New-York Tribune.

Vol. LXIV....No. 21,173. To-day, increasing cloudiness; possibly rain at night. To-morrow, possibly rain; winds becoming northerly. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1904, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

STOP PUTTING UP "ADS."

R. T. BOARD TO BELMONT.

It Acts After Seeing Tiling Torn from Subway Stations.

Incensed at the absolute vandalism which was marking the putting up of advertising signs in the subway, defacing the handsome tile walls of the stations and marring the ornamental friezes, the Rapid Transit Commission called a peremptory halt at a meeting yesterday on the putting up of signs in the subway until the board had given its approval.

That the operating company has the right to have advertising in the subway by virtue of its contract is indisputable, says George L. Rives, counsel to the commission, but when Calvin Tomkins, president of the Municipal Art Society, addressed a vigorous protest to the commission and showed chunks of tiling two and three inches long, with bent nails and hooks, which he had picked up at the Worth-st. station, the commission would not permit the destruction of public property. Mr. Tomkins threatened to appeal to the Police Commissioner if the Rapid Transit Commission did not take action.

A resolution, moved by Controller Grout, demanding that the operating company stop putting up signs at once, was passed, and a copy impressed with the seal of the commission was sent to Mr. Belmont at his office. As it was unlikely that he would be there at that time, however, Bion L. Burrows, secretary of the commission, telephoned the text of the resolution to John F. Buck, treasurer of the Interborough company. The package of bent nails and chips of tiling was also sent to Mr. Belmont, with Alexander E. Orr's compliments.

When workmen began to drill holes in the handsome tile walls and the faience friezes yesterday to hang the multi-colored advertising signs which have heretofore been stood around the station floors the Municipal Art Society determined that this vandalism must stop, and that the Rapid Transit Commission, or the Mayor, or the Police Commissioner, must stop it. Therefore, Calvin Tomkins, president of the society, collected his exhibit of debris and prepared a formal protest. With these he sought the Rapid Transit Commission.

He was forestalled a trifle, however, in the presenting of his protest by a communication from William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer, who said that the signs were appreciably hindering the "ready identification of stations," and a letter from Grant La Farge, the architect, protesting against the signs.

After these had been read Mr. Tomkins said:

As representing the Municipal Art Society, I desire to protest against the continuance of advertising signs in the subway stations, especially against the defacement of the walls for affixing them, and to urge the need for immediate action on your part to abate the nuisance. Malicious mischief of this sort has already been done to several stations, thus damaging city property to the extent of many thousands of dollars, and I am advised that much more is threatened. Of its character you can judge from the debris picked up by myself at the Canal-st. station only two hours since.

Furthermore, I should like, if possible, the answer now to my query as to whether it is your commission or the police of the city who are responsible for permitting the breach of public order involved in the wanton destruction of public property, of which you and our police authorities, as well as myself, have been fully advised by the city press.

EVIDENCES OF VANDALISM SHOWN.

"My only excuse for asking so blunt a question in so blunt a manner," he went on, "is the character of the exhibit which I wish to submit to the commission," and he showed a handful of chips of tiling broken from the walls by the hammering of nails when the signs were being fastened up, with many bent nails. "These were picked up at the Canal-st. station not two hours ago," said he. "I would request an immediate answer to my communication. I know no other authority in this affair than your body and the Police Commissioner. I shall approach him if I don't get a satisfactory answer."

"Can the engineer tell how these signs are being put up?" asked Mr. Orr.

"With those nails," answered Mr. Parsons sadly, pointing to the exhibit left by Mr. Tomkins.

"This board made a very different contract as to the Brooklyn subway two years ago," said Mr. Grout. "No advertising will be permitted there save with the board's express consent. As the architect and engineer have referred this condition to the commission, I move the following resolution, and I would ask that it be sent out to-day:

Whereas, The chief engineer and the architects who have designed the stations of the Rapid Transit Railroad have reported that the advertisements now being erected in such stations are being placed so as to interfere with the easy identification of such stations.

