ROSEBERY'S LEADERSHIP

Fiscal Battle Resolving Itself Into a Duel Between Imperialists.

London, October 14, 1903.

Lord Rosebery does not lack supreme opportunities, often as he disappoints his followers. The whist player's maxim, "The cards never forgive misplay," does not apply to his good fortune in politics, for even when he has revealed lack of dexterity and has thrown away the advantages of a strong lead with a winning suit the cards are reshuffled and his hand is again filled with trumps. Mr. Morley's biography of Mr. Gladstone contains only one revelation of secret political history. This is the biographer's own statement that Mr. Gladstone about the time of his resignation in 1894 said that if his counsel were asked respecting the succession he should advise the Queen to send for Lord Spencer. "As it happened," remarks Mr. Morley, sententiously, "his advice was not sought; and, consequently, Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister, with a general understanding on the part of Liberal Home Rulers that Mr. Gladstone had designated him as his successor." This was a great stroke of good fortune, but owing to various causes his Premiership was a failure; and he was forced to resign the leadership of a party which was distracted with faction feuds and jealousies. From his lonely furrow he has emerged with commanding influence to denounce the inefficiency of the government of the day, or to advocate the issues of a new and saner Liberalism; but invariably he has been misunderstood and there have been phrases to explain away in subsequent speeches and letters, and there has been a sense of nerveless leadership. Yet one opportunity follows another, and he now seems to be the only leader capable of rivalling Mr. Chamberlain either in oratory or intellectual power and of rallying the forces of the Opposition for the defence of free trade.

There has been a week of declamation and argument since Mr. Chamberlain's speeches in Glasgow and Greenock, but his appeals have not been effectively answered. Mr. Asquith has summed up the case with the trained talent of an advocate, but he has not broken the force of Mr. Chamberlain's argument that England is not holding the same relative position as an exporting and manufacturing nation which she occupied thirty years ago, in comparison with her rivals. Mr. Asquith is a close reasoner and has a quick eye for detecting the flaws in an adversary's argument; yet, like Mr. James Bryce, he talks high above the heads of working people. Lord Spencer has been equally unconvincing with his platitudes about prosperity under free trade. Mr. Lloyd George has been fairly humorous in ridiculing Mr. Chamberlain's pleas for dear food and cheap offal, three dukes and a pig in place of three acres and a cow, and the conversion of the United Kingdom into a bacon curing establishment; but he has not answered the essential argument that foreigners, especially Americans and Germans, were getting a portion of England's share in the world's trade and that the commerce of the United Kingdom was not increasing as it should in order to support adequately a greatly enlarged population. Sir Henry Fowler has subjected the protectionist proposals to various tests, and assumed with comfortable optimism that workingmen have steadier employment, better wages, a higher standard of living and cheaper supplies of food and clothing in England than on the Continent—he is shrewd enough to avoid making comparisons with America—and he has also charged Mr. Chamberlain with seeking to bribe loyal colonies and to break up the empire. Neither Sir Henry Fowler nor Mr. Ritchie has answered Mr. Chamberlain's arguments that foreign raiders are depriving British workmen of employment and that the consolidation of the empire by means of preferential tariffs is a policy of supreme importance.

Indeed, until Lord Rosebery appeared on the platform at Sheffield last night the most effective criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches in Scotland has come from Mr. Winston Churchill. He has ridiculed the idea that everybody will gain and nobody lose by the proposed fiscal changes, and described Mr. Chamberlain as a quack with a cureall. It cannot be doubted that consumers will be called upon, at least temporarily, to make some sacrifices under a system of colonial preferences, taxation of imported food and an available tariff of 10 per cent on foreign manufactures. Mr. Chamberlain's equation of farthings in the rearrangement of taxes on food is very neat, but it is not a convincing demonstration that every one will be better off for having his bread and meat taxed; and any measures for preventing the dumping of cheap manufactures in the English market must temporarily raise prices of commodities and affect the purchasing power of wages. These effects might be minimized as time went on and home and colonial industries were stimulated; but there would be some hardships and disadvantages at the outset. Mr. Chamberlain would have strengthened his case if he had been less explicit in declaring that manufacturers and workmen, millers and agricultural laborers, shippers and consumers would gain at once by a change in fiscal methods. Some sacrifices will necessarily be involved in the substitution of preferential schedules and tariff policies for the free trade system, to which all interests in the United Kingdom have been adjusted for two generations. Imperial federation and the defence of the home market will fully justify these sacrifices.

