Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Checkers.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—L'Abbe Constantin.
BELASCO—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—Love's Lottery.
CASINO—8:20—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—Business Is Business.
DALY'S—8:10—The Cingalee.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:30—The Duke of Killicrankie.
GARDEN—8:20—The College Widow.
GARRICK—8:15—Joseph Entangled.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:10—The Girl from Kay's.
HERALD SQUARE—8:10—The School Girl.
HUDSON—8:15—Letty.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Wirrwarr.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—Much Ado About Nothing.
LIBERTY—8:20—The Rogers Brothers in Paris.
LYCEUM—8:15—Granny.
LYRIC—8:15—The Harvester.
MANHATTAN—8—Becky Sharp.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Bispham Cycle of Song Cycles.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Sorceress.
NEW-YORK—5:30—Parsifal, in English.
PRINCESS—8:20—A Message from Mars.
SAVOY—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Sho-Gun.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—8—Vaudeville.
WEST END—8:15—The Ninety-and-Nine.

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New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Sharp outpost fighting is reported from Manchuria, both the Russian and Japanese commanders announcing the capture of points between the main lines; an attack on Wai-Tao-Shan, captured by a detachment of General Kuroki's army on Thursday, was repulsed. ═══ The Russian inquiry into the Dogger Bank affair began yesterday at Vigo; reports that Admiral Rojestvensky had asked to be relieved from command are doubted there; the British cruiser Lancaster returned to the harbor, and her commander again called on the Russian admiral, who repaid the visit. ═══ Five Russian destroyers sailed from Tangier; the remaining warships, ten battleships and cruisers, according to Admiral Rojestvensky's statement, are taking on coal; four more of the Baltic fleet's destroyers passed through the Straits of Gibraltar shadowed by a British torpedo boat. ═══ Advices from St. Petersburg say that the offers to refer the Anglo-Russian dispute to an international commission were directly due to the efforts of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé. ═══ The resignation of Señor Arias, Panaman Secretary of State, has, it is believed, put an end to all political dissensions. ═══ Disorderly scenes have occurred in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, and it is reported that Premier Maura will suspend the sittings.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay issued to the government's representatives, with powers signatories to the Hague conference a preliminary note suggesting that another conference meet to further consider questions of international law which would tend to miminize the results of war. ═══ A grain elevator containing 370,000 bushels of barley collapsed at Buffalo, injuring one man seriously. ═══ The annual report of the Commissioner of Education shows a slight decrease in the proportion of pupils in the schools to the entire population. ═══ John S. Brayton, a prominent cotton man, died at his home in Fall River. ═══ Over three hundred railroad conductors on the New-Haven and Boston and Maine systems held a meeting at New-Haven. ═══ Three persons were killed and twelve injured in a wreck on the Missouri Pacific. ═══ Three Italian laborers were suffocated beneath fifteen feet of earth while tunnelling at Hudson, Mass. ═══ The condition of William Ziegler, of New-York, was said to be favorable at his summer home at Stamford, Conn.

CITY.—There were indications that the city authorities would closely examine the subway advertising contract. ═══ Automobilists speeding thirty-five miles an hour in Fifth-ave. tried to blind a pursuing policeman by spurting ammonia at him. ═══ An operation for appendicitis was performed on Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, at the Hotel Majestic; he was not pronounced out of danger. ═══ Bishop Doane preached at the service opening the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Kings College, now Columbia University. ═══ Plans for many Republican meetings this week were completed. ═══ Two policemen and three thieves had a battle in which five revolvers were emptied.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 46 degrees.

MORE GUARDIANS NEEDED.

While the Democratic censors in this part of the country are so strenuously occupied in amending and defending the reckless misstatements of their Presidential candidate, they seem to be losing sight of the equally egregious absurdities launched elsewhere by their candidate for Vice-President. In his recent stumping trip through Maryland and West Virginia the Hon. Henry G. Davis continued to insult the intelligence of his hearers by assuring them that the Treasury was being "looted" by Republican "extravagance," and that a deficit was piling up "at the rate of $140,000,000 per annum." This is, of course, a gross perversion of the facts—a perversion to be explained only on the theory that Mr. Davis, like Judge Parker, does not know that the Treasury publishes daily bulletins showing its receipts and expenditures for the day, the month and the current fiscal year. Had the venerable West Virginia statesman taken the trouble any time within the last six weeks to consult these bulletins he would have seen that he was making himself ridiculous by charging that a deficit is being run up "at the rate of $140,000,000 per annum." It is true that for July and August the total deficit was about $24,000,000. So Mr. Davis, applying an unsafe and wholly amateur method of calculation, multiplied the deficit of two months by six to get the probable deficit for the twelve months. But that sort of reckoning is subject to extraordinary errors, as the result in this case proves. For the Treasury deficit on October 25, instead of being $46,000,000, as it should be, according to the Davis method, was only $21,368,876—nearly $3,000,000 less than it was two months ago. Why, we ask the censors who have undertaken to guide and edit the utterances of the candidates, is Mr. Davis permitted to repeat a falsification which the Treasury's daily records so completely refute?

