## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Babes in Toyland.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8—Veronique.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philadelphia Orchestra.
CASINO—8:15—The Earl and the Girl.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:30—On the Quiet.
DALY'S—8:15—The Toast of the Town.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Peter Pan.
FIELDS'S THEATRE—8:15—The Press Agent.
GARDEN—8:15—Othello.
GARRICK—8:10—The Marriage of William Ashe.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Little Johnny Jones.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Carmen.
HIPPODROME—Closed to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday.
HUDSON—8:20—Man and Superman.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Heisses Blut.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—The Prince Chap.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:10—La Belle Marseillaise.
LIBERTY—8:20—A Fair Exchange.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—La Sorciere.
MADISON SQUARE—8:30—The Man on the Box, preceded by David Garrick.
MAJESTIC—8—Wonderland.
MANHATTAN—Closed to-night.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Piano recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—La Favorita.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Fool's Revenge.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Mayor of Tokio.
PRINCESS—8:15—Zira.
SAVOY—8:15—The Walls of Jericho.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Squaw Man.
WEST END—8:15—The Isle of Spice.


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## Business Notices.

A Popular Advertising Medium.

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963,778 Lines;

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Nearly 3,050 Columns.

(316 lines to a column.)

In the eleven months ending November 30, 1905, The New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune printed

963,778 Lines of Advertising

(excluding Tribune advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904.

Circulation Books Open.



# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1905.


### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The arrest of one of the leaders of the workmen at St. Petersburg and a fight between police and strikers cause fears that the struggle between the autocratic and revolutionary forces is near; a general strike is believed imminent and Count Witte is said to be losing ground. ==== It was reported that the entire garrison of the citadel at Warsaw was in rebellion; soldiers refused to fire on comrades who headed a revolutionary procession. ==== Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist, said that his country's greatest danger lay in the possibility of German occupation; Poland, he said, wished to remain part of Russia if autonomy were granted. ==== The British Liberal Cabinet formed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was made public at London; Sir Edward Grey is the Foreign Secretary, and John Morley, John Burns and Augustine Birrell have posts. ==== The boycott committee of the Chinese guilds formulated a long list of demands which must, they said, be granted before the action against American goods would be rescinded. ==== The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded at Christiania to Baroness von Suttner of Austria; the awards in chemistry, medicine, physics and literature were made at Stockholm.

DOMESTIC.—Relief Light Vessel No. 58, on Nantucket South Shoals, reports herself aleak and helpless by wireless telegraph. Lighthouse tender Azalea has been sent to her assistance. ==== Perry Belmont, at Washington, announced the names of more members of the Publicity Bill committee. ==== The report of the Postmaster General showed that payment for the free matter carried would wipe out the department's $15,000,000 deficit. ==== Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, left Washington for Tokio. ==== Ralph Rose, the athlete, was arrested in California by mistake.

CITY.—Robert F. Ballantine, president of the brewing firm of that name, died at his home in Madison, N. J., from pneumonia; his end was hastened by his nephew's suicide on Saturday, his friends say. ==== The new Cunard liner Carmania anchored at the bar, being unable to come up to her pier on account of the storm. ==== An explosion in the cellar of a broker's home, caused by leaking gas, wrecked the sidewalk and terrified the family. ==== It was said that Thomas F. Ryan might testify at the insurance investigation if District Attorney Jerome so decided on his return from Lakeville, Conn. ==== The 100th anniversary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison was observed; Booker T. Washington spoke and T. Thomas Fortune was among the speakers. ==== A woman and four children were found starving and nearly frozen to death in an old house in Williamsburg. ==== Leo Ditrichstein, the actor, was injured by his horse falling with him near his home on Long Island. ==== Three men in a naphtha launch came near being blown out to sea; they were rescued by an oceangoing tug just off Sandy Hook, and brought back to Stapleton, Staten Island. ==== The threatened general strike on the North and East River tunnels has been postponed because of quarrels between the interested unions.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 26.