Mr. Churchill is, however, a young apprentice in British politics. He cannot answer a master of debate like Mr Chamberlain without exposing himself to severe punishment in the House. This was done on one of the closing nights of the session when Mr. Chamberlain turned upon him with a contemptuous gesture and the mock pæan: "Jam and pickles shall triumph!" Outside the Commons Mr. Churchill is too insignificant a figure to be arrayed against Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Rosebery, while not a debater equally ready and adroit, is a match for the Birmingham leader as an orator; and his personality is as attractive and magnetic. He has a more melodious voice and a more graceful style, and he speaks with equal fluency and self-possession and with as decisive an air of authority. Mr. Chamberlain keeps his audience in good humor by the keenness of his unexpected thrusts and by the aggressiveness of his tactics. Lord Rosebery can also fence well and play around his victim, and he has genuine humor and polished satire. While he has the French veneer of graceful pleasantry which Lord Granville used to display as an after dinner orator, he also speaks with robust English energy and plainness. His speech last night was a fierce onslaught upon Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. He spoke with unwonted vigor and brilliancy and also with a tone of authority as a convinced free trader and a sincere, broadminded Imperialist. Even Radicals who distrust him can now unite with the Liberal Imperialists in proclaiming him the natural leader of the free trade cause.

Lord Rosebery was indeed most aggressive in his treatment both of the protectionist scout and of the headquarters staff in the rear. The Prime Minister had virtually abdicated and a Chamberlain government had been formed; and the Unionists had become reactionary protectionists, with their real leader armed with power and not kept under restraint by any sense of responsibility. Mr. Chamberlain had undertaken to overthrow the fiscal system under which the nation had prospered and been enriched and the empire had been enlarged and strengthened; and his proposals were not only chimerical and revolutionary, but especially detrimental to the interests of the working classes. Their wages had risen; their hours had been shortened, and their condition had been greatly improved under free trade; and Mr. Chamberlain was bent upon taxing their food and increasing their living expenses. Lord Rosebery vehemently contended that there was no warrant for the protectionist proposals either in the statistics compiled by the Board of Trade or in the relations of the colonies and the mother State. The logic of the figures pointed to an indefinite continuance of the free trade policy, with the universe for a market and with every port open to food supplies, raw material and cheap manufactures. The blindest partisan of the Cobden school could not have found fault with the orthodoxy of Lord Rosebery; and the audience caught his enthusiasm and was carried into the seventh heaven of ecstatic delight when he solemnly declined to exchange the open air of free trade for the hothouse of protection. As an ardent imperialist he was equally explicit and emphatic in condemning Mr. Chamberlain's programme. The colonies would never accept dictation respecting primary or secondary industries; a zollverein which would be equitable to all sections of the empire was impracticable; and the true ideal of the empire embodied a strong mother country and vigorous colonies working out their salvation by their own political and fiscal policies.

While Lord Rosebery did not follow Mr. Chamberlain closely into what he described as an unintelligible protectionist maze, his speech was a most eloquent one and was rapturously applauded. It was a defiant and fervid reply to the Glasgow and Greenock addresses and contained an impressive warning that the workingmen of the United Kingdom would cease to care for the empire if they were underfed and overtaxed. Rarely has Lord Rosebery spoken with such earnestness and conviction, or excited so much enthusiasm. His opportunity had come and he was equal to it. He neither trimmed his phrases nor qualified his arguments, but denounced the repudiation of free trade as a crime against the workingmen, the nation and the empire. This was effective leadership markedly in contrast with Lord Spencer's prosy generalizations, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's belated sarcasms and Mr. Asquith's argumentative subtleties. Lord Rosebery proved himself a foeman worthy of Mr. Chamberlain's steel and the natural champion of the free trade cause. The protectionist-free trade battle may become a duel between these rival imperialists, with the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Ritchie and Lord Goschen among Lord Rosebery's lieutenants and supporters. I. N. F.

OFFICIALS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

President Will Head the New-York Contingent—Exodus from Washington Begins.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 30.—Although this is generally considered an off year in politics, the exodus from Washington on vote casting pilgrimages has begun, and the indications are that thousands of men who hold government jobs in Washington and possess homes in other parts of the country will avail themselves of the half-fare rate which has been granted as usual by the railroads.