But the Vice-Presidential candidate commits himself to absurdities of argument as well as absurdities of statement. In a speech in Maryland he delivered himself of these profound and stirring reflections:

> The State of Maryland in the last five years has paid in internal revenue taxes alone the sum of $34,145,491 65, which is $28 45 for each of its inhabitants. In the fiscal year ended June 30 last the average payment by each person was about $5. If these taxes had not been collected there would have been saved to the people of the State for the last year alone nearly $6,000,000.

According to "The Baltimore Sun," this apparent appeal for the abolition of internal revenue taxation was received "with applause." But did the Democratic candidate for Vice-President mean to have his auditors take seriously this advocacy of a repeal of all internal revenue taxation? Does he really favor an abandonment of taxes on luxuries, on the consumption of beer, wine, whiskey and tobacco and the shifting of those taxes to the necessaries of life? Would he double the tariff on imports to make up for the loss on internal revenue? If he would, he is preaching doctrine unknown to the Democratic national platform which he helped to frame and which he has on other occasions commended as wholly "admirable." That platform denounced our present protective taxes on imports as "a robbery of the many to enrich the few." No line in it complained of the burden of internal taxes on liquors and tobacco, and certainly the last thing its framers contemplated was a remittance of such taxes as a first step toward direct taxation or toward a doubling of tariff rates on imports.

Possibly neither Mr. Davis nor the enthusiastic Democrats who applauded him knew exactly what he meant. But that supposition does not lighten the obligations of the caretakers who have engaged to safeguard the utterances of the Democratic candidates. If Judge Parker needs a friendly blue-penciller at his elbow in Esopus, Mr. Davis needs one equally on his campaign tours. We hope the necessary guardians will be provided, and that they will promptly get to work.

CABINET OFFICERS ON THE STUMP.

Judge Parker's unmannerly fling at Secretary Shaw on account of his absence from Washington is significant of the Democratic poverty of issues and tendency to resort to the most petty demagogy. Other Democratic speakers and writers have in this campaign been pretending to see an abuse in the public speaking of Cabinet officers. We had supposed that substitute for argument was confined to the groundlings, and had not expected the candidate himself to resort to such cheap claptrap.

Cabinet officers from time immemorial have taken part in campaigns in which their performance of duty was on trial. Members of President Cleveland's and President Harrison's Cabinets did it. Other Cabinet officers before them did it, and others who are yet to follow them will do it. They will do it because they ought to do it. Complaint that they neglect the official duties for which they receive salaries is not criticism; it is just childish faultfinding. There is not and never was any rule of good conduct requiring a Cabinet officer to sit at his desk every day like a bookkeeper. The early Cabinet officers spent long seasons at their homes and made long tours about the country, speaking and seeing the people. Cabinet officers probably spend more time at actual work now than ever before, and they are entitled to go or come at their discretion without any captious fault finder, for political or other purposes, holding a stop watch on them.

The American people expect their Cabinet officers to be more than clerks. They are statesmen, who should go about the country and lead in the discussion of its affairs. Who so fit to explain to the people the policy of an administration as those who direct it? In England the Premier, who is the responsible head of the state, himself appears on the hustings and gives an account of his stewardship; and his colleagues also discuss the issues of the campaign. Here the President, who, so far as the electors are concerned, corresponds to the Premier, generally refrains from a similar activity, but his associates have always felt it not only their right, but their duty, to face the jury of voters. If now the members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, instead of going about making addresses, hid themselves in Washington and refused to talk, the Democrats would be just as indignant at their silence as they profess to be at their speech. It would be said that they were afraid to meet the issues, that they were contemptuous of the voters, who had a right to hear and judge them, and were trying to win by force of organization without argument. Nothing would satisfy these snarlers, who, having no arguments of moment to make, run barking at every heel.

TIMELY PEACEMAKING.

International animosity is a cumulative poison. It is not eliminated from the popular system with the passing of the incident which generated it, but it remains there, rankling and cankering. Another incident adds to it, and another, and another, until finally the gathered store amounts to a fatal dose—fatal to national self-control and to international peace. We all remember the forebodings with which the French "policy of pinpricks" was regarded not many years ago. Incident after incident occurred to irritate Great Britain. No one of them in itself amounted to anything like a casus belli, yet serious statesmen realized that if they were continued long enough and were numerous enough their cumulative effect might be uncontrollable and disastrous. A sharp counter-irritant was opportunely applied, the danger passed, and the two countries are now better friends than before for fifty years.