Resolved, That the operating company be notified to forthwith cease putting up such signs until their location and manner of erecting them be first approved by this board.

It was passed unanimously. Mr. Rives, asked for an opinion as to this advertising, said that when the contract was drawn the question of advertising was considered carefully, and he thought then, as now, that the restrictions the board inserted were all it could do under the conditions existing then. He thought there was absolutely no question as to the right of the operating company to let the advertising privilege under its contract.

In the letter sent by Mr. La Farge to Mr. Parsons, the former said:

Even if it is not practicable to get rid of them entirely, it ought to be practicable in some way to regulate them and keep them within the bounds of æsthetic decency. Why cannot the advertisers be forced to print their posters of some sort of moderate size and regular shape? As it is now, they are simply going to nullify completely the whole intention so carefully worked out for these stations.

SIGNS OBSCURING STATIONS' NAMES.

Mr. Parsons argued that the signs were really obscuring the tablets which bore the station names. He said:

The Interborough Company is now installing certain advertising signs in the subway stations. Under the provisions of the contract no advertisements are permitted in the stations which will interfere with the easy identification of the stations. No principles have been laid down by the board covering this point, and I beg leave to call your attention to the matter, so that the board may take such steps as it may deem proper.

From a study of the operation of the road since its opening, on Thursday last, it is apparent that it is very much more difficult for passengers on trains to locate the stations in the subway than it is on the elevated railroads, where passengers can recognize the locality from the surrounding buildings.

Between stations in the subway there is nothing to warn the eye of the passenger what point he is approaching. Except for some peculiarities in the shape and color of the stations, which are not very apparent to unobservant or preoccupied people, the signs on the station walls are the only means of identification. It is therefore most essential for the easy identification of stations that their names should be clearly visible.

The advertisements which are being installed are necessarily of strong colors, and if brought in close contact with the name tablets are certain to obscure them or confuse the eye of the passenger, especially as the name tablet is seen only for a moment through the window of a passing train.

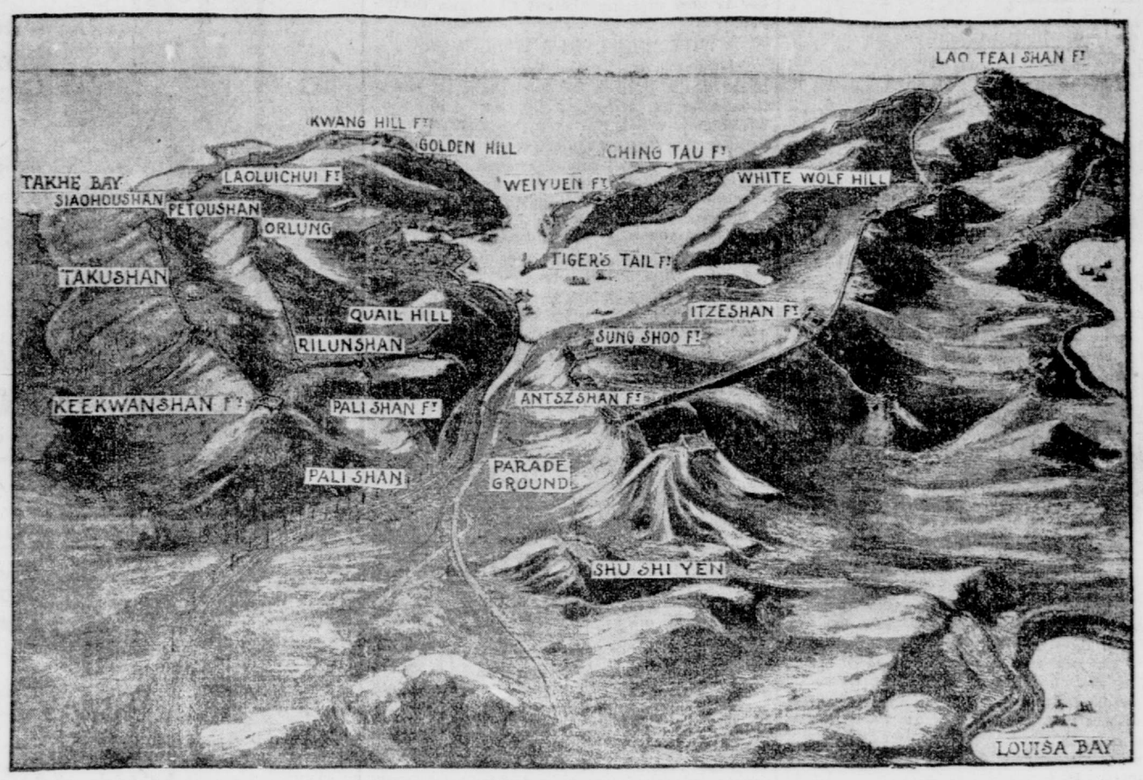
It would seem to be in order that the stations may be quickly identified, the name tablets and also the small tablets bearing the number of the street should at all times be free from neighboring advertisements, so that they may stand out in bold relief. To do this a space of at least ten feet should be kept clear around the large name tablets