The Washington delegation of New-York voters is to be headed by President Roosevelt. Ohio has made a plea for all her voters to return and do their duty, and the States near by have also aroused enthusiasm in the voters belonging to them, until the special offices of the railroads granting the cut rate are crowded with applicants for tickets.

From Democratic sources the information comes that few voters will leave their posts to go home. The old practice of colonizing voters in the District of Columbia and sending them on an excursion to Maryland has been discouraged by the drastic efforts of the Maryland State officials, and this has somewhat damped Democratic ardor in the voting line.

TO GIVE FREE LECTURE ON "PARSIFAL."

Arrangements have been completed by the free lecture bureau of the Board of Education with Thomas Whitney Surette to give a free lecture on "Parsifal" at the hall of the Board of Education on Saturday evening, December 19, as the closing lecture of a course of seven on "Wagner—The Music Drama" which Mr. Surette will give at the hall on Saturday evenings, beginning on November 7. The lecture will be illustrated with selections from the opera and with stereopticon views if arrangements can be made for such. This evening Mr. Surette will lecture at the hall on "Grieg—Music of the North," the final lecture in the course on "Great Composers of the Romantic Period."

DESIGN FOR JOHN WINTHROP STATUE.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 30.—The commission appointed by the last legislature met to-day and practically accepted a design by Bela Pratt, of Boston, for a statue of John Winthrop, to be set up in New-London.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, Oct. 30.—This evening a trough of low barometric pressure extends from Lake Superior to Texas and an area of high barometer covers the middle Rocky Mountain and middle plateau regions. The barometer continues high over the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperature has risen east of the Mississippi River, and has fallen decidedly west of the Mississippi, with freezing weather in Wyoming.

Rain has fallen in the Middle Western States and rain has been followed by clearing weather in the Gulf States. Scattered rains are reported in the interior of the Atlantic States as far north as Virginia.

Generally cloudy weather with scattered rains is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio and middle and lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

A decided fall in temperature will occur in the Southwest States Saturday, and the cooler weather will probably reach the Middle and South Atlantic States Sunday, attended by rain. In the middle and north Rocky Mountain districts and the Missouri Valley the temperature will rise during Saturday and Sunday.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts the winds will be light to fresh and variable; on the South Atlantic coast, fresh northeast; on the Gulf coast, fresh to brisk east to southeast, shifting on the Texas coast to northwest; in the lake region fresh south, shifting to east.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

For New-England, fair to-day; Sunday fair, except rain in south portion; light to fresh south winds.

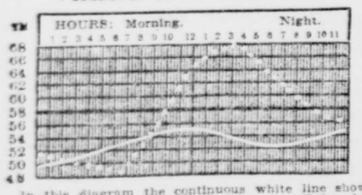
For District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, generally cloudy to-day and Sunday; probably rain; cooler Sunday; light to fresh variable winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair to-day, except probably rain in extreme south portion; Sunday, partly cloudy; fresh south winds.

For New-Jersey, generally cloudy to-day and Sunday; probably rain; cooler Sunday; light to fresh variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, increasing cloudiness to-day; rain and cooler Sunday; fresh south, shifting to east winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

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:

	1903.	1902.			
3 a. m.	51	36	4 p. m.	67	53
6 a. m.	50	37	6 p. m.	62	51
9 a. m.	54	41	9 p. m.	58	50
12 m.	65	46	12 p. m.	—	49
3 p. m.	68	53			

Highest temperature yesterday, 68 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 58; average for corresponding date last year, 45; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 50.

Local forecast—Probably rain to-day; Sunday partly cloudy; fresh south winds.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,

but better be early in sending in your advertising copy for The Sunday Tribune.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

MAJOR HOWZE EXONERATED.

Found Not Guilty of Cruelty to Filipino Prisoners.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The War Department to-day made public the report and findings in the case of Major Robert L. Howze, charged with cruelty in the Philippines. The findings of the board exonerate Major Howze, who was then lieutenant colonel commanding the district where the alleged cruelties took place. This part of the findings is approved by the War Department. The second part of the findings declared that although Major Hunter, who made the first investigation of the case, was unfriendly to Major Howze, the investigation was fair and impartial so far as it extended. The department disapproves this portion of the findings "as contradictory in terms and not warranted by the testimony elicited by the board during the progress of its investigation."