### BLAME FOR THE PLAGUE.

A few weeks ago a New-Orleans physician, Dr. Holt, addressed to the public a letter regarding this year's epidemic of yellow fever in Louisiana. Negligence was imputed in the document to both Dr. Souchon, president of the State Board of Health, and to Dr. Kohnke, the local health officer of the Crescent City; but the greater part of the attack was directed against the latter official. It was specifically charged that Dr. Kohnke had denied the existence of yellow fever in New-Orleans when he must have been aware of its presence, had indulged in threatening language when referring to reports which might be made of genuine cases and had expressed an intention to defy the law. Dr. Kohnke has now seen fit to take notice of these accusations, and replies to Dr. Holt and other critics in a circular which has been widely distributed. To one or two charges the answer is that his utterances have been wrongly interpreted. He reproduces a letter from the doctor who is said to have been threatened in which the matter is treated as a joke. Finally, Dr. Kohnke declares that after much deliberation Dr. Holt signed a petition last June for the reappointment of the present health officer, who has held the position for several years. Dr. Holt's attack is so effectually discredited by these facts that his statements may be disregarded.

Nevertheless, there is reason for attempting to determine from other and less questionable testimony how far Dr. Kohnke deserves blame. In the first place, he must be relieved of responsibility for the importation of the first cases from Central America, because the health officer of New-Orleans does not control the quarantine station near the mouth of the Mississippi. That is a state institution. Again, he had no authority to prevent the carrying of infection by refugees from New-Orleans to other parts of Louisiana and to adjacent states. The law gives him no power over the railroad companies, he says, and his assertion may be accepted. A third plea in self-defence is advanced which is convincing. It has been asserted that the mortality in the immediate vicinity of the French Market for three months prior to the first official recognition of trouble, July 12, should have warned him that something was wrong. Dr. Kohnke makes a statistical comparison between that period and the corresponding one in 1904, and proves that there was practically nothing in the vital statistics to excite apprehension. Furthermore, according to his story, the health officer displayed great diligence in trying to suppress the disease when he first detected its presence. In spite of his efforts, however, it spread with startling rapidity. In less than a month 68 cases were reported in twenty-four hours, and two days later the number jumped to 105, though this record marked the turning point in the situation. Do these figures show the exercise of that energy and vigilance which New-Orleans had a right to expect in so experienced an official as Dr. Kohnke?

### NIAGARA AND THE "SOO."

One of the most important topics discussed by the International Waterways Commission was the diversion of water in the Niagara and the St. Mary's rivers for power purposes. At the "Soo" the practical effect is to threaten navigation in the canal around the rapids, whereas at Niagara there is danger of ruining an almost unique piece of natural scenery. So far as we are aware, no anxiety has been felt regarding the adequacy of the supply for the Welland Canal. In one case, therefore, the objections are commercial and in the other æsthetic; but in both they are so formidable as to deserve the most respectful consideration by the authorities, federal, state and provincial, to which the commission appeals.

Resolutions were adopted asking that no more franchises for power developments at Niagara or Sault Ste. Marie be granted until an opportunity had been afforded for a careful inquiry into the possible consequences of the privileges already conceded. This is so reasonable a request that disregard of it would provoke grave criticism. At present official responsibility on the American side of Niagara rests on the government of New-York State. It is for the Legislature and Governor to guard against further concessions, and they can probably be trusted to exercise the requisite vigilance, at least for a short time. Still, there is a widespread feeling that greater security would be insured by turning the control of the matter over to the federal authorities, which, since navigation is not involved, have now no very distinct constitutional power. The object could probably be attained by ceding the Niagara reservation to the national government. President Roosevelt doubtless had in mind some such preliminary when in his last message to Congress he alluded to the desirability of the state's turning the falls over to the nation. Before the step is taken courtesy and expediency would suggest deliberation over the propriety of giving to the state commission which is intrusted with the supervision of the reservation much larger powers than it now possesses. In the mean time, since the falls can be protected only by co-operation between the authorities on both sides of the boundary, it is to be hoped that the government of Ontario will for the present discourage all applicants for new franchises.

At Sault Ste. Marie an anomalous situation exists. The canal belongs to the United States government, whereas most, if not all, of the power plants which consume water in that neighborhood are on the Canadian side of the river. It would probably be impracticable to rescind any rights which have already been granted; but for the prevention of further drafts on nature's limited supply this country would evidently be dependent on the courtesy of the Province of Ontario. By circuitous diplomatic routine it might be feasible to exercise the necessary persuasion, but a resort thereto does not seem to be requisite. The explicit recommendations of the International Waterways Commission may prove equally potent, and these have undoubtedly been transmitted already to Toronto.