Continued on third page.

BORDEN'S BRANDS.

of Condensed Milk and Evaporated Cream are manufactured from unskimmed milk, and are guaranteed in every way. Avoid unknown brands. For safety insist on having BORDEN'S.—Advt.

PORT ARTHUR AND THE GREAT FORTS THAT PROTECT IT.



(For news about the war in the East see fourth page.)

PANAMA'S BIRTHDAY.

Good Wishes Exchanged by Presidents Roosevelt and Amador.

The following cable dispatch from President Amador of Panama was received by The Tribune yesterday:

Panama, November 3.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

The letter of President Roosevelt of October 18 expresses a generous sentiment. This exceptionally honorable act satisfies our republic that we can hope that the pending questions will be settled in a just and friendly manner, thus placing the government and the people of Panama once more under obligations, and for which we express our sincere gratitude.

MANUEL AMADOR,
President of the Republic of Panama.

The letter of October 18 to which President Amador refers contained President Roosevelt's instructions to Secretary Taft, who is about to visit Panama for the purpose of assuring the

DR. MANUEL AMADOR.
President of the Republic of Panama.

Panamans that no invasion of their rights is contemplated by the government of the United States.

Washington, Nov. 3.—President Roosevelt to-day transmitted through the State Department the following cable dispatch to President Amador of Panama:

His Excellency, President Amador, Panama.

Accept the felicitations of this government on the first anniversary of Panama independence.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Panama Minister sent the following:

Full of enthusiasm on this our happy day, I send greetings to the people and chief executive of my native land. Let us put aside our fruitless political differences and loyally unite our efforts to the aggrandizement of Panama in homage to its manifestly bright future.

OBALDIA.

REJOICING ON ISTHMUS.

Celebration of the First Anniversary of Panama's Independence.

Colon, Nov. 3.—The first anniversary of the independence of Panama was celebrated in an orderly manner to-day. High mass was celebrated in the morning, and in the afternoon there was a meeting at which municipal officers delivered addresses. This was followed by a reception given by Porfirio Melendez, civil and military Governor of Colon, Commander Merriam of the American cruiser Dixie, the consular officers and many other persons attending. The Dixie fired a salute of twenty-one guns at noon. To-night there were a display of fireworks and a public ball. The town is decorated in red, white and blue, and pictures of President Roosevelt, President Amador and Governor Melendez are prominently displayed.

The Republic of Panama yesterday celebrated the first anniversary of its birth. No other country in South America, with the exception of Brazil, attained its independence without the necessity of a protracted armed conflict. The unanimity of sentiment among the people on the isthmus made the task of secession from Colombia an easy one. Absolute disregard by the Bogota government of the interests of Panama, unfair taxation and general maladministration were some of the causes which induced the Panamans to revolt. But the principal reason, and one which could not be overlooked, as many overt acts on the part of the Colombian government had been, was the failure of the Congress at Bogota to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty for the completion of the Panama Canal.