It was largely the cumulative effect of repeated acts of Russian aggression that led to the present war. Not for any one of half a dozen of Russia's acts would Japan have gone to war. But she remembered them all, and treasured them up, adding each new one to the sum of its predecessors, until the grand total strained her forbearance to the breaking point. So there is danger from the cumulative effects of belligerent infringement upon neutral rights. The British people especially have been irritated again and again by the arbitrary treatment of their merchant ships by Russian cruisers. Any one of the various incidents, taken alone, would be irritating, and nothing more. The sum total of them all to date, capped with the unprecedented action in the North Sea, came ominously near to being a fatal dose. A brave and tactful King and firm, wise Ministers, have done all in their power to save the situation, and have probably succeeded; but the margin of safety has been painfully narrow. Just one more dose of the virus might force the nation beyond the danger line.

It is just because these things are so, it is just because the tendency of affairs is so much toward war, that the peace proposal of President Roosevelt, embodied in the formal invitation of the State Department made public this morning, is most opportune. It is offered as an active antidote to the poison of hatred and suspicion that is accumulating in more than one national system. To some it seems startling to suggest a peace congress at such a time. So much the better. Some people need to be startled now and then, just as some patients need to be violently shocked to counteract the effects of poison or of disease. A few years ago, when they met at The Hague, the nations did not realize how much they needed the machinery of peace making and peace preserving, because they were then all at peace and it was so easy for them to come together. But now the very fact that they are cherishing such animosities and the fact that a summons to a peace congress is so little in harmony with prevailing sentiments and conditions emphasize in the strongest manner the need of just such a summons and just such a congress at this time.

The incident is unique and will become historic. There have been other calls for peace congresses, but none such as this at such a time as this. Horace made it proverbial, ages ago, that in time of peace wise men prepare for war. Now a strong, brave voice exhorts the world in the midst of a great war to establish the foundations of enduring peace. There is no other in the world that could have done it, for any lesser voice would have lacked authority; while there is not one comparably great power that is not so involved with at least supposed sympathies and animosities that its voice would have been at least suspected of ringing false with ulterior design. It is the happy distinction of the American President that, as the spokesman of this nation, he stands apart from "entangling alliances" and from intrigues and jealousies, and can address the world with a voice as free from suspicion as it is from fear. It will be well for the world if that voice is promptly and favorably heeded. Wrath against days of wrath is already too much treasured up. The time is opportune and insistent—it cries aloud—for the application of an antidote to war, and there can be no more efficacious antidote than that which the President has prescribed.

JUDGE PARKER'S PUBLIC SERVICE.

Not satisfied with suggesting that Judge Parker only expresses his thanks to Mr. Bryan because he thinks it will pay, "The New-York Evening Post" gives another backhanded compliment to its candidate. In a special dispatch from its Washington correspondent it says:

> Judge Parker has done a public service in calling attention to the suppression of the preliminary estimates which are reported by bureau officers to the heads of their departments. Tens of millions of dollars are involved in this policy, which is a very old one, and it is desirable that it should be clearly understood before any demand becomes widespread for a change in existing practices.

That is, Judge Parker's public service consists in making such an egregious exhibition of himself in his complaints about suppressed government figures that other people who know no more about it than he evidently does will learn not only that the figures are not suppressed which he said were suppressed, but that the estimates which he had blunderingly confused with them, in his seemingly hopeless ignorance of government affairs, have been long secret, and properly secret, and that President Roosevelt's recent order merely upholds a good old custom. The correspondent points out, as we have already noted, that the figures of current receipts and expenditures which Judge Parker originally said were suppressed are published daily. He also shows that, if the preliminary estimates which are kept secret were published, every section in which an expenditure was tentatively considered would overwhelm Congress and swell the actual appropriations by 50 per cent. Judge Parker performs a public service by making the people aware that he has stupidly blundered, and that what he criticises is really something commendable! A rare distinction, truly!

WOOD AND GRAIN ALCOHOLS.

The large number of deaths in this city which have been attributed to the use of beverages in which there was wood alcohol has called fresh attention to several well known commercial abuses. There can be little doubt that this poisonous product is often substituted for grain alcohol in the preparation of medicinal compounds for internal use, and is a constituent of much of the cheap whiskey now retailed in liquor shops. Furthermore, both evils appear to be increasing steadily.

One of the remedies which it is proposed to apply is to modify the internal revenue tax on grain alcohol in two particulars. A reduction of about one-third, it is asserted, would bring the price of the commodity to the level of its mischievous rival, and the temptation to employ the latter illegitimately would thus be removed. The other change which has been suggested is to remove the tax altogether from grain alcohol that is intended for service in the industrial arts—dissolving gums for varnish, cleaning brass and a host of other useful and necessary operations. To prevent the drinking of such alcohol certain precedents established in foreign countries would be followed. The fluid would be so drugged as to be extremely unpalatable, as well as positively injurious to health. An attempt to evade the revenue by redistilling and purifying "denaturized" alcohol might be made if the tax on the pure article remained unaltered, but the advocates of this plan believe that no reason for the fraudulent practice would remain if the duty were lowered as they recommend.

