THE FRENCH SHORE CASE.

What Its Settlement Will Cost the British Taxpayer.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 3 (Special).—The Anglo-Gallic treaty, which terminates that ancient and irritating entanglement, the French shore question, is now before the French Chamber at Versailles awaiting ratification, which must be done before December 8, else it will lapse altogether. It provides in Article III that "a pecuniary indemnity shall be awarded by his Britannic majesty's government to the French citizens engaged in fishing, or the preparation of fish on the treaty shore, who are obliged either to abandon the establishments they possess there or to give up their occupation in consequence of the modification introduced by the present convention into the existing state of affairs; this indemnity cannot be claimed by the parties interested unless they have been engaged in their business prior to the closing of the fishing season of 1903; claims for indemnity shall be submitted to an officer of each nation, and, in the event of disagreement, to an umpire appointed under Article XXXII of the Hague convention."

The meaning of this is that the British taxpayer is to foot the bill for ridding the coast of the French who have fishing stations there, and the question then suggests itself: What will it cost and will the gain be worth the outlay? Before dealing with the actual monetary issues involved it may be well to remember that the diplomatic aspects of the subject and the bearing of the French rights on the coast react upon the larger problems of world-wide importance in which Britain and France are concerned, and which might become a fruitful source of dispute between these powers and the United States. For the latter has also certain substantial and well defined fishery rights on the west coast of Newfoundland under the treaty of 1818, and is not disposed nowadays to "stand any nonsense" when any of the privileges granted her citizens are invaded by another power, whether classed as friend or otherwise.

Sir Charles Dilke has characterized the Newfoundland French Shore as a standing menace to the peace of the empire, and if this dictum is accepted it is evident that the settlement of the dispute is a gain not easily to be measured in hard cash. While friction arose out of the fisheries there, the danger always existed of a rupture between Britain and France. Whenever these powers, in their efforts to gain an advantage, conflicted with the interests of the Americans, the Washington Cabinet had always to be reckoned with. In the event of trouble with France, the fear of alienating the French Canadians had also to be taken into account, and the actual conditions brought about by the enforcement of the treaties in Newfoundland formed the severest test of the loyalty of these hardy islanders, who people what they proudly boast is "the oldest British colony." These facts make it evident that the question was one of exceptional interest, alike to the mother country, the Canadian federacy and the sister nations with fishing rights in Newfoundland waters, and that it is not to be measured by ordinary standards.

FISHERY RIGHTS CONCEDED.

In 1713 to France was conceded fishery rights on the western and northeastern coast of Newfoundland, these embracing the liberty to catch the fish in the waters and then land and dry them on the shore, for the furtherance of which latter object the French were allowed to summer but not to winter there, and also to build structures for their own occupancy and for the curing of their catch. Subsequent treaties modified these privileges in some details, and gave the French the St. Pierre-Miquelon isles as a fishery base. In 1818 the Americans secured a similar right to fish in the west coast waters, but not to land there, and, lacking this latter concession, have found themselves obliged virtually to abandon fishing there altogether, though they sometimes visit the inshore waters in quest of the bait necessary for offshore fishing.

As was inevitable, remembering the varying relations of France and England—friends to-day and enemies to-morrow—this dual occupation of our coast brought about claims and counter claims as the years went by, until France eventually reached the point of insisting that her fishermen had a prior fishing right and were not to be interfered with by any others. If the Americans frequented the coast in any numbers this claim of France would have provoked war long ago, but the British government, in the interests of peace, acquiesced in every demand of the French, however preposterous, until the actual status there was: The French fishermen exercised a paramount, not a concurrent, right; the British fishermen could fish only on sufferance; if the French wanted a harbor they turned their rivals out; if they desired a fishing area they cut the others' nets adrift. When the settlers attempted resistance the French called on a warship and the injured men had to move on. The best locations along the coast were held by the French, and British subjects could neither build, do business nor establish industries there. The French demanded, at first, a strip, or lisière, three miles back from high water around the whole eight hundred and eighty miles of coast, for their fishing uses, and on this no permanent structures could be erected. Later they curtailed this to half a mile, but its effect was much the same, because they forbade the erection of wharves, piers, warehouses, tramways or other utilities on this lisière, and therefore mining, lumbering and other industries were rendered impossible, access to the sea being cut off. Every grant of land there, too, contained a clause subjecting it to French treaty rights, and this warned off capitalists, owing to the insecurity of title. Agriculture was retarded for like reasons, and to-day that vast stretch of country, perhaps the richest in the island, remains undeveloped because of these subsidiary and vexatious issues which the French grafted to their original claim to catch and dry fish.