Commander Lucien Young, of the navy, who returned a few days ago to Panama, where he spent some time after the revolution, said before sailing of the reports that the Panamans disliked the United States and Americans: "All the trouble has been stirred up by persons who hope to gain by a disordered condition of affairs."

The cable message which President Amador sends to The Tribune should dispose of whatever doubt may have existed as to the entirely friendly feeling which the government and the people of Panama have toward this country.

LIBERALS SWEEP CANADA

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government Returned to Power.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Montreal, Nov. 3.—The electors of Canada today overwhelmingly ratified the agreement made by the government with the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government is returned to power by a majority as large as, if not larger than, in 1900. The administration lost only one minister, and he without portfolio—A. B. Aylesworth, who was defeated by a small margin in East Durham, Ont. A Liberal majority of over sixty in the House is assured.

The Opposition party, for the second time in succession, is leaderless, R. L. Borden having gone down in his own constituency in Halifax City. Four years ago Sir Charles Tupper, then leader of the Conservatives, met a like fate. T. Chase Casgrain, one of the stalwarts of the Opposition, was worsted by a young son of the Premier at Quebec, M. L. Parent, in Montmorency.

George Foster, Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Sir Charles Tupper, received a mandate from the electorate of North Toronto, and possibly, should Mr. Borden decide to leave the political arena, as is probable, he will assume the leadership of the Conservative party.

To-day's voting was replete with surprises. Nearly all calculations of party managers were upset by the actual results. Where the Opposition felt strongest there was where the greatest defects proved to be and vice versa. The government swept the Province of Nova Scotia, carrying every one of the eighteen seats, and New-Brunswick gave the Liberals seven of its thirteen members. The Conservatives won three of the Prince Edward Island representation of four in the House of Commons.

Quebec remained true to Premier Laurier and gave him a support practically equal to that of four years ago, while in Ontario the government made considerable gains. At midnight the complete returns are not in from all the provinces, but it is safe to say that the Liberal majority will approach, if it does not exceed, fifty.

A retrospect of the campaign shows that the Opposition to-day met with a reverse from which it will probably not recover for half a score of years. Leader Borden was not supported either by his colleagues on the stump or by the newspapers from which he had a right to expect assistance. His policy of government ownership of the transcontinental railway was repudiated by several of the strongest men in his party, and the party press editorially persistently held aloof from the question, preferring to deal with minor issues.

It was stated to-night by a well informed government supporter that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will retire soon after Parliament meets and the Premier's mantle will fall on the shoulders of Finance Minister Fielding.

It is to be deplored that personalities have been dragged into the present campaign by the opposition. It is an obvious attempt to divert public attention from the great questions with respect to which Democracy stands discredited before the American people. It is to be regretted that the honorable candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket makes the suggestion that the President and the chairman of the Republican National Committee have prostituted their positions to aid in the collection of campaign funds. It is incredible that a candidate for the high office of President of the United States should give utterance to a charge so utterly groundless. He does himself injustice and he affronts the intelligence of the American people when he imputes to his opponent an act so unworthy and makes a charge so absolutely unfounded.—(Senator Fairbanks.

BIG SUMS FOR FLOATERS.

Cost of Taggart's Campaign in Indiana and Connecticut.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, Nov. 3.—Judge Parker's speeches in New-York concerning campaign funds excite considerable amusement here. In view of the activities of Taggart, it is not considered wise for Democrats in Indiana to say much about campaign funds or tribute from trusts. Early in the season, according to the best information obtainable, Taggart sent into the State about $220,000, and now within three days his lieutenants have been furnished with $100,000 more, which, coming as it does on the eve of election, will, of course, be used "to get out the vote" after Mr. Taggart's well known method.

