## Amusements.


AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—A Little of Everything.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CASINO—8:20—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2:15—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park—Johnstown Flood—Bostock's Animal Arena.
CRITERION—8:20—The Dictator.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Venice.
MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE—2—8—Wang.
NEW-YORK—8—The Southerners—Roof Garden.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street—Highland Laddies, Magic Kettle and Vaudeville. Fifth Avenue—On Change and Vaudeville. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—Heart and Sword.


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# New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1904.


### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Five vessels, three of them transports, were destroyed by the Vladivostok squadron, which is supposed to have returned to port; the Japanese loss in men and supplies was heavy, two of the transports refusing to accept the Russian offer of surrender. ==== Liao-Yang advices said that the Russians had assumed the offensive, and that General Kuropatkin had taken charge of aggressive operations. ==== There was an unconfirmed rumor among Chinese at Che-Foo that the Japanese had captured one of the inner forts of Port Arthur, with a loss of a thousand men. ==== All ships held in Corean ports from fear of the Vladivostok squadron have been allowed to start for Japan. ==== M. Plehwe expressed himself averse to harsh measures in consequence of General Bobrikoff's assassination, but will recommend that the Governor's policy in Finland be continued. ==== The British Admiralty has received no confirmation of the reported loss of a destroyer in the Mediterranean; the Bat reached Malta.

DOMESTIC.—Delegates to the Republican National Convention flocked into Chicago in great numbers; the sentiment seemed to be crystalizing on Senator Fairbanks for Vice-President; Senator Cullom was leading an aggressive fight for Representative Hitt for the nomination, but there was a general disposition to dodge among the delegates from the States claimed for Hitt; W. L. Ward, of Westchester, was decided upon for national committeeman from this State. ==== A man murdered his blind son, three years old, by setting fire to the house at Vestal, N. Y., after trying to kill his wife. ==== Four boys, who had taken shelter under a tree near Felton, Penn., were killed by lightning. ==== The battleship Illinois left Newport for Gibraltar on orders from Washington; it was expected she would sail to-day. ==== James Gordon Bennett arrived at Newport in his yacht; this is his first visit there in twenty years.

CITY.—Secretary Cortelyou and city officials made trips of inspection over the course pursued by the General Slocum; forty-five more bodies were recovered; memorial services were held in various churches. ==== W. J. Bryan arrived in the city to speak at the anti-Hill convention at Cooper Union to-night. ==== Counsel for the Brooklyn Baseball Club said that Justice Gaynor's decision on Sunday ball could not be regarded as prohibiting the game until the test case was decided; a game took place at Washington Park. ==== A young German porter committed suicide; he was apparently a former officer in the German Army. ==== Four passengers were hurt in a streetcar panic after an explosion had occurred in the controller box. ==== The Central Federated Union received a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, warning it against acts of disloyalty. ==== In a runaway on the Speedway a woman held on to the reins until the horse was caught by a mounted policeman. ==== The motorman of the elevated passenger train which was in collision with an ash train at the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 68.

*We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office.*

*See opposite page for subscription rates.*

### BEGINNING THE SLAUGHTER.

The annual orgy of maiming and slaughter in the abused name of patriotism has begun. There have been sporadic skirmishes here and there for weeks, but it was left for Boston to give us, last week, the first important action of the campaign. The old Puritan capital did not disappoint our worst forebodings. She had a great opportunity, and she improved it most perniciously. It was Bunker Hill Day, dear to every true American heart, and in Boston scarcely second to Independence Day itself. Of course, the toy pistol, the firecracker and the torpedo were the chosen means of celebration. There can be no question of the fervor or the zeal with which they were used. They were worthy of Putnam and Warren themselves. Within the twenty-four hours of that glorious anniversary more than three hundred Bostonians were treated at the local hospitals for wounds inflicted in commemoration of Bunker Hill.

If we remember our Revolutionary history aright, the total number of Americans killed and wounded in that famous battle did not exceed four hundred and fifty. So here, in twenty-four hours, are two-thirds as many casualties reported from celebrating the event as there were in the event itself. Of course, the full roll of dead and wounded is not yet known, because many were treated at their homes instead of at hospitals, and because, moreover, tetanus from toy pistol wounds does not manifest itself at once, but comes on at any time within a week or so. We shall get further returns, chiefly of deaths, from that horrible and agonizing malady, and there is no reason to doubt that when all are in we shall find the list of victims more numerous than that of victims in the battle. What a tribute to our sanity, as well as to our patriotism, that a hundred and twenty-nine years after the battle we make greater sacrifices in celebrating the anniversary than were made in the battle itself!