Half a century ago, when ten thousand Frenchmen visited that coast and occupied between two hundred and fifty and three hundred stations there every summer, there might have been some justification for the first claims. But since then the French have been gradually abandoning the shore, until last year they had only 402 men and sixteen stations there. But it was as their actual occupation declined that their claims increased, every few years witnessing some new demand as their numbers showed an appreciable shrinkage, until, some twenty years ago, when a series of poor catches caused the abandoning of several stations, their government induced them to claim the right to can lobsters. Newfoundland contended they had no right to do this under the treaties, as it involved permanent structures, as the canning process was in no way akin to the drying of codfish, and as lobsters, strictly speaking, were not fish. But they persisted, and eventually got their way, being allowed to embark in this business under a modus vivendi in conjunction with our own people, those of both nations operating prior to 1890 being recognized as legal packers and all others being forbidden to engage in it, pending an arbitration intended to be held then to define our respective rights, but never since carried out. This modus vivendi affected the people on the coast, other than the lobster fishers, very injuriously, they being prevented from conducting a legitimate industry, and, if they did so illicitly, their canneries were torn down and their equipments confiscated by the warships, a state of things as shocking as existed in the Transvaal under the Boer oligarchy.

LOBSTER CANNING INDUSTRY.

Had the French not gained this lobster adjunct they would have had to abandon the codfishery and the coast also long before this, but it gave them a new lease of life. To-day twelve out of sixteen stations they maintain on the coast are for the canning of lobsters, and only four are for codfish alone. Yet now the lobsters are failing, as well as the cod, and the only resource left to the French would be whaling, which is now being actively pursued by the people here and which the French would like to engage in also, but cannot, for nearly one hundred years ago Commodore Palliser compelled the French to give up a whale they killed, and never since then have they been allowed to consider whaling as within their treaty rights. Therefore they have no alternative now but to make terms and get out, or submit to the humiliation of seeing the whole coast abandoned by them in four or five years.

The French government has chosen the former course, taking territorial concession in Africa for the nation and a cash indemnity for her fishermen, who must remove from the coast. There were 402 of these there last year occupying the sixteen stations mentioned. The establishments, it may be presumed, they will have to be compensated for, as well as for the loss of their business. With respect to the former, they are not worth much. The codfishing establishments consist of a few wooden frames on which canvas roofs are spread during the fishing season to shelter the men and materials housed beneath. In the autumn, when they are about to return to France, the crews strip off the canvas again and leave the naked ribs to bleach amid the snows till they return the next spring. Repairs are made to the framework with poles cut in the forest, and sometimes the walls are partly sheathed with slabs from the outside of some logs or planks out of condemned boats. But at the outside none of these establishments would be worth more than a few pounds. Some of the smaller lobster canneries occupied by the French are just as valueless. The methods of canning the crustaceans are now so simplified that all that is needed is a hut to keep the materials in and a sheet iron boiler in which to immerse the tins, so that the contents may be cooked and then hermetically sealed. When it is said that in some of these canneries, or "factories," as they are more commonly known, only two or three men are employed, it can easily be understood that the value of the huts and plant is only trivial. Three or four, however, employ from fifteen to twenty-five men each, and these are more pretentious structures, having boilers bricked in and the factories of corrugated iron. Two large factories are maintained by M. Lemoine, of St. Malo, at Meagher's Cove, and John's Island, in the former forty-nine men being employed, and in the latter sixty-three. These two establishments are large, corrugated iron erections, like portable churches, but have permanent boilers, and are left in charge of resident caretakers when the Frenchmen have to leave the coast every fall. But £200 apiece would be a liberal allowance for each of these structures, which have now been several years in use, and have been let go into disrepair of late because of the declining fishery, while the huts in which the men are berthed are merely canvas roofed "tilts" of the fashion already described, or else turf huts built in convenient corners against the hillsides, and patched with boards torn from the crumbling walls of the previously abandoned French codfishing stations. The ruins of these can be seen in every harbor on the coast and testify at once to the extent of the former French occupation and the mere shadowy remnant of it which now exists. The lobsters are caught with traps, wooden cages, composed of laths, and submerged with putrid meat or fish in them to serve as a bait to attract the lobsters into them. They are worth only about 40 cents apiece, and the French used 10,125 of them last year, or about $4,000 worth. Their outfits consist of the cans, which are bought from wholesalers, who take back the unused ones in the fall; soldering irons, plugs of solder and the boilers already mentioned. No business requires a smaller or less costly outfit, and several hundred so-called "factories" are in operation every summer around the coastline.

In the codfishery the nets, lines and other appliances used are of the cheapest kind. The modern contrivance, known as a cod trap and worth $500 each, a submerged room of netting so to speak, in which cod are taken in large quantities, is not used by the French, though popular with the Newfoundlanders, and thus this costly item will be escaped. A few ancient brigs, not more than ten in all, convey crews from France to this coast, to fish for cod and lobsters, and for these craft $1,000 to $1,500 would be a generous figure. The batteaux, or skiffs, used about the coast by the men in their daily pursuits, are worth next to nothing. They can be got at any time from the settlers for $5 apiece, new

THE INDEMNITY CLAIMED.

