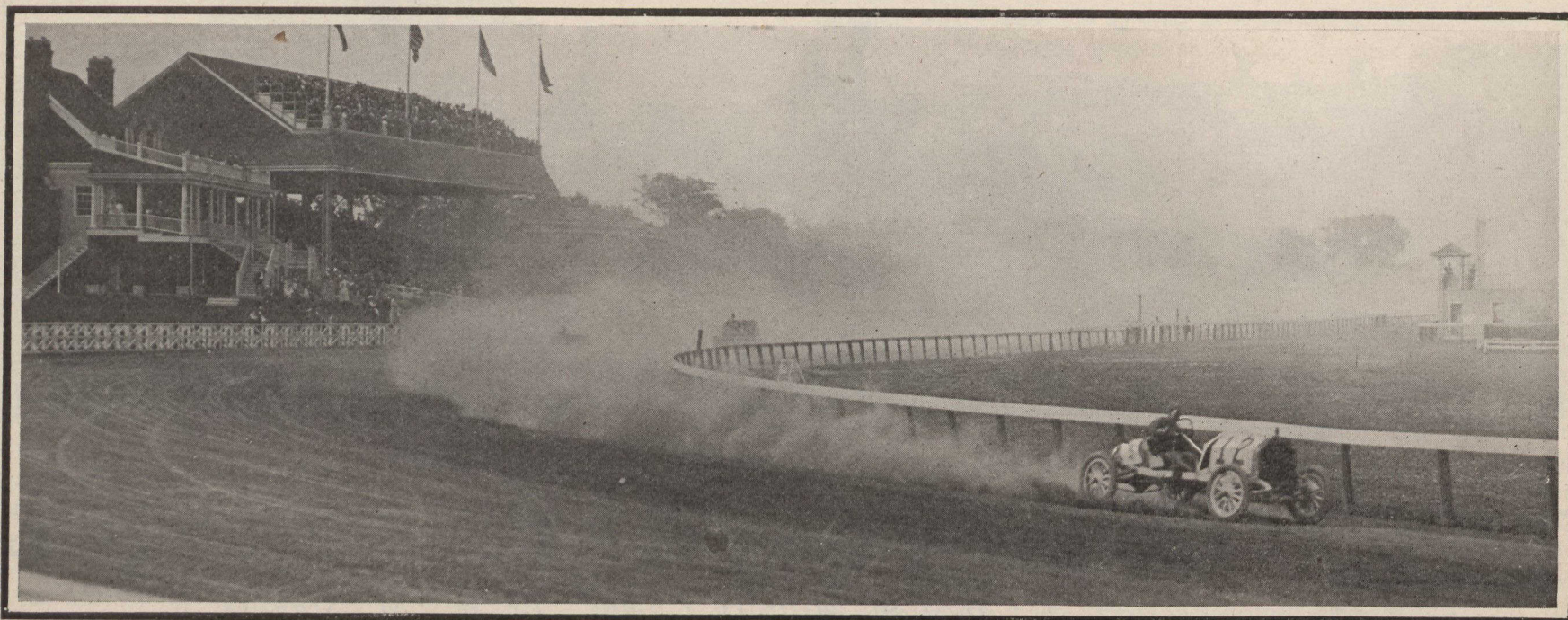
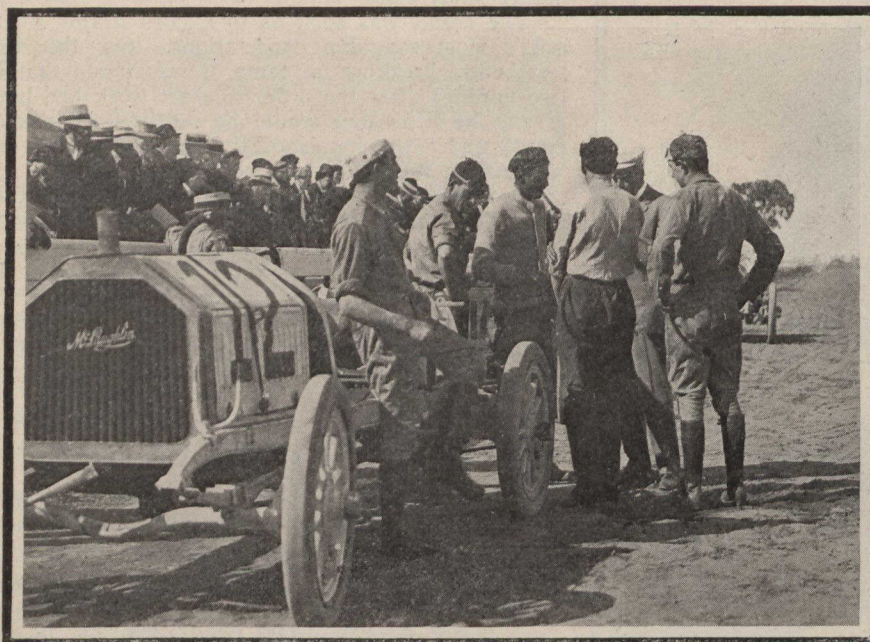