The Republicans have not had in the whole Indiana campaign more than one-third as much money to pay all the rentals of headquarters and halls, printing bills, speakers' expenses and cost of canvassing. If Indiana is a doubtful State it is only in the balance because of Taggart's enormous corruption fund.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 3.—The Democratic State Committee of Connecticut has plenty of money for the election. It is said that the national committee allotted $45,000 to this State, and the floaters are eagerly looking for the tendollar bills which it is expected will be found at every polling place on Tuesday, and anticipating liberal treatment by the Democrats. Republican campaigners who have been asked about their expenditures declare that less than one-half of this sum has been allowed to the State by the national committee, but that through organization and legitimate work they have made the State safe for Roosevelt.

ON WEDNESDAYS THIS MONTH,

November 2, 9, 16, and 23, $18.00 by the West Shore and $20.00 by the New York Central, New York to St. Louis and return, where the great Fair is at its best. Our ticket agents will gladly give full information.—Advt.

A FIGHT WITHOUT HOPE.

PARKER'S CAMPAIGN.

His Methods Contrasted with Those of Republicans.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—While the deterioration of the tone of the Democratic campaign is a matter of regret, it is recalled by the older politicians that in almost every great political contest the losing party has perceived the hopelessness of its cause as the end approached, and has resorted to desperate and sometimes shameless methods in the hope of averting the inevitable defeat that confronted it. This is held to be the explanation of the entire abandonment by Judge Parker and his allies of the methods mapped out in the earlier days of the present contest.

It is recalled that on August 17 Judge Parker wrote to George F. Parker, chief of the Democratic literary bureau, admonishing him that nothing must appear in the Democratic textbook which would in any way reflect on the honor and integrity of President Roosevelt. Such a policy caused no surprise, in the light of the character of the Democratic candidate as depicted by his political sponsors at St. Louis. Now Mr. Parker is himself reiterating from the stump, which he had earlier declared it beneath his dignity to ascend, charges of a personal and offensive character, attacking the honor of the President and the honesty of Chairman Cortelyou, and repeating calumnies as baseless as they are beneath the dignity of a public man, to say nothing of one who aspires to the Presidency of the United States. No concrete instances are recited by Mr. Parker, no dates are given, no amounts, no facts.

Every intelligent observer of the campaign is forced to the conclusion that Alton B. Parker, the victim of his environment, surrounded by politicians of the type of D. B. Hill, "Pat" McCarren, William F. Sheehan et al., and goaded to desperation, has cast his better judgment and his finer instincts to the winds and thrown himself into the unworthy part outlined by his political mentors. In playing this part he is impressing the American public with his mental and moral unfitness for the great office to which he aspires.

While never in recent years has a Presidential candidate demeaned himself to this extent, it is equally true that in no recent years has a Presidential candidate been surrounded by and made the protégé of such a coterie of discredited politicians as Hill, McCarren, Taggart and Sheehan, who nominated him with the expectation of using him. He has demonstrated the extent to which they would have dominated had his campaign proved successful. Lacking all knowledge of public affairs, inaccurate in thought and shifty in methods, he has proved a failure, and with heartless relentlessness these men are spurring him on to methods which may forever blast his reputation.

A SERIES OF ERRORS.

While Judge Parker adhered to the respectable methods by which he doubtless hoped to win, his campaign was a series of errors. From his gold telegram to his wild assertions regarding the cost of the Philippines in lives and money he made no important statement which proved wholly veracious. Most of his assertions were promptly disproved by the official records or refuted by overwhelming evidence, and even his legal opinions, on which he was supposed to be strong, were promptly shown to be unsound. He was compelled to shift from pillar to post, as in the case of his declaration in his speech of acceptance that the common law afforded "ample legal remedy against monopolies." Confronted by President Roosevelt with the fallacy of his opinion, Mr. Parker promptly cited an irrelevant legal decision in support of his contention. When the irrelevancy of this citation was exposed by ex-Attorney General Knox, Judge Parker once more shifted his position, and declared that "I am of the opinion, and have said so, that existing law," etc.

Taken to task for having evaded the race question, he declared that it was fully covered in his speech of acceptance, and subsequently one of his newspaper supporters was compelled to say that "'The World' freely admits that it does not find in Mr. Parker's speech or letter any explicit utterance on this [negro suffrage] question."