That, moreover, is only the beginning. Bunker Hill Day is chiefly of local celebration. When Independence Day comes there will be a national celebration. There will especially be a celebration in New-York, which will be as much more destructive than that of last week in Boston as New-York is more populous than Boston. The world stood aghast last week at the tragedy of the steamboat Slocum, as well it might. But it is quite probable that on July 4 there will be throughout the country a still greater tragedy, none the less horrible because widely distributed. Year after year these tragedies in the name of patriotism go on, especially in New-York. Some other cities have taken more or less effective steps to stop the insensate slaughter and torture; but New-York tolerates it unchecked. Every evening last week crackers and bombs were being exploded in the streets without let or hindrance. Yesterday, in some of the best residence quarters, giant crackers were being fired at noonday. The announcement is made that the hospitals and Fire Department are making special preparations to meet the extra demands of Independence Day. Truly, we are a great people. Savages who beat tomtoms are not to be compared with us; for tomtoms merely make a noise and do not burn, maim or kill!

### A MISSION FOR THE ANTIS.

The college professors and editors who are so deeply concerned for the welfare of the Filipinos that they want offhand to settle what their situation is to be some twenty years hence should take to heart the appeal made at the Chamber of Commerce dinner by Secretary Taft for missionary work directed to the immediate needs of the Filipinos. Certainly, if they sincerely care as much about our wards as their letters and resolutions proclaim, they will be ready in good faith to help the country to do its present duty without emphasizing unnecessarily divergence of views among friends of the Filipinos as to the proper ultimate status of the islands, or using the campaign in behalf of the islands as a weapon of domestic political warfare. Secretary Taft says that the Filipinos, when fitted for it, may want absolute independence, or may prefer such a connection as exists between Canada and England. There is no need to decide that question yet. But he declares:

> What I wish now is that these gentlemen, so-called anti-imperialists, who are so anxious, should come down in a delegation to hold up my hands in trying to induce Congress to reduce that tariff, to hold up my hands in trying to put through Congress the acts which are necessary for the development of that country out there by the construction of railroads and by the issuing of bonds which shall enable us to make them a civilized people.

That is an appeal which ought to awaken the interest of every friend of the Filipinos. We are confronted by a present problem respecting their welfare. It is always difficult to secure from Congress legislation of a general character for which no powerful interest in any State is enlisted. That is the defect of our system, which tends to make Congressional opinion an aggregation of local views instead of giving it a broad national outlook. No person or party is to blame for this. It is one of the inevitable handicaps of American statesmanship. If the anti-imperialists, accepting that fact, will, instead of accusing everybody in power for not securing the needed legislation, co-operate sanely to secure it, they will serve the Filipinos better than by diverting attention to an academic question which may be of some practical importance twenty years hence.

Now, there are several ways of working for this tariff reduction on Philippine products. The choice depends on the real purpose of the worker. He can, for instance, denounce the present schedules as a part of the "iniquity" of protection, represent the party in power as wishing to sacrifice the Filipinos to the greed of a few sugar and tobacco growers, and in general strive to make the unfortunate difficulty of modifying the law an occasion for discrediting the Republican party and policy. That is the course that will be taken by those whose friendship for the Filipinos is merely a pretext for political opposition to the Republicans. Those who simply seize upon the needs of the Philippines as a political asset for a free trade propaganda or anti-Republican campaign will do their best to prejudice the party in power against a demand thus unfairly urged as an act of enmity, and so make relief of the Filipinos more difficult. Those who, like Secretary Taft, are sincerely desirous of shaping all our measures affecting the Philippines to promote their welfare will strive in a different spirit. They will seek to divorce this question of free entry for Philippine products from all controverted matters of domestic and party politics. They will present it to Congressmen as a subject which, whether free traders or protectionists, Republicans or Democrats, they can without sacrifice of principle take up and deal with generously and to the practical advantage of both the Philippines and the United States. Here is an opportunity to do good. How many of the critics of the present situation care more for the Filipinos than for the chance to be critical?

### ST. LOUIS AND THE PRESS.

The curious intimation is put forth that the great World's Fair at St. Louis is unprosperous, if not in danger of failure, because the newspapers have not given it sufficient publicity. Whether it is true or not that the fair is in such danger, it cannot properly be charged that the newspapers of the country, even of these Eastern States, have neglected their duty to the enterprise.