The most formidable claim the French would have would be in the indemnity for abandoning their fishery operations. But that would be largely conditioned upon their profits, for an industry which was being steadily abandoned by them because it was unremunerative could hardly expect to be liberally recompensed when it was being legally abolished. It follows, consequently, that no very heavy draft need be made upon the British Exchequer in this respect, inasmuch as the inevitable logic of circumstances shows a gradual decline in the number of Frenchmen on this coast and in their catch of cod and lobsters during the last ten or twelve years. Every season has witnessed one or more stations abandoned by them, and the totals of their catch, compiled each autumn by the naval commanders, show that their take of cod and lobsters is declining to zero. Where in 1890 seven French stations existed on the Northeast Coast, last season there was but one, and it has not been worked this year, so the release of that three hundred miles of seaboard from the French occupation has been achieved by the French relinquishing it themselves because it no longer paid to fish there. The same conditions are now being accelerated on the West Coast by the depleting of the cod and lobster areas there, and most of the traders were barely making a livelihood out of the business, if indeed that, as several stations have been abandoned the last three or four years. The total catch of the French fishermen on the Treaty Coast last season was 6,600 quintals cod, worth $4 a quintal, or $26,400 in all, and 4,092 cases of lobsters, worth $10 a case, or $40,920, a total of $67,320. This, divided among 402 men, would give an average of $168 each for about seven months' work—a very meagre return, in view of the character of the industry, its hazards and discomforts. Allowing for the cost and outlay in conducting the fishery, the profits, if any, could not have exceeded 10 per cent, or $6,730 a year, which, on the basis of twenty years' purchase, would represent a cash payment of $134,000. It must be remembered that, so far as the cod fishers are concerned, they held on to the French Shore only because of owning stations there, while now, with the sum they will receive, they can enter into the Grand Banks fishery like the other Frenchmen who operate from St. Pierre. The lobster fishers, though, will be deprived of their industry altogether, although they may, and probably will, revert to cod catching on the Grand Banks. But, allowing a liberal estimate for the value of their business, cod and lobsters, with their vessels, boats, nets, gear, stations and lobster outfits, the French claims should be fully satisfied with a payment of $250,000 (£50,000). This is no more than it costs England every year to maintain four warships as a fishery patrol there, and it is a trifling sum to set against the preservation of the peace of the empire and perhaps of the world.

For more than one hundred years this patrol of three or four warships by each side has been maintained at a cost of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and only the greatest forbearance on the part of the British, in the face of vexatious and unfounded claims at various times, has prevented a clash between them. Moreover, every few years since 1844 there has been an attempt made to settle it by negotiations between the two powers, delegations to and from Newfoundland, commissions, inquiries and other processes tending to advance a peaceful and abiding compromise. The cost of all these endeavors, which continued down to 1901, must also have made an enormous sum in the aggregate, and now all further outlay on these accounts will be disposed of, besides the colony and the motherland obtaining full and undisputed right to all of the soil and seaboard of Newfoundland, and the liberty to promote the future advancement of the island according to their own lights, without reference to the views of any foreign power. Manifestly, then, the adjustment of this difficulty will be very cheaply purchased by England, and the call upon the British taxpayer should not be a heavy one.

DR. CARTER TO STATE HIS CASE.

Will Appear Before Presbytery of Nassau County December 12.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Carter, who has been threatened with a trial for heresy because of his letter rejecting the doctrine of the fall of man, will appear before the Presbytery of Nassau County at Jamaica on December 12 and state his case.

The committee appointed by the Presbytery conferred with Dr. Carter at his home on Wednesday. Between now and December 12 the committee will prepare its report.

TO HAVE E. R. THOMAS IN COURT.

He Denied That He Was the Man Arrested for Automobile Speeding.

Possibilities of a warrant for the arrest of E. R. Thomas, the turfman, for failing to appear in the Harlem court on Friday, he supposedly being the man bailed at the West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. station on Thursday night, were dispelled yesterday by the appearance in the Harlem court of Abraham Gruber, who told Magistrate Crane that he would produce Mr. Thomas in court on Tuesday morning.

A man giving the name of "William Thompson" was arrested for speeding an automobile on Thursday night, in Amsterdam-ave. With him was a young woman. The man gave a $100 bill as bail security at the station, but failed to appear in court. On Friday night, Mr. Thomas, through his secretary, declared to The Tribune that he was not the man arrested.

NOON DAY CLUB'S NEW HOME.

The Noon Day Club, a luncheon club, organized last April with twenty-five members in the financial district, yesterday moved into new quarters at No. 161 Pearl-st., having grown to one hundred members. The club has been in temporary quarters at No. 13 Cedar-st. Its new quarters take up the first and second floors of No. 161 Pearl-st., just off Wall-st.

NEW CHIEF CLERK APPOINTED.

Edward A. McQuade, who has been acting chief clerk in the Seventh District Municipal Court since the death last July of Chief Clerk Patrick McDevitt, was yesterday appointed permanently to that place for the full term by Justice Joseph. The salary is $3,000 a year. McQuade is a son of the late John J. McQuade, for many years treasurer of Tammany Hall.

HE USED GUNPOWDER.