The case was the subject of exhaustive investigation and report some months ago, and on account of the conflicting testimony Secretary Root convened a board, consisting of Brigadier General Francis Moore, Colonel Samuel R. Whitall and Colonel Frederick K. Ward. This board met at Laoag, Philippine Islands, on July 14, and finished the investigation on September 9. Both Major Howze and Major Hunter appeared before the board and were represented by counsel.

FORT RILEY MANŒUVRES END.

The Last Exercises a Surprise—Commands Return to Station.

Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 30.—The series of manœuvres at Fort Riley ended in a problem unique in its character, and which constituted a surprise in more senses than one. The problem, as originally given out, seemed to be a mere prosaic exercise in the formation of an outpost. The Blue force was under Colonel Augur, of the 10th Cavalry, and the Browns were under Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, of the 2d Infantry. They were posted at the milk ranch at the north end of the reservation. The umpires were sent out last night to observe and report upon the establishment of the outpost and the changes in its position at dusk and at dawn. This apparently constituted the entire problem, and many of the military observers, thinking that the last exercises were to be a mere drill, departed from Fort Riley in the day. Late last night, however, a messenger was dispatched by the chief umpire to Colonel Augur with information supposed to have been received from a spy relative to the situation of the Brown forces, and with orders for him to make a night march and be in position to attack the Browns at the first break of day.

The Blue commander at once summoned his subordinate commanders and announced to them his plans. At 2 a. m. General Bates and his staff left headquarters and rode to the Blue camp. A heavy attack was made against the Brown right, and the Blue line was extended further to the right by the battalion of engineers and the 10th Cavalry. When the forces had approached within close proximity of each other the engagement was terminated by the chief umpire. Owing to the delay in the deployment of the Blue line the plan of the Blue commander to assault at the first gray of the morning had failed. The command marched back to camp, where it arrived in a thoroughly drenched and saturated condition.

The manœuvres are now at an end, the commands are preparing to depart to their respective stations, and most of the umpires left here to-day to rejoin their commands.

ORDERS ISSUED.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The following army and nav yorders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major DANIEL H. BOUGHTON from 2d to 11th Cavalry.

Major FREDERICK W. SIBLEY from 11th to 2d Cavalry.

Chaplain CHARLES C. PIERCE from 2d Cavalry to Artillery Corps.

Chaplain WALTER MARVINE from artillery corps to 12th Infantry.

Chaplain DAVID L. FLEMING from 12th Infantry to 2d Cavalry, and to San Francisco, to join troops of 2d Cavalry under orders for Philippines.

Chaplain WILLIAM W. BRANDER, 15th Cavalry, to Fort Ethan Allen.

Captain DENNIS E. NOLAN, general staff, from Military Academy to military information division, War Department.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander J. A. BELL, detached as inspector of ordnance at Hartford, to the Cleveland as executive officer.

Lieutenant H. H. HOUGH, to the Cleveland.

Ensign M. JOYCE, to San Francisco.

Assistant Paymaster C. A. HOLMES, to Asiatic Station via the Solace.

MARINE CORPS.

Colonel ROBERT L. MEADE from command of marine barracks, Mare Island, to his home.

Second Lieutenant FRED A. UDELL, from battalion of marines on the Panther to Culebra, with permanent garrison of marines there.

First Lieutenant FRANK J. SCHWABLE appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, from marine barracks, Boston, to Washington.

Colonel JAMES FORNEY, to Boston, to assume charge of marine recruiting district.

Lieutenant Colonel OTWAY C. BERRYMAN from marine recruiting district, Boston, to Newport, to command marine barracks, naval training station.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. KELTON from command marine barracks, naval training station, to command marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston.

Colonel P. C. POPE, from command marine barracks, Boston, to command marine barracks, Mare Island.

Captain R. M. GILSON from marine battalion on the Panther, home.

Captain ALBERTUS W. CATLIN, from first brigade of marines, Cavité, to command marines, Honolulu.

Captain WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD, from command marine guard the Illinois, to commandant navy yard, Boston.

Captain L. M. GULICK, from charge marine recruiting district Cincinnati, to command marine guard of the Illinois.

First Lieutenant T. E. BACKSTROM to Cincinnati, in charge of marine recruiting district.

First Lieutenants B. B. WOOG and CHARLES B. TAYLOR to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk.

First Lieutenant FREDERICK M. ESLICK to Washington for examination for promotion.

Second Lieutenant ALBERT N. BRUNZELL from marine battalion on the Dixie to marine barracks, League Island.