Judge Parker's own efforts to elaborate issues at Esopus having failed, his newspaper supporters undertook to create campaign material. "The New-York World" published its detailed but false account of J. P. Morgan's visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, which it displayed in large type on its front page, with pictures and charts, all of which, a short time later, it was compelled to admit, in small type, on its editorial page, was a "fake," pure and simple. "The New-York Times" also suffered from the misguided zeal of the Democratic Presidential candidate and lent itself to the shameful accusation against Lieutenant Governor Higgins in connection with the alleged "Furnaceville scandal." Once more a "conscientious investigation of the facts" on which Parker's managers

Continued on second page.

PARKER ON CONNECTICUT TOUR

SPEAKS AT BRIDGEPORT, NEW-HAVEN, MERIDEN AND HARTFORD.

Frosty Receptions at Bridgeport and New-Haven—Tries to Suppress Address.

Judge Parker made a tour of Connecticut yesterday, making addresses at Bridgeport, New-Haven, Meriden and Hartford. His receptions at Bridgeport and New-Haven were notably cold.

Herewith follow reports of Judge Parker's speeches and things that he failed to explain:

PARKER FAILS TO EXPLAIN

He Dodges Proof or Apology on "Mistakes" and False Charges.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 3.—Judge Parker made several speeches in Connecticut to-day. He failed to explain why he falsely and recklessly charged the administration with suppressing all information about the operations of the federal Treasury. In a speech at Esopus he charged that since August 29 it had been impossible to tell "how far the Treasury has been running behind." This statement was made despite the fact that the Treasury publishes daily a bulletin showing receipts and expenditures for the day, for the current month and for the current fiscal year. In a later speech Judge Parker himself used figures taken from this daily statement. But he has not had the manhood to retract or modify his original charge.

Two weeks ago Judge Parker repeated the equally groundless assertion that the Treasury deficit for the fiscal year 1904-'05 was growing "at the rate of $140,000,000 for the year." The Treasury statement for October showed that the deficit for the first third of the fiscal year was only $21,809,006—$3,000,000 less than it was on August 31. Yet Judge Parker has so far failed to withdraw or amend his first grossly misleading and ridiculous estimate.

Judge Parker has also accused the administration of suppressing department estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year 1905-'06. Such estimates have already been prepared and published by the Postoffice and War departments, and in other departments work on the estimates is almost completed. Nevertheless, the Democratic candidate has so far omitted to withdraw his ridiculous accusation.

Judge Parker has multiplied by three the cost of administration in the Philippines (including their purchase price of $20,000,000), and has multiplied by ten the number of lives lost in pacifying the islands. Yet he continues to stand by figures so extravagantly at variance with official records. Has he ceased to believe that accuracy of statement and honesty of method are essential in dealing with the ordinary problems of politics?

Judge Parker spoke here this evening, but he did not explain how he came to violate his own much heralded injunction against abuse of President Roosevelt and to begin a campaign of personal vilification, charging, without offering the slightest evidence, that the President was indulging in corrupt practices to buy an election and trying to sell his country to the trusts.

Judge Parker undertook this campaign without reason, as shown by the convincing review by Senator Knox of the President's work to clear away trust abuses, including a recent act effectually to prevent discrimination in rates and rebates. Judge Parker has ignored all specific refutations of his wholesale libels and continued to repeat them. He has dodged all demands for facts to support his charges, as his supporter, "The New-York Times," has dodged all demands for a specification of a single concrete instance of wrongdoing about which it has professed to have information.

In all his speeches denouncing President Roosevelt as having sold out to the trusts, Judge Parker has not dared to deny his own indebtedness to a whole host of trust magnates, with August Belmont at their head.

Judge Parker attacks the honor of Mr. Cortelyou, but he has not dared to contrast the Republican chairman, the irreproachable confidant of three Presidents, and one of them Mr. Cleveland, with his own representative in the campaign, Taggart, the gambler and blowhard, who has filled the national headquarters with advertisements of his Indiana Monte Carlo.