From The Scientific American.

A funny tale comes from the South, according to "The Electrical Review," telling of the sad experience of a telephone subscriber who attempted to repair his transmitter. Finding some difficulty with his telephone, this self-appointed repair man undertook to put it in order, but not with entire success, for upon taking apart the transmitter the granulated carbon was spilled upon the floor and some lost. An examination of what was left convinced the would-be expert that the grains were nothing more than gunpowder. Consequently, when putting the instrument together again, he used gunpowder to replace the lost material. After finishing the job to his satisfaction, he attempted to call up the exchange, so that he might ascertain how successful his work had been, not thinking that now his transmitter was loaded, but, upon ringing the magneto, the gunpowder in the transmitter exploded, with some damage to the subscriber's face and disastrous effects upon the telephone.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MEANING OF THE ELECTION.

Republican Principles Unqualifiedly Indorsed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The people have spoken in an unmistakable and emphatic tone. But what is the meaning of this tremendous vote of approval? Is it a personal tribute to Roosevelt or is it popular satisfaction with the cardinal and underlying principles of the Republican party? It is both.

Roosevelt has endeared himself to the great American public by his fearlessness, his sincerity and his integrity. His ability quickly to grasp public questions and to point out the best and most honorable course; his activity against wrongdoers, even when he found them in his own party, and his earnest desire to serve the people honestly and efficiently, have brought out for him a vote unprecedented in political history.

The impression that a man must compromise with his conscience to become successful in politics, that dishonesty and selfishness are inherent faults in a democratic form of government, has been dissipated; that public sentiment will encourage and support its public servants who perform their duties fearlessly in spite of machine opposition, in spite of the protests of demagogues and defamers, has been permanently established.

But the approval has gone further than a personal tribute to Roosevelt. It is an unqualified indorsement of the principles which gave birth to and which have always been the animus of the Republican party. It means that the administration's course in the Philippines is regarded in accordance with the traditions of the nation; that protection of American industries, which is the handmaid of prosperity, is recognized as an essential to the nation's wellbeing, and that the perplexing problem of the regulation of the great combinations can best be solved by strengthening the national government, and that national progress is best assured under a Republican administration.

Now that the battle is lost and won, what shall we say of Alton B. Parker? Undoubtedly a man of personal honesty and integrity, he was unfortunate in his associates. His determination at the beginning of the campaign to avoid personal abuse was, we must say in justice, admirable, and it is much to be regretted that he subsequently yielded to party pressure and uttered on the stump charges which were groundless and which he could not substantiate.

It was clear when Mr. Parker was nominated that the Democratic party had not completely purged itself of Populism and free silverism, which were rejected in unmistakable tones at two national elections. This was plainly shown by the omission of the gold plank from the platform, an effort to placate the free silver element, under the leadership of Mr. Bryan. But subsequent events showed that the party was composed of irreconcilable elements, so radically different in their conceptions of the issues that the attempt to create harmony and reorganization of the scattered forces resulted in an ambiguous and meaningless platform. A platform that requires explanation and elucidation loses the public confidence; it is merely evidence of a desire on the part of the framers to avoid offence to those who are not in harmony with it and to secure support which might be alienated by a clear and unequivocal statement of issues and policies.

The people have also in a decisive manner resented the attempt to becloud the issues by calumnious and unfounded charges of corruption and dishonesty, and demonstrated that methods such as these, with intent to stir up personal malignity, awaken public sympathy and produce an effect opposite to that intended.

The late Senator Hoar said that the Republican party stands for what is best in the national life. Let it ever live up to this ideal. With a due regard for the traditions of Washington, of Lincoln and of McKinley, let it ever be the standard bearer of enlightenment and progress.

Brooklyn, Nov. 10, 1904. H. G. ANDERSON.

AUTOMOBILES ON HIGHWAYS.

Relief Demanded by Persons Who Have to Use Horses for Business or Pleasure.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you permit a plain farmer to thank you for the frank and powerful words you have printed, editorially as well as in letters from other citizens, regarding the automobile outrage?

We in the country cannot understand city conditions, and ought not to make suggestions or give advice concerning them. The automobile may be "all right" in the city; we don't know. But with us in the country it is to-day the most intolerable wrong we have to endure. Something has got to be done, and that soon, to relieve us. I hope, and you hope, that this "something" may be in the form of orderly law, but if that relief is not found then the incapables who with power to enact a sufficient law refuse or fail to do so will be held finally responsible for the disorderly and perhaps violent measures which surely will be resorted to by an outraged, abused, endangered public.

Heaven protect us of these quiet, rural districts from scenes of riot and lynch law, but, while sincerely uttering that prayer, it is not to be forgotten that legislatures and courts can remove all danger of such an outcome, and that heaven is not apt to help those too careless or too reckless to help themselves.

Night before last, on the main State road crossing the mountain ridge which divides New-York from Massachusetts, a neighbor of mine was met after nightfall in a lonely part of the descent by an automobile, his horse frightened into madness by the monster's blinding headlights and roaring engines, himself thrown out and badly hurt, his vehicle and harness wrecked, and he left there by the creatures driving the automobile, to be found by some chance passer or not, as luck should determine.