It must be borne in mind that the newspapers are not responsible for the fair. They did not organize it. They are not managing it, and they are not going out of their way to "boom" it with "press agent yarns" and what not, for that is not their business. It would, moreover, be a sad day for the fair when it was dependent for success upon the "fake" schemes of a cheap variety actress. It is as an exhibition of the art and industry of the world, and as a commemoration of one of the greatest events in our history, that the fair is to be commended to public favor; not as an exaggerated dime museum or as a Tenderloin with the lid off. If newspapers have refrained from exploiting it in these latter lights, they have done it a service rather than an injury.

The duty of the newspapers toward the fair, as toward all other enterprises of public interest, is to print the news—the news that is news, and not mere "fakes." To say that newspapers wilfully neglect legitimate and important news would be to impeach their common sense. They do not and will not do that, any more than lawyers will neglect clients or tradesmen turn their backs upon paying customers. It is for the fair and its managers to furnish news that the papers will be glad to print.

### A MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIMENT.

A law of more than ordinary interest which was passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature and has received the Governor's approval is designed to prevent arrangements by which agents and employes of private persons and corporations secure commissions on account of supplies purchased or recompense for things done in the name or to the disadvantage of their principals or employers. It will be seen that the statute, which subjects both parties to such a transaction to punishment, on conviction, by fine or imprisonment or both, covers a wide field. It seeks to interfere with the illicit operations on a large scale of such persons as the superintendents of factories, for example, and with the by no means trivial dealings of stewards, coachmen and butlers, through whose private bargains with tradesmen household expenses are often greatly augmented. The masters of most large domestic establishments are probably aware, or at least suspect, that their upper servants are in receipt of handsome commissions on the supplies which they are authorized to purchase. Some persons are so constituted that they feel little vexation at being "done" in that manner, while many others doubt their ability to stop the abuse, and submit with a mental protest to the policy of moving along the line of least resistance.

If the practices which Massachusetts has sought to restrain are a costly and harmful incident of domestic life, they are capable of inflicting far greater injury on the owner of a manufactory, the quality of whose product may be seriously affected by the choice of an ingredient or of an article required in the operation of machinery, and whose special advantages may be annulled by the treacherous revelation of business secrets to a competitor. It is because of the application of the law to such wrongs as these that it is being discussed with particular interest by the trade journals, which in general commend its provisions while acknowledging that their efficacy is open to doubt. The law, as we are informed, is fashioned after the English act, which in its final form is the result of the late Lord Russell's long efforts to stop corruption of the character indicated in British mills. Before the Massachusetts Legislature the argument was urged that the same evil had grown to large proportions in the mills of New-England, and if that is true there is good reason to assume that it exists in other parts of the country.

The Massachusetts experiment is likely to be watched attentively wherever manufacturers or householders are conscious of bearing an irksome burden which they have not known how to escape. It unquestionably relates to a serious abuse and one which will not be easily eradicated. Bribery is notoriously hard to prove, because of the close community of interests between the guilty parties and of the fact that it is seldom necessary to make any evidential record of it. The Massachusetts law endeavors to facilitate the getting of proofs by providing that no person shall be excused from testifying or producing papers in such a case on the ground that to do so would tend to incriminate him, while exempting him from prosecution on account of any transaction concerning which he may appear as a witness. It is to be hoped that the law will be found to serve the purpose for which it was designed, with respect not only to the more flagrant examples of avarice and disloyalty, but also to those minor treacheries of servants which a pernicious custom in a measure condones, but which add materially to the discomforts and perplexities of housekeeping.

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Notwithstanding a somewhat severe shock on Wednesday, the stock market has made a further advance in the level of prices, and trading is a little more active, although still small compared with the same week last year. The most notable event was a proposition to issue $100,000,000 Southern Pacific 7 per cent preferred stock. Although it is stated that only $40,000,000 will be issued at the start, and provision had to be made to refund bonded obligations maturing in the next few years, the idea of having to take up this large loan was not received with enthusiasm, and Southern Pacific stock declined sharply, despite the fact that present shareholders have the right to purchase the new stock at par. Rights to subscribe were immediately dealt in on the curb at 3¾ to 4½. London was not favorably impressed by the new issue, and arbitrage sales were heavy. There was no other event bearing upon securities, and the market showed more power to absorb stocks, each reaction being followed by a quick rally. Railway earnings in May show a heavier decrease in comparison with last year than did the preceding months, but the few reports thus far available for June are much more satisfactory.