DAVIS AND THE FACTS.

Candidate Adds $19,000,000 to the Deficit in Campaign Speech.

Keyser, W. Va., Nov. 3.—When Henry Gassaway Davis reached Ridgely to-day the West Virginia Central machine shops were closed down for twenty minutes, that the men might hear him. Mr. Davis said that when President Roosevelt came in power times were prosperous, but ever since then times were growing worse. He said:

Under McKinley there was an overflowing treasury, containing a surplus of $54,000,000. Now there is a deficit of $41,000,000, and the amount is growing larger. The Republicans told you four years ago that if good times were to continue they must be kept in power. This was done, but the good times have not continued. They are now telling you the same story over again. It is not a fact, though, that good times depend on Republican rule. The figures show that between the years 1850 and 1860, under Democratic rule, the country enjoyed its most prosperous period.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The Treasury statement issued to-day shows receipts for the fiscal year up to date of $192,611,177, and expenditures of $215,014,199, making the deficit for the year thus far $22,403,022. The surplus last year was $13,247,674.

In the face of great national problems, how utterly insignificant personalities become! We must not allow our minds to be diverted by them from a contemplation of the great fact that Democratic policies are paralyzing and that Democratic administration is destructive to our national developments. Personalities have no place in the discussion of these great questions fraught with mighty consequences to the American people. We should take the debate, involving the destiny of the Republic, out of the swamps of personality and personal detraction, and put it on the high level where questions involving the destiny of the Republic should be considered.—(Senator Fairbanks.

STOLEN!

All sweetness and purity from the sugar cane and the sparkle from the diamond. All three are blended in the famous CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR, for sweetening tea and coffee. 5 lb. sealed boxes only. Grocers everywhere.—Advt.

SPEECH DISAPPOINTING.

Not a Cheer for Parker on New-Haven Drive.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 3.—The mass meeting at the Music Hall here was attended by three thousand men, women and children. Two hundred Yale students lent their strenuous barks to the applause and drove the frost partly out of the air. There was room in the rear of the hall for many more people. While the meeting proper was gratifying to the faithful, Judge Parker's speech was a great disappointment. He did not have anything to say in refutation of his former statements which have been proved untrue. The address follows:

For a number of years now I have been delivering a course of lectures at the Albany Law School. This work and the personal contact with these bright students of the law—many of whom are helping themselves, as did I when taking my law course in that same institution—gives me an interest in young men which is steadily growing. It is, perhaps, inaccurate to say that this work has given me this interest. It is probably due, more than to anything else, to a kindly act of a great judge—Chief Judge Church. The recollection of the way his ready sympathy helped me gave me the motive for a deep interest in young men. I remember as if it were yesterday standing before that great jurist in my first case, weighted down with the responsibility of making an effective presentation of my client's cause. At the moment I rose to begin my argument I feared failure. Chief Judge Church, divining my difficulty, bowed and said, "Now we will hear you, Mr. Parker." My nervousness disappeared as by magic under the influence of his friendly act and kindly tone. I plunged into the argument at once. When the decisions came down my case had been won, as good fortune would have it, and the chief judge had written the opinion. In the many years I have been on the bench, in hardly a case has a young man appeared in court that Chief Judge Church's kindness to me did not flash over me. And I have been trying all these years to discharge the debt I owe him by treating the young men coming into court as he treated me. In my own experience I can recall no stronger illustration of the truth of the saying that "The good we do lives after us."

"It has become a fashion during recent years to exhort our young men to lead what has been called "the strenuous life." Not content with our universal activity in industry, our work in the conquest of a continent, and the effort to spread our popular ideas into all the world, and thus to make ourselves an example for other peoples who are looking toward freedom and opportunity, the conclusion seems to have been reached that somehow we had overlooked something. We have always had an efficient army of brave soldiers well commanded. It has been so sufficient for our needs that we have been able to resist the onslaught of the savage, to ward off foreign aggression, and to settle our own internal troubles. But this does not seem to satisfy. We must be strenuous, not alone in all things which make for good, for safety and for permanence, but we must be strenuous in adventure, for personal glory, and even in looking for a fight. It is, apparently, not enough that we shall be active in every moral and religious movement, in everything that can promote education, the training and the discipline of our youths—these, apparently, do not assure real progress. So we are invited to turn aside from these into those lines of activity and adventure which smack of the Crusades and of the time when the moated castle was the only home in which human beings could be fairly said to have a right to live.