There is hardly a mile of public highway within my knowledge which has not been the scene of some accident, more or less serious, due to these "devil wagons." No man hereabouts stopping for even five minutes at a farmhouse cares to leave his horse, tied or untied, by the roadside. He must drive into the barn or to some other place hidden from the sight and sound of these locomotives, one of which is likely to pass at any moment. From the first settling of the roads in spring till snow flies in the fall or winter I and most of my neighbors keep our road gates wide open to afford a possible refuge for women driving past, in case they should see an automobile approaching in time to take advantage of the chance to turn in. I have had three different parties of women and children in my lane at one time of a pleasant Sunday afternoon waiting for a trio of the snorting, whizzing, dust enveloped horse scarers to pass. Two of the parties, when the danger had bellowed its way out of sight in the distance, turned homeward, relinquishing any further attempt at driving from the fear that they might meet similar danger without a similar harbor of escape within reach.

Now, we farmers have to use the highways in our business. We have to use horses on them in our business. Some horses are not afraid of automobiles when the automobiles are driven slowly by daylight, without overmuch snorting and roaring. But no horse lives that is of any use either on the road or behind a plough which is not afraid of the things when they come roaring at him at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, and especially after nightfall, when with blinding headlights angrily aflame, swerving, jumping, plunging through the darkness, they swoop upon him, as inexplicable, as frightful, as terror inspiring to him as if they were veritable demons from the infernal regions sent especially to devour him. And the thing is fast reaching just this point—that we farmers must give up using the highways either for our pleasure or in our business, or that the automobilists must be forbidden using them solely for their pleasure. That is the condition which confronts us, and no amount of theorizing as to a possible modus vivendi which might be evolved to meet other conditions is of the slightest practical interest.

Sooner or later in the country it must come to this—that the automobiles shall be driven from the highways or that the horse-using residents shall be driven from the highways.

There is only one possible solution to this dilemma—the highways are for the use of the majority, not for the pleasure of the minority.

If the automobilists wish to drive their engines over the land for the pleasure of themselves and their friends, let them be required to drive them as other locomotives are driven, over their own rights of way, on their own roads. Let them buy their own rights of way, and grade them, and fence them to suit themselves, just as a railroad buys its right of way and builds its own roadbed; let them have the right and the power to exclude all others from using their roads, just as a railroad has the right and the power to keep teams and pedestrians off its track, but forbid them the right to use the highways made and built for horses, just as a railroad company is forbidden the right to use the highways of the country for its tracks and trains. They are no more rightful users of the country roads than freight or express trains. They are a source of as real danger to the rightful users of those roads as freight or express trains.

A. P. HITCHCOCK.

New-Lebanon, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1904.

"ADS" MAKE THE PUBLIC STAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Apropos of the disfigurement of the subway stations, I would call your attention to one objection seriously affecting a large part of the public and which I have not yet heard mentioned.

At some of the stations will be found a single settee, with room for possibly four people. The balance of wall space, the only place for settees, is occupied by signs hideous in the extreme. The advertisers must, of course, be provided for. But the poor public, the weak and lame, who sometimes have to travel; tired women, feeble men and children, forsooth, can stand. Could not this outrage be defeated on the ground of being a public nuisance, if nothing else?

ONE OF THE SUFFERING PUBLIC.

New-York, Nov. 5, 1904.

PARKER'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Thank you for the editorial this morning on "Parker's Explanation." He deserves it all. Never was such an exhibition of ignorance and wickedness in any candidate for the Presidency.

The President did not need to say a word, but his honest heart would not let him rest under a falsehood intimating that he was a blackmailer. The entire country rose on Tuesday last to show they loved and trusted him. What is the necessity for the continuance of the Democratic party? We never had any in our family, and we have been here since the first settlement of the Colonies. We have long hoped for a complete restoration of the Union, and when the Democratic party goes out of business we may look for it, and not before.

The States that seceded were South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, later Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. The State of Kentucky declared for neutrality, and the participation of Missouri and Maryland was little more than a name. The States that stood by Lincoln are with Roosevelt; the States that supported Jefferson Davis and tried to destroy the Union and dishonor the flag seem banded together still. The Democratic party has no issue. If it quietly retires, the South will come back, and be welcomed with open arms to a prosperity such as they never have had.

RICHARD HENRY GREENE.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1904.

WANTS MORE TREES PLANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The growth of public sentiment in favor of trees in our city streets is shown in the increasing number that are evident in many of our uptown streets. As the advantages become more apparent each season, and residents find that no greater improvement can be made in adding to the homelike appearance of the neighborhood in which they live and that their properties become more valuable in consequence of trees, it is only natural that increasing numbers are set out each year, and it is to be hoped that this will extend until all the residential streets are well lined with trees.