### SAVING THE BISON.

The organization of the American Bison Society, which was effected in this city last week with Mr. Roosevelt as honorary president and Mr. William T. Hornaday as president, is cordially to be commended as the taking of a practical step to prevent, though at the eleventh hour, the consummation of a great wrong. The extinction of the bison, to which we have come perilously near, would be a cause for extreme regret. From the sentimental point of view, it would be disgraceful for us to permit the destruction of that animal, which is perhaps the most distinctive and certainly the most impressive of all the characteristic fauna of America. From the utilitarian point of view it would be foolish and profligate to inflict upon the world the loss of a creature possessing such potentialities of profit.

There should be maintained, then, on grounds of historic sentiment and for the sake of students and lovers of natural history herds of bison of purest blood, in conditions resembling as closely as possible those of their ancient habitat, and in numbers sufficient to preclude any reasonable possibility of the stock's dying out. In more than a few states of this Union there are ample expanses of land well suited for bison ranges, which could be devoted to no better purpose. It will be a worthy thing, whether through public or private munificence, there to maintain what will be perpetual reminders of those innumerable herds that once roamed the Western plains and that were as typical of American wild life as lions and elephants of Africa or tigers of Bengal.

In addition, it will be a profitable thing to promote the propagation of the bison, either of pure or, more probably, of mixed blood, for their economic value. The worth of their hides, dressed with the hair, as "buffalo robes," was more familiar to the last generation than it is to the present, and the same may be said of their flesh as an article of food. For the sake of these things, the bison is well worth preserving, while the possibility of developing it—perhaps through some admixture of other strains—into a working animal for agricultural labor and a beast of burden may be worthy of careful consideration. The composition of the society which has just been formed gives promise that all phases of this interesting question will receive expert attention, from which we may anticipate much satisfaction.

### GERMAN FINANCES.

The finances of the German Empire appear to be, as the Imperial Chancellor frankly confessed on Wednesday, in a far less satisfactory condition than might be desired or expected in the case of so industrious and progressive a country. A rapidly increasing public debt and a chronic and increasing deficit in the yearly Budget are not agreeable characteristics of a nation's finances, especially when that nation is a composite empire whose individual states have also their own individual debts, which in some cases are very large and burdensome. Twenty-eight years ago the imperial debt was only $18,050,000. Now it is about $875,000,000. In addition Prussia has a national debt of $1,700,000,000, Baden of $100,000,000, Bavaria of $435,000,000, Hesse of $80,000,000, Saxony of nearly $250,000,000, Wurtemberg of $130,000,000 and so on down to the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, whose 81,000 inhabitants owe collectively some $1,390,000. We believe, however, that Reuss, of the elder line, has no debt, while Anhalt—happy duchy!—instead of a debt has a credit of $1,410,000.

Besides this increase in debt, the German deficit shows symptoms of increasing and of getting back to or beyond its highwater mark of $20,222,000 in 1901. It fell to $13,325,000 in 1902, rose to $15,450,000 in 1903, declined to $14,025,000 in 1904 and this year rose again to about $19,500,000. These figures indicate not only an unsatisfactory contrast between revenues and expenditures, but also, as Germans are themselves freely declaring, an unsatisfactory system of administering the fiscal affairs of the empire. It is argued that it would be better to add whatever might be necessary to the fixed tax burden of the empire so as to make the Budget balance than to have each year a deficit which must be met in some special way.

It is now proposed to take some such step as that. With a now chronic deficit of nearly or quite $20,000,000, and with large additional expenditures demanded for army, navy and other purposes, it is planned to make an increase in the regular income of the empire to the amount of about $62,500,000 a year. That means another dollar a year for, or from, every inhabitant of the empire. How to secure it without overburdening the people is a serious problem. It is reckoned that a part of it will come from increased customs under the new tariff, but the bulk of it must come from new internal taxes. An increase of 65 per cent of the beer tax is proposed, which would produce $15,000,000 a year, and an additional tax on foreign tobacco, which would further protect the home industry, would produce $10,000,000. Some additional stamp taxes and death duties are also in view, and as a final resort there is talk of calling for matricular contributions from the states.

It is interesting to observe that, in the face of this condition of affairs, there is, excepting on the part of the Social Democrats, general acquiescence in the new navy programme, which contemplates the expenditure on the navy of nearly $1,000,000,000 in the next twelve years. That may be regarded as unwise, even as extravagant, but it is nevertheless to be reckoned with as a fact by those European nations which measure their own naval needs by the examples of their neighbors. The German navy is now the third in Europe, and is striving to become the second in the near future, and ultimately first. At present, as the new bill shows, the empire is pushing its naval expansion somewhat more vigorously than any of its neighbors. But with imperial finances in so unsatisfactory a state it may be a question how long it can maintain the present rate of expenditure on armaments.