Before undertaking to secure fresh legislation for the suppression of the abuses here mentioned, it might be judicious to consider how far existing agencies could be utilized to that end. If, as seems probable, dangerous adulterations of beverages and medicines are violations of State law, the prosecution of offenders is already practicable as well as extremely desirable. Moreover, in some municipalities the local health boards have large powers as well as grave responsibilities. If these bodies and the district attorneys in afflicted communities did their full duty, a revolution might be effected without any addition to the statutes. The suggestion of Dr. William E. Gamble, of Chicago, that a dealer in wood alcohol should be compelled to label receptacles in which it is sold so as to show that they contain poison is an excellent one, but it is not altogether clear that other legislation is yet demanded in the interest of public safety.

The desire to get cheaper alcohol for industrial uses is perfectly legitimate, and there is nothing discreditable in the endeavor to do so by seeking a reduction in the internal revenue tax on spirits. Whether the government can afford the concession, though, is another question. Those who are moving to obtain it declare that the change would not result in a loss of income, because returns would be made to the Treasury on a much larger quantity of alcohol than now. If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue takes the same view, one serious objection to the surrender would be removed, but Congress will naturally wait for the opinion of experts in government finance before it takes radical measures.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Activity in the stock market has continued to increase, sales reaching about 2,000,000 shares in a single day, but prices have developed considerable irregularity. At the close on Monday the sixty most active railway shares averaged $101 82, eclipsing all figures for this year, but there was a severe break on Thursday, apparently due to the North Sea incident. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether any one really believed that there was anything in the foreign situation to depress the value of American railway properties. This market had been forced up so excessively that a reaction was due, and if Russia had not supplied the excuse some other substitute would have been found. Outsiders were gradually drawn into the market as it advanced, and a considerable amount of speculation on narrow margins made the situation peculiarly sensitive to any adverse influence. But many other traders were trying to get into the market a few points below selling prices, and the opportunity to execute their orders provided sufficient support to check the decline and to produce some recovery. Meanwhile, a large number who have carried stocks for nearly two years were enabled to get out even or with a small profit, and their holdings have passed into other hands, not necessarily stronger ones, however; and it is doubtful if the situation is actually as sound as it was a week ago.

Whether loans on Stock Exchange collateral expand or contract, the rates for call and time money continue remarkably easy, and events that might be expected to cause extensive fluctuations are apparently innocuous. The most significant event of the week was the exportation of $3,250,000 in gold. This does not mean that the United States was called upon to liquidate foreign indebtedness, except in so far as the greater demand for money abroad made it unprofitable to renew maturing exchange obligations. The shipments were of the triangular variety, gold going to Paris on London settlements, the advance in sterling exchange here and low sterling at Paris showing a small profit on the operation. It is not surprising that rates of foreign exchange advanced, although decidedly unseasonable. At this time of year there is usually so heavy an outgo of cotton and grain that rates are near the point at which gold can be imported; but this season the grain bills are lacking and, on the other hand, there is a demand for remittance against the securities which London has been selling in this market. Aside from its possible effect on speculation, the outgo of gold can have no disturbing influence, because supplies of the yellow metal in this country were never larger.

Outside of the financial district results of the week were most satisfactory. Bank exchanges and railway earnings continue to make favorable comparisons with last year, and the movement of merchandise is expanding in a healthful manner. There is not the probability of such a reaction as occurred in Wall Street, for legitimate business has not expanded immoderately, nor is there any evidence of inflation or reckless accumulation of supplies. Conservatism is still the rule, retail dealers ordering only such quantities as may be needed in the near future, while wholesalers and jobbers operate in much the same cautious manner. The result is that manufacturers are frequently unable to ship as promptly as desired, and at many points there is complaint regarding delay in transportation. Each week there is a little improvement in the promptness with which commercial payments are made, but renewals are still frequent and it will be some time before collections are reported as entirely satisfactory. Holiday goods have begun to move, and healthy conditions are reported by Providence jewelry manufacturers, but it is still too early to look for any pronounced activity in these lines.