It is gratifying in this connection to note the action of a few public spirited citizens who have had forty trees planted in Seventy and Seventy-first sts. and Madison-ave., around the Lenox Library and the Presbyterian Hospital. Other residents of the neighborhood expect to supplement this good work by extending the area and planting many additional trees in that vicinity. These trees will be a source of joy to the patients and an advantage to the whole neighborhood.

In proportion to its cost there is really no way in which one can benefit the city (both in adding to its health and beauty) more than by planting trees, and in New-York there are always individuals who have both the desire and ability to do good when their attention is drawn to the great results that can be accomplished at a moderate expenditure of money.

It is to be hoped that a number of persons of means will follow the examples that have been set and will plant trees in the localities where they have interests. They need not be deterred by the fear that trees will not flourish, nor by the cost, which does not exceed $20 for each tree, properly planted. Nearly all of those set out by the tenement district committee of our association are flourishing, although they are generally in districts that would be considered unfavorable to their growth. They can be planted now and until the ground is frozen hard.

CORNELIUS B. MITCHELL,
President of the Tree Planting Association.

New-York, Nov. 7, 1904.

PARKER'S REITERATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The answer to your question in to-day's Tribune—"Can this be true?"—has been made by Judge Parker. Yes, it is true! In his address "To the Democracy to the Nation" Judge Parker reiterates the charge he made against Theodore Roosevelt and the administration—in substance, that the President had made a corrupt bargain, by the terms of which the trusts and big corporations would not be interfered with or proceeded against by the government—provided they made liberal contributions to the campaign fund of the Republican party.

This mendacious charge by Judge Parker in his speeches—a charge he knew to be false—has been rebuked by the American people in such emphatic way that never again will Judge Parker become a factor in American politics, except as a terrible example and a warning to all politicians against employing and solely depending on malignant falsehoods and misrepresentations to win their battles.

With the more intelligent, self-respecting and conscientious American citizens truth is mighty and will always prevail, and that is the reason why Theodore Roosevelt has been elected by such an overwhelming vote of the plain people, who were not only alarmed but most thoroughly disgusted by the evil course pursued by Judge Parker and his supporters.

May we not in the exercise of Christian charity think and believe that his "judicial mind" has been paralyzed and his brain softened by too close association with unscrupulous politicians? This, coupled with his ambition to become President, has lost him his senses. On no other hypothesis can we account for his pusillanimous address "To the Democracy of the Nation." W. H. W.

Piermont, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1904.

PEOPLE BELIEVE IN ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A friend writes me to know how I account for Roosevelt's enormous majority, outside of the regulation political reasons. Let me reply to him through your columns, with your permission, by saying that the heart of the great common people responds to that of Theodore Roosevelt, and the unison of sentiment made itself felt at the polls.

The great common people believe in Theodore Roosevelt because he is a flesh and blood man, honest, upright, aggressive and patriotic. He stands in marked contrast to the ordinary flabby, shuffling politician. Roosevelt represents integrity and righteousness. The average politician, no matter how prominent, represents sordid selfishness. Roosevelt stands for his country's good and his country's growth. The politician stands simply for his party.

The common people admire President Roosevelt because he maintains and practises the homely virtues. He stands for the home and its sanctity as against the apartment and its divorces and matrimonial scandals. He stands for the family circle and the prattle of children, as against the barren homes of wealth. Theodore Roosevelt is the great modern exemplar of pure and unadulterated Christianity, as compared with the vices of so many autocrats and capitalists—the simple life, with its old fashioned charms, appeals to the President far more than the languid life of luxury. Theodore Roosevelt has the confidence of the masses because they deem him worthy of confidence. For these reasons the American public thanks God and takes courage. L. S. M.

Newark, Nov. 10, 1904.

LITTLE MONGOOSE COULD FIGHT.

It Saved the Life of a Man Who Had Treated It Kindly—A Remarkable Story.

From Pearson's Weekly.

One sultry afternoon a man who was staying in India was lying in a hammock swung on the veranda of his bungalow. He was whiling away the time eating fruit and biscuits, when all at once he saw a little, sharp nosed, bright eyed creature, all covered with smooth fur and looking something like a bandicoot rat and something like a squirrel, come creeping slyly along the floor. He threw it a bit of banana, which at first startled it, and it acted as though it was going to run; but pretty soon it seemed to think better of it, and turned back and snapped up the morsel. The man grew interested and gave it some biscuit crumbs, which it ate, by degrees becoming more familiar and inclined to make friends. Just then some one approached and the creature ran away.

Then the man was taken very ill with a fever, and one day when he was just beginning to recover he sent his servant away and composed himself to take a nap. Just as he was about to doze off into dreamland he saw a horrible sight. Describing it, he says:

"Creeping into the room from the veranda, coil after coil, was a huge hooded cobra, the deadliest snake in all India, more than seven feet long and as thick as a man's arm. For a moment I was fairly dumb with horror, and then, although I knew it was no use, I instinctively called for help; but my voice was so weak that it couldn't even have been heard in the next room.