### TO BOYCOTT "WASHEE-WASHEE."

The ingenious suggestion is made by Americans in China who have suffered from the boycott there, according to a Tribune correspondent at Hankow, that it would be an effective thing for Americans at home to retaliate in kind by boycotting the Chinese laundries. It is represented that Hop Sing and Wun Lung and all the rest of them who work all night transforming our shirt collars into jig-saws are employes of the Six Companies, which are chiefly responsible for the boycotting of American goods in China, and that if the business of the laundries were to follow the trail of Othello's occupation there would quickly be a change of policy at Canton.

Maybe. There can be no doubt that cessation of American—including Irish, German, Italian, Swedish, Polish, Bohemian, Russian et al.—patronage to the Chinese laundries would gravely affect the business of those interesting institutions. The rule has hitherto been "No tickee, no shirtee!" enforced by John with inflexible resolution; and we remember that on one memorable occasion, when an obstreperous patron insisted with force and arms upon securing "shirtee" without a corresponding surrender of "tickee," John promptly tripped him prone and began applying the hottest of smoothing irons to various exposed parts of his anatomy with amazing effect. But a natural corollary of that rule would be "No shirtee, no washee!" and a sequel of that would be "No washee, no laundree!" And if no shirts were presented to be washed, and there was therefore no washing, and in turn, of course, no more laundries, what would become of the Six Companies—always supposing the Six Companies to be real, live things and not, as some have suggested, a mere solar myth?

We should be half inclined to take up this suggestion as a great national issue if it were not for our reluctance to deprive a too indolent generation of the invaluable object lesson which John presents in rekalsomining and burnishing our linen at 3 o'clock a. m. With that example of industry removed, we should have fears for the future of America. Besides, we have an idea that Hop Sing, Wun Lung and the rest have already on various occasions been pretty severely harried by the *Hoodlum americanum*, and also that some most estimable mandarins have failed to be treated in this country with the courtesy which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. Suppose that instead of boycotting the coolie John we treat the mandarin Li as a man and a brother and not as a "blanked Chink."

### NORTH VERSUS SOUTH JERSEY.

New-Jersey is not a large state, and yet it presents some odd contrasts within its borders. During this year's campaign the cry of independence, the denunciation of bossism and of corporate interference in politics rang over the land. Nowhere, perhaps, was it stronger than in the northern section of New-Jersey. Indeed, Mr. Everett Colby was stirring things up in Essex County long before there was any sign of excitement elsewhere in the country. Then, in the adjoining county of Hudson, Mayor Fagan was conducting a magnificent fight for the "square deal." But, somehow, through it all the southern end of the state remained insensitive. Even when Philadelphia arose in its might and stormed the citadel with a force and vehemence never before known in the Quaker City those New-Jersey communities across the Delaware River moved along at their usual gait, unstirred and sluggish. Not a growl against bossism; not a howl about machines or anything else.

With South Jersey it was a case of "standing pat." Maybe the reasons which prompted people elsewhere to join in the great reform movement were non-existent there. It is probably true that the bosses in South Jersey are so easy and gentle that only the velvet gloves of their iron hands are felt. Then, too, the population is so scattered in most counties that the people are especially grateful for railroad and trolley facilities and unwilling to hamper the transportation companies. These facts probably explain in some measure the seeming apathy of a large section of New-Jersey while the remainder of it was worked into fever heat on issues that one might expect to affect the whole state in pretty much the same manner. Other explanations may develop during the legislative session which begins a month hence, and it will be interesting to note them.

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

In the face of the highest rate for call money in over three years prices of securities made a net gain last week to within about one point of the record established a few months ago, and several stocks attained new maximum positions. It is almost unprecedented to see the market so stubbornly supported during a period of financial stringency, and it emphasizes the statement made in this column some time ago that the large operators were provided with money borrowed on time when the rate was low, so that they have not felt the recent pressure. Undoubtedly the sharp fall in sterling indicated that there were heavy offerings of finance bills, which means that some traders in Wall Street are borrowing from Europe to operate in this market. Undoubtedly the President's message was an agreeable surprise to the stock market, the short account having been swelled in anticipation of some radical suggestions regarding railway rate regulation. Were it not for the monetary complications and the fact that prices are already abnormally high, some reason for encouragement might be found in the latest statements of railway earnings, particularly that of the Union Pacific. But the market is not normal and does not respond to natural influences.