Irregularity and activity are noted in the markets for the great staples. Cotton has at last reached a position at which spinners may be expected to operate freely. Spot middling uplands at this city were quoted below 10 cents for the first time since the crop year opened, and some recovery in prices of options was not surprising, nor does it signify that the crop will not surpass all records. One of the best authorities has been making a trip through the South, and telegraphed that his estimate must be increased to 11,500,000 bales. Some confusion has been caused by the Census Bureau's report of the amount of cotton ginned up to October 18, but these figures cannot be used as a definite indication of the ultimate total, and it is probable that low estimates based on these figures will prove erroneous. Wheat has been particularly sensitive to the foreign complication because of the fact that England will have to rely very largely upon Russia for imports of wheat unless estimates of this nation's surplus should prove much too low. Domestic markets responded to the advance abroad and fluctuations here became very erratic. Much wheat on the Pacific Coast has been purchased by interior mills, but thus far only a small proportion has been moved.

News from the great manufacturing centres is almost uniformly satisfactory. Footwear shipments from Boston for the last week were larger than a year ago, and, in addition to ample current business, factories are receiving good orders for spring shoes. Leather and hides have advanced still further, a noteworthy event of the week being the Japanese purchases of leather. Woollen mills are making favorable progress, the demand for goods being fully maintained, and manufacturers are constantly in the market for raw material. While only a few grades of wool are quotably stronger, the whole market has a much firmer tone. Fall River cotton mills are still closed, but it is probable that work will be resumed very shortly, and in the primary market for cotton goods the balance of power is now with holders, who are compelling prospective purchasers to make satisfactory terms. This is a decided reversal of the position that has so long prevailed. Quotations of pig iron have advanced moderately, and furnace operators express the opinion that further advances are imminent. They hesitate to accept orders for delivery next year because of the uncertainty regarding iron ore and coke.

Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void.—(President Roosevelt.

The automobile is not for high speed. Its utilities, which are immense, to become limitless, are a long way inside that line. When dangerous rates of speed are recognized for the crimes they are and punished as such, and dandy holiday speeders set squarely among breakers of the law, and triflers with human life where they belong, the machine will be taken out of criminal abuse and handed over to proper use, as one of the most important instruments which invention has ever contributed to civilization.

Said Judge Parker to the New-Jerseyites: "We do not charge that money is deliberately "thrown away or that it is turned over to all "who make some shadow of a claim for it with-"out questioning." This is remarkable magnanimity on the part of one whose Atkinsonian figures require such free distribution of money in order to make his own indictments reasonable or logical.

A Bozeman (Mont.) man has left that town by will his entire estate to provide an income for a suitable celebration of the Fourth of July each year. Whether his other tastes were such as to lead to the presumption that he has gone where fireworks are perpetual and on a stupendous scale is not reported.

Many of the men in the employ of the municipalities in the police and fire departments and in work on the water have repeatedly proved themselves the possessors of great courage and skill in the rescue of their fellows from accidents in the waves, and worthy of the highest praise for their force and daring in such work. Of all the great cities of the world New-York is exceptionally endowed with opportunities for acquiring fame by life saving at home. The Mayor is called upon frequently to award medals for well earned distinction in this line of effort. One of his occupations last week was the conferring of this distinction upon a most deserving recipient.

If Tammany had had the spending of the subway money!

PERSONAL.

Dr. Otsuka, director of the Kiusiu Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station of Japan, is in New-Orleans at the request of his government to study rice culture and the methods employed in Louisiana in the raising and refining of sugar.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Niccolls, of St. Louis, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri. He has been a member of the synod for nearly forty years, and never before held the office.

By special mandate of the Shah of Persia, David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been decorated with the Order of the Lion and the Sun, the highest in the kingdom of Persia.

Archbishop Chapelle, of New-Orleans, papal delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, has left Rome for the South of France, where he will remain a few days with relatives before sailing for America.

At the annual meeting of the New-York University Council, held on October 24, two alumni of the university college were elected members of the class of 1904-'08—Eugene Stevenson, Vice-Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, and William H. Nichols, president of the International Society of Chemical Industry. Vice-Chancellor Stevenson is the president of the General Alumni Association of New-York University. After taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870, he also took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and, in 1874, the degree of Master of Arts. He is fifty-five years old. Mr. Nichols, after taking the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1870, took the degree of Master of Science, in 1875. He received last summer the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Lafayette College, and from Columbia University. He is fifty-two years old. At the same meeting William Morgan Kingsley, of the class of '82, was elected treasurer of the university to succeed William F. Havemeyer, who several months ago announced, to the great regret of the council, that he could not accept a re-election. Mr. Havemeyer continues in service as chairman of the university committee on finance. The new treasurer, William M. Kingsley, has been a member of the university council since 1899, and has also been a member of the committee on finance. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts twenty-one years ago, he took the degree of Master of Arts, in 1886. He is senior member of the firm of Kingsley, Mabon & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A writer in "Scribner's Magazine" who is with Kuropatkin's army says that in March, when that general reached the front to take command, the Russians, excluding railroad guards, garrisons, etc., had not more than 40,000 men with which to take the field. Up to July 18 the whole force was only 120,000. With Japan in control of the sea, the railroad is the only feeder of the Russian army. It has only been able to bring in a daily average of four hundred men since the war began, and, with its single track and imperfect equipments, cannot be pushed, much beyond that figure. As more troops arrive more supplies must be carried, and already the powers of the road are pushed to their limit. The strain tells on the roadbed and rolling stock, and repairs are constantly needed. The correspondent does not think the road can be pushed to carrying one thousand a day, with their supplies, while Japan, across a narrow and unthreatened waterway, can pour in forces and food in unlimited numbers and quantities. He does not pretend to predict the result of the war, but thinks that anybody who can find encouragement in Russia's present situation there must be an optimist well up in the business.