Second Lieutenant D. W. BLAKE to Washington for examination for promotion.

Captain R. M. GILSON, resignation accepted.

Major H. C. HAINES, assistant adjutant and inspector, to navy yard, Mare Island, as member of marine examining board.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

October 29.—The Dixie, at Guantanamo; the Modoc, at New-York; the Wasp, at Galveston; the Dahlgren, the Porpoise, the Plunger and the Shark, at Newport; the Wilmington, at Shanghai; the Buffalo, at Hampton Roads.

SAILED.

October 29.—The Scorpion, from New-London for Tompkinsville; the Mohican, from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Weber & Fields in Search of Two Domesticated Lions.

Weber & Fields are seaching for two tamed lions, which can be used with safety in their forthcoming production of "An English Daisy." The book of this English musical comedy, in which Miss Christie MacDonald and Charles T. Bigelow are to appear, has been rewritten for the American stage by Edgar Smith, and he has devised a scene which will show a marriage in a lion's cage. Of course, the lions must be real ones, so a line has been sent to Bostock.

The latest rumor regarding Miss Marlowe's intentions for the rest of her season got a hearing last night, hinting that Miss Marlowe, dissatisfied with her present bookings—which forced her into competition with Miss Adams in Chicago—is about to join Mr. Belasco's forces. At the Belasco Theatre last night it was said that nothing of the kind had been heard there.

"The Fortune Hunters," a musical comedy, in which the Hawthorne Sisters, a well known vaudeville team, attempted to star, will close its season in Montreal next Saturday night.

"The Candy Man," a new musical comedy by Randolph Hartley, of "The Dramatic Mirror," and Arthur Nevin, brother of the late song writer, will be produced in New-Haven, Conn., on November 14.

Mr. Sothern has been reluctantly forced to abandon his proposed benefit for the Actors' Home next week, at which he planned to give in the space of two performances ten acts from as many different plays. With only one company at his command, and with but ten days for preparation, it was quite impossible more than to fling the acts on the stage.

Miss Georgia Caine is again out of the cast of "Peggy from Paris," because of a sore throat. John Parks, however, returned to the cast after an absence caused by the same complaint.

MIGHT MAKE EXCHANGE.

Suggestion for England to Give the Bahamas for Skagway and Dyea.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Something must be done to console Canada over her disappointment in the Alaska arbitration. The natural thing to do is to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Bahamas to exchange for territory he desires in Alaska. Englishmen had much better leave the bargaining to Canadians. Americans and Canadians have the local knowledge as to what is really valuable. The English have not. So the Americans bargain against their ignorance. It is no good crying over spilled milk. It is better to use the spilled milk as evidence of the perfect friendliness with which we entered upon the late arbitration. Now we can say to President Roosevelt, who has over and over again shown his good feeling to us: "You see how sporting we have been. But it has created very bad feeling in Canada. So England must pay the piper by giving up some of her possessions in exchange for the part of Alaska which Canadians think necessary to their development. We have handed over the Bahamas to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for this purpose. You know their advantages. Strategically they belong to America. They have the climate of Florida without the malaria, and they contain a spot of immense value to American sentiment, where Christopher Columbus first landed on American soil. In other words, they contain the Mecca of America."

When this exchange is concluded all parties will be pleased, even the inhabitants of the Bahamas, who will enjoy the advantages of being fiscally part of the United States, upon whom most of the intercourse of this favorite American winter resort depends.

DOUGLAS SLADEN.

London, Oct. 21, 1903.

A CANADIAN COMPENSATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The inclosed clipping from a Detroit paper will show you by the figures just what New-York is losing and what by her careless indifference she is doing for our friends across the border. Let her keep right on, and soon her grain trade will be, like her shipping business, a thing of the past. There should be no politics in a matter of this kind. Her very existence, in my mind, is at stake. Even if somebody does make a few dollars, the city at large will be benefited to the extent of millions, and the future of her commerce assured. We cannot figure for one day, but must look ahead into the years to come. S.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 23, 1903.

The following is the inclosure:

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Canadians who have mourned the victory of the United States in the Alaskan boundary decision find something to cheer them in the government reports showing that exports via the St. Lawrence route have increased, while New-York is losing steadily. They rejoice that Montreal's exports in twenty years have more than doubled, and now exceed $50,000,000 annually.