COLLEGE STUDENTS STRENUOUS.

Even the students in our colleges have been invited to become strenuous. A little investigation of knowledge serves to show that the college student has always been so. But in what direction? He has been devoted to his studies, as our scholarship and our universal education amply attest. Nor has this activity been limited to the few; it has permeated the mass; it has been a heritage of the country. But the student has not accounted it to himself as a virtue, but as a duty, something he owed to the society in which he found himself, to his parents, who, perhaps, were making great sacrifices to enable him to be better fitted for the duties of life, and to himself.

This activity goes even further, until we find that in all the great colleges of our country—now a fourth, now a third, again almost a half—willingly and cheerfully take up any kind of employment which can yield sufficient money to carry them through their college course, whether academic or professional. You here in Yale have known strong, energetic, able young men, who belonged to families in which this process has gone on through several generations. They have furnished to their country great jurists and lawyers, great physicians, eloquent divines, men who have carried our traditions into whatever part of the world they have gone and upheld our honor. They have gone forth to found new communities, to promote new business enterprises and to play a strong and effective part in our life.

How much greater activity in this respect is demanded by our times than we now show? But even if there were this greater demand, there never was a period when sports were more universally practised, or when they were more perfect. Our successful rivalry in these has been shown in every quarter of the world. But this success has not been purchased by the sacrifice of efficiency in scholarship. It has not made our young men swashbucklers in school or after they have gone out into the world.

No act that I can think of is more important than the first vote. In a great majority of cases it attaches a man for all time to one of the political parties. It is most important, therefore, that the first vote should be wisely cast. The responsibility of that act is too great for it to be lightly or carelessly done. Pardon me, therefore, for venturing the suggestion that if you have not already done so, you give the subject very earnest consideration in the few days remaining before the election. Study the tendencies of the two leading parties, and see whether one, more than the other, aims to do the greatest good to the greatest number. You will find that neither party is free from fault; indeed, both of them have from time to time done the things they ought not to have done, as well as omitted to do things they ought to have done. But many as these faults are, they will not prevent you from finding, if you look for it, which one of them possesses, in the largest measure, that spirit upon which republics alone can thrive.

There was nothing in Judge Parker's address to warm the heart. The only thing applauded in his speech was a statement that the student life was strenuous. No one could tell whether the Roosevelt idea or Parker's utterance was the particular thing that pleased.

But of all sad things in the way of a triumphal march, the drive of Parker from the New-Haven Railroad station to the music hall was the saddest. The story is not complete without it. It was as wrenching as the sob of a child, as solemn as a funeral. It was the dullest and grayest segment in the mosaic day. There was not a single cheer for Parker from the time he left the station till he got to the hall, and he rode half a mile through the principal business streets. One man in front of the First National Bank swung his hat, but no sound escaped his lips. It seemed as if every one was afraid of waking up the baby.

Colonel N. G. Osborne, of "The New-Haven Register," introduced the judge. The Yale men led the cheering, which lasted exactly one and a half minutes.

About three thousand people shook hands with the judge after the speech. In a carriage he rode through the college grounds, bowing repeatedly to the salutes of the students. His old colored Esopus coachman, now living here, greeted him. So did a blond woman, who tried to kiss him. But the judge was "on," and as she reached out her arms to embrace him he pulled down her hands and passed her along. "No Hobsons for the judge," muttered one of the football squad. The apathy all along the route was too much for one whitehaired old Republican. He got on a box when Parker drove by, and, shaking his finger at the silent Democrats, said:

"Hang you! Why don't you cheer your candidate? I'm a Republican and a Roosevelt man.