"On came the snake, rearing up its horrid spotted head angrily, and blowing out its hood, as it does when it means mischief. It had already got to the foot of the bed, and was just preparing to crawl up when I heard a skirr of tiny feet across the floor and I saw my squirrel-rat friend, little Tommy. The brave little fellow never hesitated for a moment, but went right at the cobra like a tiger and gave it a bite that drew blood like the cut of a knife."

The upshot of the matter was Tommy and the snake fought a duel, and upon its victory depended the life of the sick man. Again and again the rat-squirrel attacked the reptile, biting and biting, and always escaping the enemy's blows, until at last the rat-squirrel actually bit off the snake's head. But just as this happened the snake, in its floppings, knocked some glass off a table, and the attendants in the house, hearing the crash, came rushing in.

As it turned out, the little rat-squirrel was what is known as a "mongoose." These creatures are the greatest serpent killers in the world. Thus this man, by making a pet of the little mongoose, had found a friend that actually saved his life.

THE DIAGNOSIS.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Doctor—So you think you have insomnia?

Spoiled Darling—Sure of it, doctor. I can't sleep after 9 o'clock in the morning.

"ANTE UP" WAS PRAYER FOR DEAD.

Detectives Raid Religious Gathering, Thinking It a Gambling Game.

Detectives of the Eldridge-st. station will hereafter be trained to know the difference between the shouts of excited poker players and the sounds of Hebrew prayers, as, according to the testimony in the Essex Market court, they mistook one for the other early yesterday. A patrolman in Chrystie-st. heard loud noises from No. 136 Chrystie-st., and told the precinct detectives that he believed "a big gambling game was on." The detectives hurried to the tenement house, and after listening to the noise raided the place.

Twelve men were found, shouting and gesticulating. The sudden entry of the police threw them into confusion and eight of them escaped. Four were arrested. The police alleged that they found evidences of gambling in the shape of a set of dice and 22 cents.

In court Max Frank, in whose house the men were arrested, acted as spokesman.

"Your Honor," he said, "my father died six months ago, and the Jewish religion says we must say 'Kaddish' for one year. All my friends and relatives came to my house each night and joined with me in the 'Kaddish.'"

"'Kaddish?' What's that?" asked Magistrate Pool.

"'Kaddish,'" explained the prisoner, "means prayers for the dead. We were all bowed down in grief praying for my father when the police arrested us."

Detective Kramer said he heard sounds like "ante up" and "I win."

"Do you understand Jewish?" asked the court.

He confessed he did not.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The trial of Major E. H. Mitchell, of the 14th Regiment, before a general court martial, begins at the armory of the 14th Regiment to-morrow night. The charges against the major were preferred by Colonel A. L. Kline, commandant of the 14th Regiment, and are the outcome of internal strife in the regiment, which General McLeer, commander of the brigade, has tried to quell. The president of the court is Colonel William G. Bates, of the 71st Regiment, and the judge advocate is Major William I. Washburn, of the First Brigade. The other members are: Colonel W. A. Stokes, 23d Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Ridabock and Major J. E. Kerby, of the 8th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel S. E. Japha, of the 9th Regiment. Major Mitchell, in his defence, will reopen a number of old scandals in the regiment. Among the witnesses to be called, it is said, are Major General Roe, Brigadier General McLeer and Adjutant General Henry. The counsel for Major Mitchell is Captain A. J. Griffin, formerly of the 69th Regiment. Captain Griffin will, it is said, object to the presence of Major Kerby on the court on the ground that he sat on a court which convicted Major Mitchell of a technical offence while in the volunteers in 1898. Objection will, it is understood, also be made against holding the court in the armory of the 14th Regiment by Captain Griffin as prejudicial to the interests of his client.

Veteran members of Company F of the 7th Regiment, to the number of twenty-five, have subscribed a liberal sum to the active company to stimulate rifle practice among the several squads. Competitions will be arranged and prizes will be awarded at the end of the season to the most proficient squad. Company A will hold a dance at the armory Christmas week. Private Buckner, of Company H, who was badly hurt while riding horseback at Riverdale a short time ago, is now almost recovered.

Despite the fact that it lost several days of practice at Creedmoor by taking part in the Virginia manœuvres, the 12th Regiment has made a most excellent showing in rifle shooting this season, having qualified 677 marksmen. Of these 109 are sharpshooters, 54 are experts and 21 are distinguished experts. Armory rifle practice will begin next month. The dinner of the non-commissioned staff is to be held at Dornheim's on Wednesday evening, November 23.

Sergeant Mills Miller, of Company I of the 9th Regiment, has been elected second lieutenant of the company. He has a good reputation as a soldier and is a skilled marksman. Company D, Captain Ward, has now seventy-eight men on its roll, and is in a flourishing condition. Company I has appointed a committee to arrange for an entertainment. Captain H. E. Evans, inspector of small arms practice, has received a silver loving cup, in appreciation of his efforts to advance the rifle shooting interests of the regiment.