Completion of the Sulanoges Canal is declared by Dominion officials to shorten the wheat route from Lake Erie to Liverpool by four hundred miles. In August Montreal's wheat shipments were 1,800,000 bushels, Baltimore, New-Orleans and Philadelphia following, and New-York bringing up the rear with only 680,000 bushels. New-York's loss is attributed to her neglect to improve the Erie Canal.

GOOD WORK OF DR. WOODBURY.

St. Louis, Paris and City of Mexico Learn from His Department.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Department of Street Cleaning received, a few weeks ago, a deputation of seventeen from St. Louis sent to investigate the methods of handling the wastes. They showed great interest in those methods, of which they had learned through the reports of Commissioner Woodbury, and examined them to the minutest detail. Just now the department has finished with a sanitary engineer from Paris, sent by the French Government on a similar errand. At the present time they are asked to draft a plan for handling the wastes and cleansing the City of Mexico. Even Boston has honored the New-York department by a visit for the purpose of looking into its methods.

These are only some of the evidences of the interest excited in other municipalities by fusion methods of managing the department that touches most directly the health and comfort of the average citizen. Would you like to exchange Dr. Woodbury for another "Mike" Murphy?

ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D.

New-York City, October 30, 1903.

M'CLELLAN OF 1864 AND 1903.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In 1864 General George B. McClellan, who had not been a success as a military chieftain, accepted the nomination to the Presidency of the Copperhead Democracy, on a platform declaring "the war to be a failure," and thus opposed the sentiment of loyalty to the nation and the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, the best President who ever filled that office, and one of the noblest men that ever lived. I wonder if any of those who took part in that election realize how similar a part the son of that McClellan is now playing in lending his name and such small influence as he has to a band of men compared with whom the Copperhead of '64 was an effulgent saint? To me the parallel is most apparent, and I feel confident that the political fate of the son will be the same that overtook the father.

A GREELEY REPUBLICAN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 1903.

MAKES A SUGGESTION FOR M'CLELLAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will McClellan ever cease harping about those 89,000 children who are (not) shut out from the schools? Of late he has added in effect, And if the school age had not been changed from five years to six years, the number would be 170,000." He can make a howling climax now by adding: "And, fellow citizens, if the mothers of all these little children had given birth to twins, the appalling number would be 340,000." W. P. H.

WANTS NO MORE OF CROKER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The question for New-York City is, Shall the Sage of Wantage rule New-York from the Rumseller's Roost in Fourteenth-st? Shall Tammany bring back the "red light" dynasty for the East Side? Shall the gamblers be enthroned once more? Shall there be an ostensible Mayor instead of the big-hearted, brainy Seth Low? Shall New-York become the laughing stock of Christendom once more? The greatest city in the greatest republic under the thumb of an ex-saloonkeeper? A thousand times no! WILLIAM K. PALMER.

New-York City, Oct. 29, 1903.

LODGE AND TURNER HOME.

Latter Intimates Canada's Conduct Is Unsportsmanlike.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and ex-Senator George Turner, of Washington, members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, returned yesterday from London on the Cedric. Senator Lodge was reticent concerning the award of the tribunal.

Ex-Senator Turner said:

We convened on September 3, and after the arguments of both sides had been heard went into executive session October 17. During the progress of the speeches we could see by the comment of Lord Alverstone how he felt toward us. I am surprised that Canada has taken the stand she has. He own referee, appointed by herself, decided in our favor, and it would seem to be a bit more sportsmanlike for her to abide by his decision.

The story that we "jollied" Lord Alverstone into giving us the award is absurd. The commission was entertained by him at his country seat. The chief kindness was from his side, not from ours. Lord Alverstone decided the case strictly on its merits. There was no compromise. The decision giving to the United States two of the islands and the Portland Canal was based on the Vancouver Narrative. We found that he reported having sailed from the entrance of the canal to a point of land above the islands. We found that the most probable course was one straight up the broad channel, passing through with two of the disputed islands on either side. The channel between the two American islands and Port Simpson is about two and a half miles wide. They are of no great value to us, except from a strategical standpoint. When the new transcontinental railroad to be built north of the Canadian Pacific is finished, Port Simpson will be its Pacific terminal. This explains Canada's desire for the islands.

Arrangements have been made for Senator Lodge to deliver one of the last speeches of the Massachusetts campaign to-night before the Norfolk Club, in Boston.

Senator Lodge went at once to Boston, and ex-Senator Turner started for New-Mexico.

MUSIC.

The First Wetzler Concert.