A Test.—The Fiancée—Jack.
The Fiancé—What is it, darling?
The Fiancée—Are you quite sure I am the only girl you ever told about the other girls you've been in love with?—(Brooklyn Life.

The method of the Parker Constitution clubs in first deciding that a certain act of President Roosevelt is unconstitutional and then denouncing him with all the fervor they might rightly show were their own decision the decision of the Supreme Court, which is the guardian of the Constitution, recalls an anecdote of the days in which the Constitution was made. During the debates of the convention of the State of Pennsylvania on the Constitution proposed for the government of the United States, Mr. Wilson, as reported in shorthand by Thomas Lloyd, of Philadelphia, made this effective reply in part, to certain arguments against the adoption of the Constitution:

"Take detached parts of any system whatsoever, in the manner these gentlemen have hitherto taken this Constitution, and you will make it absurd and inconsistent with itself. I do not confine this observation to human performances alone, it will apply to divine writings. An anecdote which I have heard exemplifies this observation. 'When Sternhold and Hopkin's version of the Psalms was usually sung in churches, a line was first read by the clerk, and then sung by the congregation. A sailor had stepped in, and heard the clerk read this line, "The Lord will come, and He will not." The sailor stared, and when the clerk read the next line, "Keep silence, but speak out," the sailor left the church thinking the people were not in their senses.' "

"Oh, you darling! I am so glad to hear of your happiness. What did Mr. Dickson say when he proposed?"
"He said he had loved me from the very first."
"I should never have suspected that; he is such a young looking man!"—(Town and Country.

The oldest building in the Indian Territory, according to "The Kansas City Journal," is in Fort Gibson, where the fort was first located, occupied continuously since 1823. It is of hewn logs, which have been covered with boards and is still in a fair state of preservation. Before its spacious fireplace, still in use, many notables have sat—General Scott, General Taylor, Jeff Davis, General Robert E. Lee, General McClellan, General Bragg and others. General Taylor once lived here with his family, including his daughter Bettie, who married Jeff Davis. It might be mentioned also that General Bragg, who won fame in the Mexican War and the Rebellion, sojourned here for a time, and that Albert Sidney Johnston, while on his way to Salt Lake City after the Mountain Meadow massacre, in 1858, rested his army here.

Mr. Punch's Proverbial Philosophy.—Melancholy is charming; but it need not be cultivated while we have English cookery.
Be kind to all sentient creatures; you never know when you may need bail.
Neither cause nor take offence; but, if you must do one or the other, remember that it is always better to give than receive.
Have a care for the first step in a love affair; an indiscretion with the hors d'œuvre has spoiled many a fine appetite.
There's many an untrue word spoken in earnest.
Beware of applause; it is usually given by some one who wants exercise—or something.
Say what they will in Harley Street, high living and plain thinking remain very popular in the neighboring squares.
Even the most dogmatic are not always wrong.
The race would generally be to the swift and the battle to the strong if those who ran horses and arranged the wrestling matches played the game.
It is better to be off with the new love before you are on with the old again.—(Punch.

PARKER A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Governor Wright Left the Candidate Not a Leg to Stand On.

From The Memphis Scimitar (Dem.).

Several days ago Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, made a front porch speech at Esopus, the burden of which was the Philippine question. He declared that the maintenance of the islands had cost the United States $650,000,000, that the governing was rank with corruption, agriculture and industries ruined and the people in a state of most servile vassalage.

Following his speech, "The Scimitar," taking it for granted that he had made careful investigation and had arrived at correct conclusions, commented favorably upon the statements he set forth.

"The Scimitar" is a Democratic newspaper, but it has ever been and will ever endeavor to be fair and honest to all parties. Therefore, it feels it a duty to call attention to a statement issued by General Luke E. Wright, Civil Governor of the Philippines, which disproves the erroneous statements made by Judge Parker.

General Wright is a Southerner, a Democrat and a gentleman, three very good reasons why he should tell the truth under all circumstances.

And he does tell the truth. What he says regarding the Philippines can be taken as accepted fact. He would not make a misstatement if the retaining of his position were the reward for dishonesty.