Call loans have again been made as low as 1 per cent, and there is no evidence that stringency is feared in the future, as time accommodation up to the end of the year is available at 3 to 3½ per cent, while choice mercantile paper sells from 3½ to 4½ per cent, according to the nature of indorsement. The week has been singularly uneventful, the associated banks strengthening their position, while the Federal Treasury has again reduced its deficit for the fiscal year, in the face of a rather heavy disbursement on pension account. Another consignment of Japanese gold arrived at the Pacific Coast and was transferred East, but this movement was more than neutralized by San Francisco withdrawals from this city for the purpose of handling the fruit crop. Easier rates of foreign exchange made more remote the resumption of gold exports. The supply of grain and cotton bills is scarce, but there has been some drawing of ninety day paper in anticipation of the seasonable outgo of farm products. A slight loss from the high record gold holdings is reported by the Bank of France, but there was a compensating contraction of loans, and the Bank of England strengthened its position in every respect, the proportion of reserve to liability rising to 51.84 per cent, the highest point of the year.

Domestic trade continues to move on a cautious basis, dealers making few preparations for more business than is actually in sight. Retail distribution of light-weight wearing apparel and other seasonable goods improves somewhat at the few points where normal weather prevails, but most sections of the country still complain of backward temperature, nor have collections shown any definite improvement. Labor controversies are unusually few and unimportant. A careful investigation of conditions in New-England textile centres fails to substantiate sensational reports of suffering. Many plants operate only two-thirds time, which necessitates household economies, but does not mean starvation. It is gratifying to note that when certain clothing manufacturers found it necessary to work nine hours instead of eight, their employes accepted the proposed terms, although in opposition to officers of the trade union. In a time of retrenchment the laborer must share the burden, just as he has shared in the benefits of preceding years of affluence. According to "The Construction News," new building operations projected in May show a good gain over last year as to number, but some decrease in the amount involved.

Legitimate influences and speculative operations have conflicted somewhat in the cotton market, the net result being much irregularity. Reports from the plantations are almost unanimous regarding the favorable progress of the crops, and, considering the enormous acreage, some authorities expect as much as 14,000,000 bales. Meanwhile, consumption has not increased, and a Texas dispatch states that the first bale of new cotton was marketed thirty-five days earlier than last year, indicating that a considerable quantity may come forward during July. Aside from some interruption to the harvesting of winter wheat, chiefly because of wet weather, the situation has again improved, and quotations have declined, although there was some support in cables regarding foreign conditions. Yet it is worthy of note that exports are still insignificant. On the whole, the corn crop is somewhat backward, but it is of good quality, and a large yield is probable. It is expected that the grain crops this year will grade higher than in 1903, which is a very important matter, as there was more difficulty last year as to quality than quantity.

The only important development in the leading manufacturing industries during the past week was the sharp decline in prices of cotton goods at first hands. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the industry have staple lines of cottons been reduced a full cent in one week, and in this case no large orders resulted, nor was the situation materially altered. It is probable, however, that prices are now sufficiently attractive to secure contracts for distant delivery as soon as purchasers develop sufficient confidence to do any business. Thus far, a few orders for shipment as much as two months hence mark the limit; but this is an improvement over the previous business, which covered two weeks' deliveries at most. There is nothing new in other textile branches, prices being held fairly steady. Forwardings of footwear from Boston have exceeded 2,000,000 cases for the year thus far, but fall far short of last year's unprecedented movement. Aside from a decrease of about 100,000 cases compared with 1901, the current season otherwise eclipses all records. While the tone of the iron and steel market may be considered slightly weaker, nominal quotations are maintained by the various selling agreements except where independent producers compete for the business.

The Democratic State Convention in Arkansas indorsed the Kansas City platform and instructed for Judge Parker. Evidently the Arkansas Democrats think Judge Parker is equally willing to stand on no platform or "any old platform."

Under the protection of well devised game laws deer have become remarkably numerous in some of the oldest and most thickly settled States, and in various places they have become unusually tame. In too many cases, however, dogs have harried and killed them. The day will surely come when the number of vicious, worthless dogs will be greatly diminished in this country.

The sawdust life preserver should be put away on the same shelf with the "didn't know it was loaded" pistol.

As is the almost invariable rule in Arctic exploration, a relief vessel will start from Tromsöe, in Norway, on July 1 to aid the Ziegler party, which sailed for Franz Josef Land last June. The efforts of intrepid seekers of the unknown to lay bare the mysteries of the frozen North have been kept up for many generations with dauntless courage and indomitable perseverance. Nevertheless, the secret of the ages is not yet unveiled.