Call loans have again risen above 20 per cent, and bankers do not look for any return to easy conditions before the middle of next month. Fluctuations in rates of domestic exchange indicate that interior institutions are desirous of taking advantage of the attractive terms prevailing in the local money market, but the activity of general business and the handling of the crops keeps most of the available supply engaged at home. Some discrimination is noted for the first time this season in lending on industrial securities, and in all financial operations evidences of conservatism increase as the situation becomes more complicated. Holiday requirements will be beyond precedent, and demands for small change are already taxing Treasury facilities. The stringency is not due to any reduction in the total available amount of money, for the per capita circulation on December 1 was officially reported as $31 75, which is nine cents higher than a month previous, when all earlier records were surpassed. Rates of foreign exchange declined sharply as the money market advanced, until quotations reached the point where gold imports were arranged a few months ago; but in the mean time the price of bar gold has advanced at London. A heavy loss of cash carried the reserve of the associated banks once more below the legal limit.

That the monetary stringency is chiefly due to speculative causes is clearly demonstrated by the fact that commercial activity is in no way retarded and mercantile payments are satisfactorily prompt in most sections of the country. The closing month of the year promises to continue the favorable comparisons made by its immediate predecessors, bank exchanges rising far above those of 1904, omitting this city, where speculative activity renders it difficult to secure an accurate measure of payments in commercial channels. While the weather has been more favorable for retail trade in seasonable merchandise, it has not yet seriously retarded outdoor work, building operations being on a phenomenal scale and prices of all materials very firmly held. It is necessary to go back twenty-two years to find a time when the general level of prices of all commodities was higher than at present, and, even making a moderate allowance for the effect of speculation at the commodity exchanges, it is evident that consumption must be beyond all records, since the relations of demand and supply in the long run determine cost.

Sensational developments followed the department's estimate of a cotton crop of only 10,167,818 bales. Although a number of private authorities had predicted so low a total, there was a general belief that the official figures would be much larger, and the session immediately became one of great excitement. Before the close of the market on Monday it was estimated that 1,500,000 bales had changed hands, and, instead of the usual market unit of 100 bales, transactions were made in blocks of 5,000 bales or more. Evidently a very large short interest existed, and before these contracts were closed the price had risen about a cent a pound. Instead of the reaction that usually follows such a violent advance, prices continued rising on subsequent days, until spot middling uplands at this city sold $22 50 a bale higher than a year ago, or about the same price that ruled at the corresponding date in 1903. In commenting on the official statement it was pointed out by experts that the estimate last year was 1,500,000 bales too small and that Southern planters are known to be holding back cotton for which they hope to receive 15 cents. Yet port receipts are remarkably well maintained, and exports do not show the decline from last year's figures that might be expected.

Manufacturing plants in the leading industries have so much business under contract for future delivery that the usual stoppages for stock taking and repairs will be restricted as far as possible, and inventories promise to show a remarkably good record for the year, although during the opening months conditions were quiet in many lines. Forwardings of footwear from Boston are breaking all records, and producers find no opposition to the higher quotations, while still further advances cannot be avoided if the markets for hides and leather are maintained at their abnormal position. Hides are sold for February delivery at current quotations, which is equivalent to another advance, because the winter take-off will be of poorer quality. Although some lines of cotton goods are still quoted at former prices, the general tendency is upward, as might be expected, in view of the prices that spinners will be compelled to pay for future supplies of raw cotton, unless a violent reaction occurs in that staple. Woollens are well maintained, and the position of raw wool was improved by results at the sixth series of the London auction sale. New business is steadily offered to steel producers, greatest activity coming from the requirements of the railways.

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A dozen men, lacking one, have already been convicted or are in hiding in connection with election frauds, and still Mayor McClellan's counsel oppose an honest recount of the ballots. Does the Mayor want the office whether honestly elected or not?

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The nervousness exhibited by people in Suffolk County over the proposition to establish a sanatorium for tuberculosis is natural, perhaps, but unwarrantable. Those who are most familiar with the facts declare that nowhere else is there such an assurance of immunity as in the immediate neighborhood of an institution of this kind.