His integrity is unquestioned. His means of observation of the Philippine question are the best. He is on the ground, meeting the Filipinos every day and studying them at short range. He must know more about this question than the jurist who sits at Rosemount and bases his utterances on second hand opinions furnished him by the national campaign committee.

Judge Parker is fair and honest, but it is evident that he has permitted himself to be deceived. The statement of the actual facts, as given in General Wright's reply to the interrogatory of the Secretary of War, leaves him not a foot to stand on. Every charge made is disproved. The honorable word of an honorable man is given that the charges are false.

It must be admitted, and with sincere regret, that up to the present time Judge Parker has proven a disappointment as a candidate. Democracy expected great things of him, but he has not yet delivered the goods.

Mr. Roosevelt made the problem of the races an issue, but on this most important question Judge Parker has not seen fit to make reply. He counts upon the support of the solid South as a thing to which he is justly entitled, without even going to the trouble of putting out a hand to gain it. He will get the solid South. But there would be a different story to tell if the race problem were eliminated from Southern politics. The presence of the negro makes the South Democratic, no matter what may be the issues.

The Philippines have been annexed, and the common sense question of to-day is not as to the manner of their acquisition or past methods of dealing with the natives, but as to future conduct.

The American people decline to "warm up" on the subject or consider it as a thing of vital importance. They believe, and must believe, the statement of General Wright as to local conditions.

It must be admitted in all candor and honesty that Judge Parker has not yet risen to the occasion. He has not met and grappled with the burning issues of to-day, the things in which the American people hold a serious interest.

He has two weeks yet in which to do so. The question of whether or not he will do so is extremely problematical.

HERRICK'S BAD BREAK.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

D. Cady Herrick's assault upon President Roosevelt made at Plattsburg last week created intense indignation among the people in that part of the State, and it is generally conceded that the Boss-Judge hurt his own cause as well as Parker's by that extraordinary exhibition of bad taste and reckless billingsgate. But how can good taste and a nice sense of propriety be expected of a man who could sit as a judge of the Supreme Court and at the same time act as the head of a notoriously lawless local political machine?

In this speech at Plattsburg—which the Democratic papers have wisely suppressed—Mr. Herrick saw fit to liken President Roosevelt's methods to those of "Bill" Devery, who collected tribute from disorderly houses as the price of police protection!

This from a man under whose absolute sway, while a judge on the bench, "elections in Albany County were for a considerable time worse than they were under the John Y. McKane machine in Gravesend" (from "The Brooklyn Eagle," Democratic). If any further proof had been needed of Herrick's unfitness for the high and dignified office he aspires to, this indecent attack upon the President of the United States would have supplied it. "Scandalous improprieties" seem to be Mr. Herrick's conspicuous weakness.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

Elements Entering Into It and Time Required to Solve It.

By Professor Frederick W. Atkinson, former Superintendent of Education in the Philippines.

The Philippines should not properly be a party issue, and the action of both Republicans and Democrats in refraining from reviewing the story of our acquisition of them, and, at the most, centring their attention upon the one possible phase of the question open to discussion—the speed with which we can grant the inhabitants larger powers of self-government—is cause for a feeling of satisfaction. The islands are a part of our country; as a nation we have become responsible for their external relations and their internal administration. To the world, to the Filipino people and to ourselves we have a duty to perform, however unpleasant and unpalatable it may be. The executive department of our government took cognizance of this duty as soon as the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified, in February, 1899; Congress later recognized our responsibility by prescribing a form of government, and our Supreme Court has established their status as a part of the United States. The problem is thus larger than any party, and hence even with a change of party a material variation from our present policy would not be possible. In facing the situation to-day, thoughts of what might have been will be rather a hindrance than a help; a work the very immensity of which is just beginning to be perceived by us has been undertaken, without any prospect of immediate satisfactory completion; but it is our task, and we have made an encouraging start.

It would be well, indeed, if every one here at home could be led to join in the unanimous opinion of every American in the Philippines, of whatever party, that democratic principles of government must be considerably modified when the people to be governed have the racial qualities, traditions and history of the Filipinos. Unless there be a unity of sentiment among the American people, an eagerness of spirit to solve the problem in the best possible way with the sole view of the welfare of the Filipino, the experiment now inaugurated will fail. The difficulties of the problem we are only now learning to appreciate; until the conditions are better known, then, we should suspend judgment, and certainly be less prone to destructive criticism of the pioneer service now being performed.