If there is anything in the old superstition, Santos Dumont ought to win that $100,000 prize at St. Louis with his new flyer, No. 7.

Policemen are making numerous arrests of men and boys who jump through the windows of crowded cars in order to take an unfair advantage of other passengers, and the magistrates are wisely imposing fines sufficiently large to check this practice. A newly arrived Englishman who was taken into custody, when questioned concerning his boisterous conduct, acknowledged that he had not been in the habit of doing anything of the kind in London, but said he had seen so many people scrambling in or out of car windows in New York that he thought it was not objected to here. Lessons of such an exemplary character ought to be administered to offenders that these antics will be suppressed altogether.

### PERSONAL.

The appointment of George F. Bowerman as librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia is announced. Mr. Bowerman was formerly connected with the editorial staff of The Tribune. For four years he has been librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library. He is a graduate of the library school at Albany.

The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, will sail for Europe on the Baltic on July 13. In the mean time he will stay in New-York at the Waldorf-Astoria. He will return to his church in the fall.

A meteorological station of the United States Weather Bureau, under the charge of Alexander McC. Ashley, formerly local forecaster at Syracuse, will be established at Honolulu.

The Rev. Joseph Warren Cross, of Lawrence, Mass., is the oldest living graduate of Harvard and of the Andover Theological Seminary. He was graduated in the class of '28, at Harvard.

Dr. Heinrich Ries, professor of economic geology in Cornell University, will spend the summer studying the clays of Wisconsin.

Sir Thomas Lipton is to make this country a visit this year. He will confine himself on this trip to an inspection of the St. Louis Exposition.

W. H. Osgood, an assistant biologist in the Department of Agriculture, has left Washington to investigate the game conditions in Alaska. The mission is due to the conflicting reports as to the amount of game in that Territory.

The new engineering hall, a gift to Washington and Lee University by W. H. Reid, of Chicago, has just been dedicated. At the recent convention Professor Alexander L. Nelson, of the chair of mathematics, celebrated the golden anniversary of his connection with the university as a professor.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Less than a half century ago the first under-ocean cable was laid, but since the earliest message passed beneath the Atlantic the enterprise shown in multiplying the number of the wires at the bottom of the seas has been irresistible, and in every succeeding year the provisions for electric communication through Neptune's domains become more generous and extensive. The fulfilment of the most ambitious imaginings of the pioneers in long distance telegraphing in the greatest depths of the oceans has been amazing, indeed, and there is frequent talk nowadays of adding several more cables to those already completed or contracted for.

A SUMMER RESORT.

They're talkin' about Bar Harbor;
They're talkin' about Cape May,
An' likewise Atlantic City,
An' Coney Island gay.
An' it's pleasant to read about 'em
With their trolleys an' loop-the-loop;
I picture them all
As the shadows fall,
Where I sit on the old front stoop.

An' I smell the lingerin' sweetness
Of the honeysuckle vine,
An' I wait for my friend, the lightnin' bug,
To circle around an' shine;
An' the crickets an' frogs will cheer me,
A gay, melodious group,
The place that's best
For a real rest
Is out on the old front stoop.

So I ain't a-packin' my satchel
Nor studyin' up the maps,
Nor travellin' abroad for the "comforts of home";
I am missin' a lot, perhaps,
I have studied the matter over,
An' maybe I'm fancy's dupe,
But it seems to me
That the place to be
Is out on the old front stoop.
—(Washington Star.

Secretary Shaw told this story the other day as to the propriety of extending clemency to violators of the customs laws who furnish evidence against their associates. It was at a school in Mr. Shaw's native State of Iowa, and one of the boys had committed some grave infraction of discipline. The teacher announced that he would thrash the whole class if some one did not tell him who had committed the offence. All were silent, and he began with the first boy and thrashed every one in the class, until finally he reached the last one. Then he said: "Now, if you will tell me who did this I won't thrash you." "All right, sir. I did it," was the reply.

Yeast—Does your wife like songs without words?
Crimsonbeak—Indeed, she doesn't! She doesn't like anything without words.—(Yonkers Statesman.

At a school examination at Newcastle-under-Lyme, England, a boy was told to write an essay on the pleasures of reading. He wrote: "People read for many reasons. Sometimes they read for humor; and then they read such books as 'Don Quixote.' At other times they read for amusement; and then they read the Bible."

Mistress—Jane, where is the salad oil I told you to put on the table?
Jane—Please, 'm, I did put it on the table when I polished it up this morning!—(Punch.