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With the United States sending macaroni wheat to Europe and wines to France, the proverb about sending coals to Newcastle seems to be practically realized. It is not surprising, however, that this country thus competes, in various markets of the world, in products hitherto confined to exclusive and remote localities, for the extent and variety of the American domain are such as make it a practical epitome of the whole world. There is scarcely a soil or a climate, apart from the Arctic and Tropic extremes, that is not to be found here—hot or cold, wet or dry, constant or variable. What is needed is to ascertain the character and capabilities of each part of the country, and then adapt its industries thereto. That is one of the most valuable services the Agricultural Department can perform.

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"Public affairs," said Machiavelli, "are easily managed in a city where the body of the people is not corrupt." An intimation that in our great cities the body of the people was corrupt would be properly resented as a calumny. Then why should it be so difficult to manage their affairs? Was the illustrious Florentine mistaken in his municipal philosophy? Or is public spirit less influential in public affairs here and now than it was then and there?

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For expert naval testimony commend to us Admiral Rojestvensky, who is probably the best qualified man in the world to tell how a modern war fleet can be annihilated by the enemy. Speaking with mature deliberation, long after the battle of the Sea of Japan, he says the Japanese victory was won entirely by their guns. None of the projectiles penetrated the Russian ships, but the repeated shock of the projectiles striking and bursting against them disjointed their steel plates, sprung the rivets and set them to leaking like sieves, so that the centre of gravity was shifted and the vessels sank. This effect of the firing, he says, was entirely different from what had been expected. We must regard this tribute to the Japanese guns, however, as applying equally to the men behind the guns, for the Russian admiral says that had the crews of the fleets been of equal value the result would have been different. As it was, the Russian crews quickly became demoralized by the awful fire of the Japanese, while the Japanese remained unaffected, continuing their fire with composure and with mathematical precision. That is about what the observant world concluded concerning the battle some time ago, and it is gratifying to have its judgment thus confirmed by the unsurpassed authority of the man behind the target.

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And now Senator Tillman is becoming rantankerous and toys with his pitchfork as he talks about that life insurance policy of which he is the unhappy possessor.

### PERSONAL.

Governor Folk's definition of "graft" is to be used in one of the dictionaries. He has received a letter from the publishers asking permission to use his words in the revised edition of the work.

Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, who was with the Russian army in Manchuria, will be made president of the Army War College in Washington.

The Duke of Connaught will sail for South Africa on December 23 on a tour of military inspection.

Congressman Murphy, of the 16th Missouri District, at the opening session of Congress, appeared on the floor of the House dressed in a suit of homespun. The suit, mottled brown in tint, and of necessity rough and rugged in appearance, is a present to the Congressman from Mrs. McCleary, an old resident of Phelps County, Mr. Murphy's home.

General Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, may be the first Indian to sit in the United States Senate. He will be one of the leading men of the new State, composed of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, when it is created. He is sixty-five years old. One of his grandparents was white.

The first European woman to adopt engineering as a profession is Cecile Butticar, a Swiss, twenty-four years old, who recently passed her examinations with honor at the University of Lausanne.

Marcus A. Smith, who, after two years' absence, again represents Arizona in Congress, is the dean of the Territorial delegates. This is his eighth term in Congress.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Belgians once succeeded in getting cut rates on an operation from Sir Morel McKenzie. He engaged to attend a case at Antwerp. When he landed he was met by three men in mourning, who informed him, according to "The Reader Magazine," that the patient had died, but that they would pay his full fee.

"And now," said the man, "since you are here, what do you say to visiting the city hospital and giving a clinic for the benefit of our local surgeons? It is not often they have an opportunity of benefiting by such science as yours."

Sir Morel said he would gladly comply. He went to the hospital and performed many operations, among which were two of a similar nature to that for which he had been called over. When he finished, all thanked him profusely. On the steamer going home he met a friend who had a business house in Antwerp.

"Pretty scurvy trick they played on you, Sir Morel."

"What do you mean?" asked the surgeon.

"Told you the patient died before you arrived, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"Lied. You operated on him and a friend with the same trouble at the clinic. Got two operations for one price!"

No Quitting.—Marryat—You don't believe in divorce, then?
Mugley—No, sir; I've got too much sportin' blood.
Marryat—What has that to do with it?
Mugley—I believe in a fight to the finish.—(Philadelphia Press.