The first of the fourscore orchestral concerts which are to be vouchsafed to New-York this season took place in Carnegie Hall last night. It was the opening of Mr. Wetzler's series, and, so far as its purely orchestral offerings were concerned, it made extremely little for artistic righteousness or edification. Mr. Wetzler has ambitions. It is not clear what they are after they get beyond the personal equation, but, whatever their nature, he pursues them with tireless zeal, energy and confidence. It is to be hoped that they are not summed up in the desire to convert the music lovers of the city to such notions of the tempi proper to Beethoven's Seventh Symphony as were exemplified last night, or to contentment with so crude toned and ill balanced an orchestra as that over which he essayed to exert authority. If either of these aims is his, sincere lovers of orchestra music would have little cause to wish him success. There were things of better worth in his performance of Liszt's "Mazeppa," to which he had obviously devoted the bulk of his work of preparation, but one must be a very devoted adherent of the Hungarian pianist to take serious interest or find real delight in this inflated and transmogrified pianoforte étude. Doleful indeed would be its effect if it were compelled to forego the Cossack march with which it ends.

But there was a gratifying feature in the concert, an extremely gratifying feature indeed. This was the playing of Jacques Thibaud, the young French violinist, who introduced himself to a people whom before many weeks he will be able to count among his most enthusiastic admirers with Mozart's Concerto in E-flat. This he supplemented later with Saint-Saëns's Concerto in B-minor, but the pleasantest memories are those associated with his first number, in which his admirable traits of musicianship were best displayed. In the modern French work he was the brilliant technician—nervous, energetic, firm, masterful—holding the elements of his art in a conquering grasp, but disclosing little else than his command of his instrument and the composition; in the Mozart concerto he was a poetic interpreter of an exquisite artistic proclamation, swayed by lovely and lofty emotions, borne as on angels' wings, serene, tender, reposeful, convincing, inspiring. His style is not large, like that of Ysaye, for instance, but refined and peculiarly ingratiating. Back of its gentleness, back of its caressing amiability, there is wonderful strength and warmth of temperament, and it is easy to imagine him growing soon to a stature which will place him among the Titans, but as yet he seems more anxious to win affection than compel amazement, and this is one of the finest proofs of his genius. His tone is true and pure, though his G string frequently sounds hollow, and the perfect voice of his exquisitely finished taste. He will bring keen delight to the lovers of the violin.

The splendid Indian political service from which the new British Ambassador to the United States has been graduated—described by Ex-Attache. In to-morrow's Tribune.

OBITUARY.

C. W. HAMMOND.

Buffalo, Oct. 30.—C. W. Hammond, vice-president and cashier of the People's Bank, died to-day. Mr. Hammond was operated on last Tuesday for acute intestinal and stomach trouble. His death was not wholly unexpected, although strong hopes of recovery were entertained by the doctors and Mr. Hammond's friends and relatives. Mr. Hammond was fifty-five years of age, and one of Buffalo's best known men.

EDWARD D. ROPES.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 30 (Special).—Edward D. Ropes, of the firm of William E. Hutton & Co., brokers, of New-York, died here to-day, aged thirty-four years. He was the son of the late Edward D. Ropes, a noted Salem merchant, and was engaged in the Zanzibar trade as the resident agent of Ropes, Emerton & Co., when only twenty years old. For three years Mr. Ropes was United States Consul there. On returning to America he entered the house of Arnold, Cheney & Co., African and New-Zealand merchants, and later joined Hutton & Co.

ALANSON J. FOX.

Alanson J. Fox, of Detroit, well known in the lumber trade, and a trustee of several colleges, died Thursday in this city. He was seventy years old. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Cornelia Stebbins, of Plainfield, N. J., and two children, Alan Fox and Mrs. W. H. Freeman, of Plainfield. He was a brother of Dr. George Henry Fox and Mrs. Robert S. MacArthur, of this city; Norman Fox, of Morristown, N. J.; Colonel William F. Fox, of Albany, and Major Charles J. Fox, of Detroit. Mr. Fox was a member of the firm of Fox, Weston & Bronson, of Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y., and president of the Lumbering Company of Manistique, Mich. He was a trustee of the University of Rochester, Vassar College and Kalamazoo College, and president of the board of trustees of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN DYING.