Even though the American riflemen have decided to send back the Palma trophy, the American soldier is noted as a shot. Perhaps the best marksmen in the army, however, are the men from the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. An infantry captain recently told of a raw recruit from Kentucky, a gawky mountaineer, so awkward that it seemed impossible to "lick" him into a soldier. "Soon after my company was sent out for target practice on the ranges," said the captain, "my Kentuckian beat out every man in my company, some of them veterans wearing the distinguished marksman's medals, in a common canter. He was as crackerjack a rifle shot as I ever saw in the army, and I'd be willing to bet that there's not a shootist in that team that lately won the Palma trophy in England that could outshoot him. The gawky Kentucky boy's performance on the range filled me with amazement, as it did everybody else who watched his marvellous shooting, and when he was through I said to him: 'Look here, boy, where did you ever get a chance to practice such fine shooting?' 'Pinkin' revnoo officehs, suh,' he replied with a grin. 'Yo all fuhgits, suh, that Ah'm from Kentucky.'"

Fond Mother—Jane, has Johnny come home from school yet?
Jane—I think so. I haven't seen him, but the cat is hiding under the stove.—(Rochester Union.

## LESSONS FROM DISASTERS

### Should Lead to Development of Intelligence and Conscience.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Following the frightful disaster in Long Island Sound, there will, of course, be diligent inquiry into the conditions on other excursion boats—on all boats, no doubt, including the ocean liners—as to whether they have sufficient protection in case of fire, whether they have fire drills at stated intervals, as required by law; whether they have sufficient life preservers; whether these are in good condition; whether boats carry more passengers than allowed by law; and finally, possibly finally, whether there ought not to be fireproof requirements for passenger boats just as there are fireproof requirements for public buildings.

Possibly, but not probably, this inquiry will be extended beyond boats. The Iroquois disaster led to an examination of theatres and even got so far as other public buildings, not only in Chicago but throughout the world; but nobody thought of looking into excursion boats. It was first necessary that an excursion boat and many people should burn. This is one of the weaknesses of human nature. What Emerson said of the English he might have said of all humanity:

> Heavy fellows, steeped in beer and fleshpots, they are hard of hearing and dim of sight. Their drowsy minds need to be flagellated by war and trade and politics and persecution. They cannot well read a principle, except by the light of fagots and burning towns.

Not only are the great masses of us unmoved except in the presence of flaming occurrences, listening indifferently to arguments of duty or opportunity in the abstract, but we see such a little way ahead when the flash comes, like travellers blundering along a rough night road. Franklin could get few listeners to his sound and farseeing arguments for union. It was only when they felt the lash of necessity and the impulse of anger and resentment that the colonists began to act in unison. Say to men, "Let us reason together," and you can scarcely collect a baker's dozen, but say, "Let's go fight about it," and fathers and mothers must keep their young boys off the streets for fear they will follow the fife and drum.

Can we not, through our schools and through intelligent and sympathetic co-operation in the home, develop the brain so that it will be a fit custodian of the body? Cannot a species of intellect be evolved which will not only respond to these strokes of circumstance, but whose responses will be followed by logical and continuous thinking and appropriate doing—by active, constructive, persistent citizenship?

Has not an education failed lamentably which turns out a reader who will expend his or her interest in such a calamity as that on the General Slocum with "Oh, wasn't it awful?"

The newspaper, and the newspaper alone, creates the necessary awakening. The schools keep in stock the needful information, and have the formula from which to develop intelligence and conscience. Is not the solution of the problem the bringing of the two together? Are not the stimulating effect, the concrete applications of the newspaper, as obviously needed in the schoolroom as the knowledge and training of the schoolroom are needed for the profitable reading of the newspaper in after life?

FRANCIS B. ATKINSON,
Editor "The Little Chronicle."

Chicago, June 16, 1904.

### PARKS IN PLACE OF EXCURSIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The recent appalling disaster should teach us many profitable lessons. It strongly emphasizes certain urgent needs hitherto overlooked by our municipal authorities. In summer millions of children are unnecessarily taken on long, uncomfortable excursions to get fresh air and a glimpse of the country. This want should be supplied by small parks and recreation piers, scattered everywhere throughout the thickly populated sections of the city.

The myriads of little ones in our midst should have pure atmosphere and the cool sea breezes, which can so easily be furnished on the wide water stretches surrounding the lower portion of the metropolis on every side. Little inland parks, ornamented by shade trees and beautified by green lawns, where all will be permitted to enjoy alike the soft, verdant turf and the intervening pathways, and where the obnoxious sign of "Keep off the grass" shall be unknown, should be found on every other block in the congested districts of the city. In few words, we should have the country right here with us, and citizens should not be forced to seek it outside the limits of our municipality.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New-York City, June 17, 1904.