The giving of a "character" to domestic servants is one of the severest tests of the employers' character. An Irish master, being called upon to write a testimonial for a groom whom he was discharging for drunkenness, gave him a good character, but omitted to mention one trait. The groom returned the letter, objecting that it did not say he was sober. The master added "sometimes sober," and the man was content. The woman who had to recommend the inefficient cook she had kept for seven years only because she was afraid to give her notice went one better. She had covered three pages with undeserved commendations; she had placed it in an envelope and addressed it, and her conscience pricked her badly. Then she had a happy idea, and broke open the seal, adding to her letter, as a postscript, "God forgive me!" It satisfied her conscience, but history does not relate if it satisfied the other woman.

The vicar of St. John's, Gainsborough, England, says that recently the scholars in his parish were asked to give an account of the translation of the prophet Elijah to Heaven, and one boy wrote: "Elijah, the prophet, was carried into Heaven by a whirlwind, and the children stood up and cried, 'Go up, thou bald head! Go up, thou bald head,' and before he went up he divided the Red Sea."—(Buffalo Commercial.

A curious test of the atmosphere was tried in the French Senate recently. General Billot complained of a headache at a recent session and attributed it to gas given off by the heating apparatus. The engineer was unable to find any defect in the apparatus. Recourse was had to a "bird test." Bengalee birds are reputed to be very easily asphyxiated. One was hung in a cage for eight hours over the fauteuil in which General Billot contracted the headache. As the bird was lively at the end of that period the atmosphere was pronounced pure.

Where Babies Swim.—"I shall spend the winter in Samoa," said a traveller. "It is always summer there. There the babies swim.

"Can you imagine a quainter, a more charming sight than a host of babies, none over two years old, laughing and crowing and swimming like fish in pools of clear sea water?

"You will see this sight in Samoa. Samoan women believe sea baths benefit babies, and in that equable climate they bathe their little ones daily the year around.

"The youngsters soon learn to swim. They can swim before they can walk.

"And to see these pretty brown babies swimming in the sea is well worth a 5,000 mile trip to Samoa."—(Philadelphia Bulletin.

The French schoolboys had recently to pass a government examination at the close of the primary course. The invention of balloons was the subject given. "Balloons were invented," wrote one boy, "by the Brothers Montgolfier, who were paper makers. They took a large balloon and filled it with paper. They then set light to the paper, and the balloon went up." Another boy included a treatise on ballast in his essay, with disastrous consequences. "When the aerostats—such being the name given to men who ride in balloons—wish to come down, they fetch some sand and gravel and put it in the balloon. The latter is thus rendered heavier and more elongated." A pithy statement made is, "the aeronaut places himself within the balloon, the basket being used for provisions."

Making It Pleasant for Them.—Aunt Abigail had consented at last to give her house an external treatment for chronic shabbiness.

The painters did a good job, finishing the front steps last, but forgot to put a board across the balusters to keep persons from running up or down the steps, and the good dame did not observe the oversight.

While she was clearing away the supper dishes an hour or two after the painters had gone there came a ring at the front doorbell.

Aunt Abigail, full of wrath, hastened to the door and opened it.

There stood the pastor and his wife.

"I'm delighted to see you, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter," she said, with a frosty smile. "I'm delighted to see you—but I just knew somebody would come up those freshly painted steps before they were dry. Come right in and make yourselves at home, and don't forget, for goodness' sake, to wipe your feet on this mat inside!"—(Chicago Tribune.

### THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FARE.

From The Kansas City Times.

On a small branch railroad of Eastern Kansas there is run a mixed train of one passenger coach and any number of freight and stock cars. The conductor is known to every one living along the line, and passengers seldom buy tickets. Some give a pleasant smile in return for transportation, and others pay whatever they please. The conductor seldom looks at the money, but conveys it at once into his pocket.

"How much money do you turn in to the company, anyway?" a friend once asked the conductor.

"Why, I throw it up into the air and all that sticks to the bell rope I turn in," was the reply.

"But aren't you afraid the company will suspect they are holding the sack?"

"I can't afford to be afraid. None but the brave deserve the fare, you know."

That settled it.

### A FREE PRESS.

From The Athens (Kan.) Eagle.