AUTOMOBILE RACES IN MONTREAL

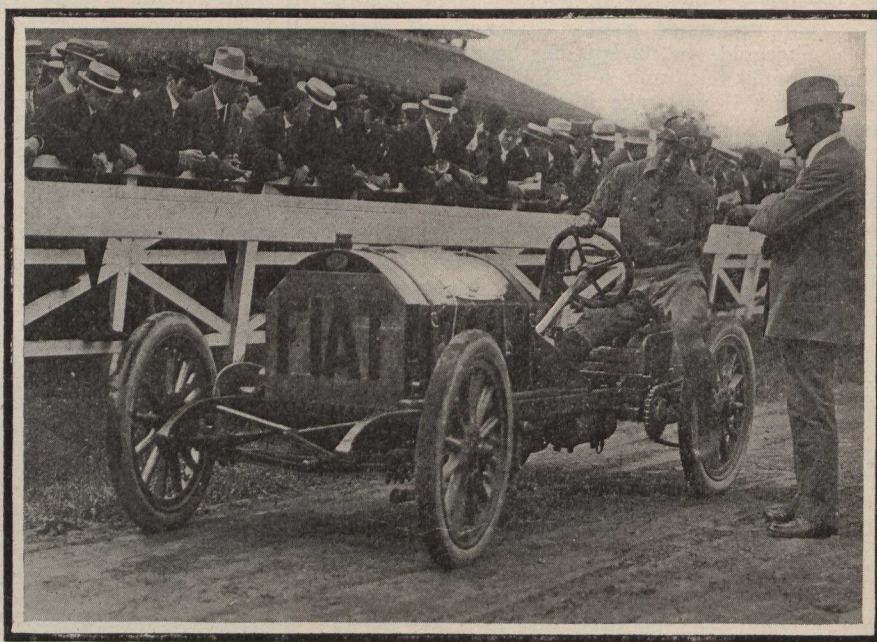


Burman in the McLaughlin Stock Car in the Ten Mile Race. This was the Race in which Bachelder, of Newport, driving a Stearns Car, was Killed by plunging full speed into a fence.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. A. GLEASON.



The McLaughlin-Buick Car, driven by Burman, 100 miles in 103.32 minutes. 2nd figure from left is Burman, and the next Mr. Wagner, the Starter. The figure second from the right is Mr. Smith Pres. of the Auto Club.



Ralph DePalma in the Fiat-Cyclone, winner of the Free-for-all 4½ miles. In the Time Trial he made a mile in 53¼ seconds.

The Champlain Tercentenary

By DONALD B. SINCLAIR.