### TO STOP STANDING IN OPEN CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The enactment of a law is feasible by which it may be made the duty of every police officer to stop any open car in which a passenger is standing between seats, compel him to sit down if there be fewer than five persons on the seat, and arrest the conductor. Where the seat is already full, and no other available, passengers should be compelled to leave the car, but with the right to demand and receive fare. Then it would be necessary for each succeeding conductor to transfer himself to the "car ahead" till the company got in an extra man, as horses were brought on not so long ago.

For a time this would prove very inconvenient to the public, but I do not think the company would be long in becoming nauseated with such a dose of its own "car ahead" medicine, and, therefore, in finding a cure for the evil, on the principle you have yourself enunciated, viz., self-interest.

Both in Paris and in London I have seen a policeman stop an omnibus and order out a person who was standing. In the English instance, the conductor's number was noted for report. But it is almost unique for a passenger to even try to do it in either country.

J. H. POSTLETHWAITE.

New-York City, June 17, 1904.

### FRESH AIR WORKERS ACTIVE.

#### Five Advance Parties Sent for Health to Country Homes.

Though The Tribune Fresh Air Fund does not expect to begin regularly sending the children to the country until after June 30, when the schools are closed, it started five parties, composed of one hundred children, last week to Westfield, N. J.; New-Windsor, N. Y.; Kortright, N. Y.; Middletown, N. Y., and Tenafly, N. J. The children sent to three of these places are convalescents unable to attend school. At each place a party is received every two weeks of the season.

Those forwarded to Kortright, N. Y., are sent under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of Brooklyn City Missions, and are of mothers with their children. They are taken care of at Brae Head Cottage, a farm given to them for the purpose.

The Middletown contingent is the guest of the people of Middletown and Goshen, who contribute to a fund used in boarding the children at the home of Mrs. Thomas Southwell, at Mechanicstown, a hamlet between the two towns. A number of the children sent there last week have been there several times before. One of them, a girl, is an invalid. She has been invited by the people of Middletown and Goshen for the last four summers, and has been greatly benefited by her annual visits. She was received this year at Mechanicstown with a hearty welcome by the friends she had made in former years. The party was met on arrival at Middletown and taken by trolley to Mechanicstown.

Happy Land is the name of the home at Tenafly, N. J., built for the children by Mrs. John S. Lyle, and has ample accommodations for fifty girls. Parties are received every two weeks, and the house is kept open from the middle of June until the first of October. The children are taken from the depot at Tenafly to Mrs. Lyle's home in a large wagon, called the Happy Land coach, made expressly for that purpose. The first party of the season, which left here last Wednesday, was composed of forty-seven children and accompanied by three caretakers, also guests of Mrs. Lyle, who will remain with them for the two weeks' stay.

To Westfield, N. J., went invalid children from the hospitals and nurses connected with the City Missions. At Westfield two groups of guests will relieve each other every fortnight.

The Fresh Air Home at New-Windsor, N. Y., received its first allotment, twenty children, on June 15. They were sent from one of the West Side dispensaries. New-Windsor will also receive children every fortnight.

### TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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|---|---|
| Sick Children's Aid Society of the Brick Church, through Mrs. Charles Otis Kimball, treasurer | $150 00 |
| Mrs. Robbert Ferguson | 5 00 |
| "Bright money saved, in memory of Carol and Frances" | 8 25 |
| "East Orange" | 35 00 |
| Mrs. A. L. Titus, Upper Montclair, N. J. | 10 00 |
| E. C. Bogert, Kennebunkport, Me. | 100 00 |
| "In memoriam, August 28" | 25 00 |
| Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of New-York, through Katharine M. Miller | 150 50 |
| Howard Russell Butler | 7 00 |
| Primary department of the Sabbath school of the Church of the Puritans, through Dr. H. F. Sentter, superintendent | 20 00 |
| Sunday school at Mamakating Park, Wurtsboro, N. Y. | 2 00 |
| X. X. X. | 5 00 |
| T. P. Wilkinson | 25 00 |
| Cash at Erie station | 1 00 |
| Cash | 2 50 |
| M. and N. | 75 00 |
| Mrs. A. W. S. | 50 00 |
| "In memory of H. H. and E. B. H." | 5 00 |
| Contents of birthday box belonging to the primary department of the First Presbyterian Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., through Jennie S. Irwin, secretary | 7 00 |
| R. M. Olyphant | 10 00 |
| Previously acknowledged | 2,461 00 |
| Total, June 18, 1904 | $3,154 25 |

The annual meeting for all the Manhattan workers of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund will be held on Thursday, June 23, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Tabernacle, No. 395 Broome-st. It is essential that all who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the fund should be present. A similar meeting for the Brooklyn workers will be held on Saturday, June 25, at 4 o'clock p. m., at No. 61 Poplar-st., Brooklyn.

## WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

### More Hard Fighting Expected on Liao-Tung Peninsula.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 19.—Army officers here obtain the impression from the latest dispatches from the Far East that there is destined to be continued hard fighting for some weeks on the Liao-Tung Peninsula. It is evident, they say, that General Kuroki is holding his reserves in readiness for action against the Russians, of whose purpose there is a difference of expert opinion. Some officers believe that there may be a plan for the relief of Port Arthur, but most of them think the activity of the Russians, culminating in the battle of Wafang-Kao, an employment of force in order to prevent the further advance of the Japanese and to confine the enemy's positions within a territory where he can accomplish little. Some of the officers think it would be good Japanese strategy for Kuroki to transfer the bulk of his force to Port Arthur and attempt at once to take that base by storm, but it is realized that there must be a limit to the number of men to be usefully engaged on that task where there are considerations of supply which cannot be ignored in the calculation of such a situation.

The fact that the main body of the Japanese is kept at and northwest of Feng-Wang-Cheng is an indication, experts here think, of plans for an attack on the Russian forces which may come down from Northern Manchuria. It is evident that the Japanese are blocked from further northward progress, while it is by no means certain that the Russian opportunity in the southern peninsula has been lost by the disaster of Wafang-Kao.

The situation is vitally affected, say American naval officers, by the restoration into a fighting condition of the formerly disabled ships of the Port Arthur fleet and by the activity shown in the last few weeks by the Vladivostok fleet. It would not surprise naval experts to learn within the next week or two of an engagement. They are awaiting such a collision with the liveliest anticipation.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 19.

COAST DEFENCE MINES.—Coast artillery companies stationed at important points along the coast have been designated as torpedo companies, and will have special charge of submarine defence, such as the location, care and operation of torpedoes and mines. The companies in time of war will also man the batteries of rapid fire ordnance, which cover the submarine works, and will be otherwise exclusively engaged on this important duty. The company assigned to the work in the approaches to New-York is the 57th Company of coast artillery, commanded by Captain E. C. Buckey, and now on duty at Fort Wadsworth. There will be a company at Boston Harbor, one at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay and still another in San Francisco Bay. The idea is a new one and was suggested by the intricate construction of the appliances of submarine defence and the consequent necessity of employing specialists on the work. The incident is regarded as an illustration of the growth of specialism in the army. "Artillerists" are rapidly becoming an arm of the service which is quite exclusive, and the corps itself is now being divided in branches which require special training.

NEW TURRET.—The model turret, built of wood, with which to make certain experiments for the better security of gunners on board American warships, is about completed. It has been designed by the naval constructors, and is being erected at the Washington Navy Yard in exact reproduction, as to dimensions, of a 12-inch turret of a battleship. It is intended to reproduce the conditions on board ship so as to ascertain what may be done to effect a better separation between the turret chamber and the handling room below, simpler framing in the construction of the turret and greater closure of the fort around the guns. On this last point the Naval Board of Construction has been engaged for some months, it having been pointed out by one of the experts of the service that the guns in the turrets were not sufficiently protected against the fire of an enemy. If the plans are carried out in actual service it will require many radical changes in turret design and a new system of gun mounting. The expense involved in the proposed changes is the consideration which has stood in the way of adopting the propositions submitted, but since the accident on board the Missouri there has been a less economical policy toward the subject.

ARMY COAL TESTED.—The product of the government coal mines in the Philippines has at last been tested and a lot of one hundred tons has been shipped to Manila to give the coal further trial on one of the army transports. The mines from which this coal is taken is at Liguan, Batan Island, and Japanese furnish the labor. The army engineers are in charge of the work. The trial of the coal was made at one of the ice plants in the islands, and the instructions were to make a comparison of the coal with other material which had previously been used. The report of the test says:

> The Batan coal gives less and finer ash, less and smaller clinkers, about the same amount of smoke, better flame, requires less stoking and also contains less dirt and less slate.
>
> The report is considered very favorable.

NO NEW HOSPITAL CAMP.—There will be no t