Brigadier General James McLeer, Second Brigade, will review the 47th Regiment at its armory on Wednesday evening, November 23. There will also be a presentation of rifle shooting medals, and afterward dancing. The regiment will parade for divine service at its armory at 3:30 p. m., to-day, to listen to a sermon by its chaplain, the Rev. Roland S. Dawson.

First Sergeant John Collison Mansfield, of Company A, 22d Regiment, has been unanimously elected second lieutenant. He joined the regiment in 1896, and served with it in the United States Volunteer Army as quartermaster sergeant. Company B will hold an election for a captain to-morrow night. Company G will hold a dance at the armory on Friday night, and Company E will hold a theatre party and dinner on next Saturday night. This company will also hold a Christmas tree party at the armory in the holidays, and a dance will also be a part of the entertainment.

First Sergeant Frederick Kramer, of Company E of the 9th Regiment has won the company championship badge for shooting at Creedmoor for the third year. He has also won the company badge for making the highest score as a marksman.

Second Lieutenant W. Clawton Woods, of the 69th Regiment, has been nominated for first lieutenant of Company H. Sergeant Kirkpatrick, of Company G, who is soon to be elected first lieutenant, has designed a device to illustrate military movements in theoretical instruction. It consists of a board on which are a number of miniature soldiers, which are operated by strings. Colonel Duffy has appointed Regimental Sergeant Major Harry W. Badenhauser, battalion adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Robert S. Cook, of Company E, 23d Regiment, has been unanimously elected first lieutenant. He first joined the regiment in October, 1892, and in the Spanish war was a lieutenant in the 201st New-York Volunteers. First Sergeant Charles M. Ward will succeed to the second lieutenancy. The company will hold a beefsteak dinner on November 26. The armory is now provided with a heating and lighting plant of its own, the only regiment in the State so equipped. It is expected to save the city at least $2,500 a year.

Since the opening of the drill season, the weekly attendance of members of the 14th Regiment has been so poor that Colonel Kline has appointed a committee of officers to look into the matter, and see if means cannot be devised to increase the attendance. Captain T. L. Donovan, of Company B, who recently resigned, has, on the earnest request of the company, agreed to withdraw his resignation. Captain-elect F. A. Johnson, of Company H, whose election was disapproved by Colonel Kline, has been examined by the brigade board. It is thought that the board has reported unfavorably in his case.

The 71st Regiment shows a net gain of thirty-four in the last six months, its total membership at the last report being 655, divided as follows: Field staff and non-commissioned staff, 30; hospital corps, 10; field music, 34; Company A, 51; B, 101; C, 58; D, 66; E, 57; F, 50; G, 51; H, 48; I, 50, and K, 50. The strength at the returns in March last was 663. Company K will hold its annual dinner at the Tuxedo next Thursday. Second Lieutenant John F. Jenkins has been elected first lieutenant of Company C. He joined the regiment in 1893, and served with it in the Cuban campaign in 1898. He is well known as a rifle shot. Company G will dine at the Hotel Astor next Saturday.

The last semi-annual returns of the 8th Regiment show a net gain of forty-seven members in the summer months. The strength of the regiment is now 687 officers and men, divided as follows: Field staff and non-commissioned staff, 29; hospital corps, 24; field music, 33; Company A, 53; B, 79; C, 74; D, 75; E, 51; F, 68; G, 56; H, 62; I, 57, and K, 46; total, 687. Lieutenant Connolly, of Company H, has organized a football team.

Squadron A intends to organize a fencers' club for semi-weekly instruction by M. Capdeville, of the Fencers' Club. Lessons will be given with the sabre.

OUR PET AVERSIONS.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"We are all born with an aversion to something, and this aversion is a thing we can no more correct than we can fly by merely beating on the atmosphere with our hands," George MacPherson informs me.

"History is rich in the account of such instances. There is Vincent, the painter, who would faint if the odor of a rose was wafted to his nostrils, and the great German sportsman, Vaugheim, would become positively ill if he ever saw a bit of roast pig. These aversions, often so entirely unaccountable, are curious things to study. I became somewhat interested in the subject a year or so ago, and have since that time been quietly adding to my store of information on this somewhat unusual topic by personal inquiries among my friends and acquaintances.

"Not one of them did I find without his pet aversion, for the existence of which he could give no good reason. Generally the aversion was toward some kind of food, but not always. One hated the color of blue, and nothing depressed him more than being in the company of people who were, for the most part, garbed in clothes of this hue. Another couldn't listen to the music of a harp without becoming irritated, while a third detested lilies to such a degree that he couldn't remain in the room where there was one.

"None of the men who had these aversions understood why they had them. One man told me he couldn't touch a drop of milk or cream without becoming sick, yet he thought nothing looked quite so appetizing as a glass of good, rich cream. Often he had tried to partake of it, but without success. Parental influence will, of course, be urged as the reason for these aversions, but in the case of the man who couldn't touch milk or cream his mother and father were both very fond of milk, and another friend of mine who couldn't eat a strawberry had parents who simply loved them."

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