THE third Champlain celebration is another *entente cordiale* between the United States and Canada. About this time in 1904, there was a celebration at Annapolis, and St. John. A year ago we were making merry with pageantry at Quebec. At both of these our neighbours from across the line came over to enjoy our "party" and to celebrate with us. Now, last week, they were the hosts; we the guests. The motif for the exuberance of joy of these three great events was the same—the work of Samuel Champlain. The year 1904 marked the tercentenary of his first visit to the Bay of Fundy. The year 1908 celebrated his founding of the City of Quebec. This year is just three hundred years beyond the date of the auspicious occasion when he went off to war with the Iroquois braves, and stumbled upon the beautiful lake which bears now his name.

Because of the historical interest of the Lake Champlain vicinity—to the English and French, who full many a time flew at each others' throats at Ticonderoga and Crown Point during the Seven Years' war; and to the Americans in consequence of certain tilts there when they talked back to George the Third,—the Champlain Tercentenary assumed an international importance. Ambassador Bryce from England; Ambassador Jusserand from France; and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Sir Adolphe Pelletier, and Sir Lomer Gouin, from Canada, all joined hands with Uncle Sam's new President, the genial Mr. Taft, to help make the affair a success.

The Canadians were a big feature of the proceedings. Besides the Government representatives mentioned, the Fifth Royal Highlanders, Montreal,

500 strong, and the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, journeyed over to Plattsburg, and for one day helped swell the United States army. That was the day of the review. On Wednesday, July 7, three thousand American and Canadian soldier boys with regimental colours flying and weapons of war in their hands, filed together amicably past the President of the Republic. That was the first occasion that a President of the United States ever inspected Canadian troops, and never before had so large a body of American and Canadian soldiers been congregated for such a purpose. It was a memorable moment. Mr. Taft dimpled with pleasure. Twelve thousand onlookers, watching the manoeuvres, howled their approbation in the demonstrative American style. They had caught the twentieth century spirit of the whole thing.

Impressions were gathered on all sides laudatory of the two Canadian regiments. The flattery was not undeserved. The Scots and the Guards are to be congratulated for the splendid showing they made while matched with some of the crack regiments of the United States, among them the United States Militia Regiment, and the National Guards of New York. Especially did the brawny, bare-kneed Highlanders tickle the fancy of the Americans. Someway, I think, deep down in their hearts, they feel the absence of the picturesque kilt from their military.

The speech-making at the Tercentenary was eloquent, humorous, and idealistic in thought. It was a plea for perpetual peace between Britain, the United States, and France. After the review at Plattsburg, President Taft, in a brief address, expressed an opinion of American and Canadian relations:

"I am delighted to say that for sixteen years I have spent most of my summers in Canada, and I

have learned that north of us is a great and rising people, a people bound to be prosperous, bound to be great, and whose prosperity and greatness I know that Americans are great enough not to be jealous of, but welcome."

Ambassador Bryce followed Mr. Taft, and referring to the scenes of bloody warfare once enacted upon the very ground he stood, said:

"But the recollection of all this fighting gives me little pleasure, and there would, indeed, be no pleasure, if I thought such commemorations tended to breed a love for war. No renewal of strife need be feared between the three nations that are now joined in this celebration. France, Britain, and the United States are all linked by what I believe will be an enduring friendship. Let our generation provide no more battlefields to be commemorated. Let it rather be remembered as the generation which did away with this method of settling differences. A century hence there will doubtless be a celebration here in honour of Samuel Champlain. Crowds twice as large will assemble upon these beautiful shores covered then with twice as many thriving cities and picturesque villages. Let us hope that those who meet and speak on that 400th anniversary in 2009 will be able to say with joy and pride that the clouds of threatened war which still sometimes used to darken the sky of 1909, have long since vanished, and that battles and sieges are recalled only as old, forgotten far-off things which will never recur in a wiser, gentler and more enlightened world."

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux voiced Canada's sentiments at Burlington, Vt., to where the scene of the celebration shifted on Thursday, the 8th:

"But whilst we must show appreciation of the explorers and pioneers of this continent, and of the warriors who fought and died here for their coun-