No Hope of the Great German Historian's Recovery at Berlin.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—Professor Mommsen, the historian, who was born in 1817, has suffered a severe apoplectic stroke. His left side is paralyzed, and there is little hope of his recovery, though his condition was regarded by his physicians this afternoon as being somewhat better. The stroke of paralysis occurred at 6 o'clock this morning, and since that time he has been unconscious.

Professor Mommsen has for many years been regarded by Germans with an admiration which amounted to veneration, and at the gatherings of students which he attended the enthusiasm which marked his presence was as great as that displayed on the entrance of the Kaiser. Every one saluted him in the streets of Berlin.

RETURN OF SECRETARY AND MRS. ROOT.

London, Oct. 30.—Secretary Root and Mrs. Root left London this morning for Liverpool to board the White Star Line steamer Celtic, which sailed for New-York to-day. Ambassador Choate and other friends bade farewell to them at the station.

The American Line steamer St. Louis, which sails from Southampton for New-York to-morrow, takes among her passengers W. R. Holloway, United States Consul General at Halifax, who was recently consul general at St. Petersburg.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

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Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

BARKER—HALSEY—On October 29, at the residence of Dr. Stewart Paton, Baltimore, Lillian H. Halsey, daughter of the late William F. Halsey, of New-Orleans, to Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, of Chicago, Ill.

BOYER—TUTHILL—On Wednesday, October 28, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., Florence Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin F. Tuthill, to John R. C. Boyer.

BUTLER—MARSHALL—On Thursday, October 29, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Richard Hoffman, to Arthur Wellman Butler.

JACKSON—SAVAGE—On Thursday, October 29, 1903, at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, by the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Georgia Hoisington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham Savage, to Lawrence S. Jackson.

YOUNG—TAYLOR—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 28, 1903, by the Rev. William Bancroft Hill, assisted by the Rev. Edward S. Ralston, Frances Armstrong, daughter of Henry M. Taylor, to the Rev. Frederick Pentz Young, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Chalmers, James.
Cooke, Rev. Samuel.
Fox, Alanson J.
Galpen, Frances H.
Gillette, Elizabeth M. R.
Kincaid, Thomas H. C.
Lee, George C.
Odell, Elizabeth W.
Pullman, Samuel C.
Sloan, William D.
Southack, Julia W.
Weekes, Annie R.

CHALMERS—On Thursday, October 29, James Chalmers, formerly of Minneapolis, son of the late Thomas H. and Margaret W. Chalmers. Funeral private. Minneapolis papers please copy.

COOKE—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, October 28, 1903, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., late rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York City. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Strawberry Hill, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Carriages awaiting the arrival of the 10:02 a. m. train from New-York. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

Died.

FOX—In this city, on Thursday, October 29, **Alanson J. Fox**, of Detroit, Mich., in his 70th year.

GALPEN—On Friday, October 30, 1903, at her late residence, No. 71 East 54th-st., Frances Helen, daughter of the late Edward Galpen. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLETTE—At Sharon, Conn., October 29, 1903, Elizabeth Marvin Reed, wife of Edward F. Gillette. Funeral on Monday, November 2, at 2:30 o'clock.

KINCAID—Suddenly, at Meadville, Penn., Thomas H. C. Kincaid, member of Hans Powell Post No. 339, G. A. R. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEE—On October 29, 1903, George Carlton Lee, in the 64th year of his age. Services will be held at his late residence, No. 326 West 85d-st., Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Valatie, N. Y.

ODELL—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 28, Elizabeth Ward, widow of Harry Odell, in her 92d year. Funeral from the residence of Alexander Dauchy, Grove-st., Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Saturday, October 31, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 11:40 a. m.

PULLMAN—Suddenly, Wednesday, October 28, at Chester, N. J., in his 59th year, Samuel Cooper Pullman. Services will be held at his late residence, No. 1,653 Park-ave., New-York City, on Saturday, the 31st, at 1:30 p. m. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

SLOAN—At Buffalo, October 28, William David Sloan, aged 87 years. Funeral services from the home of his son-in-law, Axel H. Komstedt, No. 433 7th-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, October 31, at 3 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SOUTHACK—On October 30, Julia Woodruff, widow of Benjamin L. Southack and daughter of the late Marcus P. and Mary W. Woodruff.

WEEKES—On Thursday, October 29, Annie Reeve, wife of the late Charles Parker Weekes, and daughter of the Rev. J. Glentworth and the late Evelyn Reeve Butler. Services will be held at her residence, No. 846 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, October 31, at 2:30 o'clock.