No amount of books, magazine articles and lectures can transport the American at home to the Philippines, or adequately supply the results of a practical acquaintance with the islands. It is impossible for our legislators in Washington who have not been on the ground to realize that this group is not the United States simply a few years younger; and thus the talk of independence, in the course of the argument in support of which similarities are pointed out between conditions now existing in the Philippines and those just before our own Revolutionary War, is apt to be misleading. Vain speculation without knowledge of facts is useless; what did happen in the Philippines could not have been prevented from happening. An experience of nearly three years in the Philippines has brought me to the conclusion that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government; in their affairs they are managed by a few ambitious leaders. They have not yet cultivated a sense of fair play and tolerance for those who differ in opinion, and yet, although the gift of self-government in full measure was not possible, to a degree it was bestowed by granting practical autonomy in provincial and municipal affairs. There are some six hundred towns in which natives have, in the main, the same control over their local affairs as is enjoyed by the residents of towns of corresponding size in the United States.

INDEPENDENCE THEIR IDEAL.

Independence is a cherished ideal of the Filipinos, and that they may ultimately realize this ideal is, I believe, the unexpressed purpose of those who have undertaken the tutelage of these peoples. How far removed is this realization it is beyond my power to predict; the proximity or distance of it must remain a matter of opinion. Certainly that these peoples will or will not become an independent nation is equally out of the question. For some time to come the political dependence of the islands upon the United States must be very real. Granting independence in any near future would be a great error, sure to result in a serious harm; and in the policy of not attempting to fix the day when the connection between the two countries shall be merely nominal we are pursuing a wise course. The doctrine of the consent of the governed is indeed included in our scheme of administration in these islands to the fullest extent to which it ever laid claim in the minds of those who first propounded it—namely, the granting of self-government to all who were competent to exercise it for their own benefit and that of society. The question of the right of a higher civilization to dominate a lower is one capable of much discussion: the only justification, surely, for such an extension of sovereignty is the material improvement and the intellectual and moral elevation of the weaker race.

The United States Philippine Commissioners have erred, if in any direction, in giving too great a degree of self-government in both provincial and municipal affairs. It is an open secret that they went further in bestowing local self-government than the Filipino leaders themselves advised; in fact, as President Roosevelt expressed it in a message, they reached the danger point. Only, indeed, by our belief that the privilege of voting is in itself an educative force in the State, and that it constantly increases the self-respect of the voter, can we justify the establishment of the present form of civil government in the Philippines.

The Filipino people, taken as a body, are children and, childlike, do not know what is best for them. That they possess ideals and ideas creates a faith and hope that ultimately they may be able to institute a republic modelled on the American lines. In the ideal spirit of preparing them for the work of governing themselves finally their American guardianship has begun. Our political sway has not been imposed upon the people to any greater extent than was necessary, and by the very fact of our superiority of civilization and our greater capacity for industrial activity we are bound to exercise over them a profound social influence. In speaking of the future of this country the one thing to be emphasized throughout is that all depends upon the temper we exercise in the work which is mapped out for us. What is best for the Filipinos is the foremost consideration, and this desire to put their interests first rather than to foster American exploitation has animated the United States Philippine Commission in all its legislative and administrative acts.

By accident the United States found itself in the Philippines. Can any one question the advantage of the change from Spanish domination to American protection? First had to come war with the rifle, then military commission with the rope, and finally civil government with the benefits of American sovereignty: separation of church and state; division and co-ordination of judicial, legislative and executive powers; rights of suffrage, writs of habeas corpus, assembly and free speech; abrogation of obligatory military service and abolition of the practice of banishment. Spain justified her conquest here only on religious grounds, and failed because she did not take upon herself in addition just that moral obligation which we have accepted.

LONG TIME REQUIRED TO SOLVE PROBLEM.

Thirty-nine years have now passed since the close of the Civil War, and the negro problem is still unsolved; at the end of a like period of time we shall be struggling with the Philippine question. In trying to solve it we must leave the time element out of consideration; and we shall be gravely disappointed if we do not look the facts in the face and thus keep from building our hopes too high. This is not saying that we must be discouraged or that we have not done much; a careful consideration of the real difficulties and complexities will show us how much has really been accomplished. President Eliot, one of our leading thinkers, writes of American civilization in a recent work: "Our people are too impatient for peerless fruitage from the slow growing tree of liberty; we all expect sudden miracles of material and moral welfare—we get only a slow development and halting progress." If this is true, how much less should we expect in the way of fruitage if this very tree is torn up and transplanted in the Philippines—a foreign soil where local government has hardly taken root and where the sanctions of order and justice which promote industrial development are scarcely understood. It is huge and novel work—this training some six or eight millions of tropical, indolent people for self-government.

Social or rather political trustworthiness, respect for the minority and freedom from everything resembling castes or insurmountable social or political barriers are requisite conditions for a democratic form of government; and these are lacking. In the past, under Spanish domination, these people were restricted by numerous social limitations, with an ecclesiastical atmosphere pervading all. In our work we must assure to the Filipino everywhere free and prompt justice and security of property in the interior; and must instil moral restraint and ideas