We thought that the citizens of Athens respected and desired freedom of the press. Apparently they do not. James B. Parker, whose wife is taking the part of Juliet in the charity series, objected to our calling her skinny, and waited for us at the theatre last night. Fortunately, we caught him one on the eye, which destroyed some of the effect his objections might otherwise have borne. J. Parker is a danger to the community. She is skinny, anyhow.

## BAILIFFS IN POLITICS.

### Who Cannot Afford to Sell Out Their Rivals.

London, November 29.

Lord Rosebery's epigram has been turned against himself. He had described Mr. Chamberlain as the bailiff in possession of all the political assets and able to sell out Mr. Balfour at any moment. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, possibly prompted by his father, has retorted that the Irish bailiff is in control of the Liberal household—a very persistent and strong man. There is no effective reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the divisions in the Liberal party on the question of Home Rule are as sharp and apparently as irreconcilable as those on the Unionist side respecting fiscal policy. There is indeed a close parallel between the two political situations. Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are the official leaders empowered to proclaim party policies; and Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery are the unofficial leaders whose support and co-operation are indispensable in an aggressive campaign. There must be an agreement between the Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain, if the Unionist party is to be rallied for a decisive struggle. There also must be harmony on the Liberal side if the Opposition are to return from the country with a majority so overwhelming as to be independent of the Irish Nationalists. One compromise is as difficult as the other, but the Unionist rivals have a marked superiority in tactical skill, and are more likely to agree than Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

The bailiff in either instance is the strong man whose hand controls the party organization. Mr. Chamberlain has the party workers, the local leaders, the newspapers and the campaign subscriptions on his side. There is a formidable minority which has not been convinced that any departure from the traditional free trade policy is advisable; but the majority accept him as a fighting leader, who knows what he wants and does not spend his time in beating the air. Whether his views of imperial policy and tariff revision are sound or unsound, he has been sincere, courageous and consistent in upholding them, and these qualities command respect and excite enthusiasm. The rank and file want definite, positive leadership, which enables them to know what they are fighting for; and this is what Mr. Chamberlain gives to his followers. Mr. Balfour, with all his cleverness and dexterity as a tactician in Parliament, has not the art of meeting the plain, untutored men of his party on their own level and making public questions clear and intelligible. In his anxiety to keep the party together and to prevent desertions among free trade Unionists, he has refined his phrases and concealed his meaning with such subtlety that nobody has understood where he stood. It has been a brilliant display of dexterity and resource at Westminster, but for the workers in the local organization it has been blind and confusing leadership; and in their bewilderment they have turned to Mr. Chamberlain and have been reinvigorated by the bracing effect of a positive, clearly defined policy.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, while a poorer tactician than Mr. Balfour and a less magnetic leader than Mr. Chamberlain, is the bailiff in possession of the Liberal estate. Rich, enfeebled in health and indolent by nature, he might be expected to have slight inclination for undertaking the harassing cares of leadership and high office. He is, however, a sturdy Scotsman, and that explains everything. A Scotsman is not disposed to give up anything that he has honorably earned. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did not want the Liberal leadership when it was forced upon him; but since he has done the work, brought upon himself much criticism and abuse and now has a superior claim to the succession to the Prime Minister's office, he is bent upon having what belongs to him. Since Lord Spencer has been disabled by illness the Liberal leader in the Commons will inevitably receive the first summons to form a new Ministry, after Mr. Balfour's resignation or defeat in the general elections. His claims cannot be contested without a disruption of the party, and on this account the workers accept him as the necessary leader. He is the man in possession of the responsibilities of leadership; and since Gladstonian Home Rule was the supreme issue in two general elections, he has taken it up as one of the assets of the Liberal party. He has done this when Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and other conspicuous Liberals have emphatically declared that Home Rule must be kept in the background as a disturbing issue, and that nothing must be done to repel or discourage the return of Liberal-Unionists to the Liberal fold. It is not good tactics, for it has forced Lord Rosebery to separate himself at once from the Home Rule revival, and has created a dangerous dissension on the free trade side. Yet the bailiff's will is law, if he be bent upon enforcing it, and thereby inviting Irish support at the risk of alienating free traders and Liberal recruits on many questions of the day.

Lord Rosebery is not a bailiff in possession, nor is he an absentee statesman in the lonely furrow. He is a power in reserve, with oratorical gifts unrivalled in either political party, with an attractive personality and with the prestige of high character and independence of thought. He has the power of discerning the trend of public opinion and of saying with authority what the countrty wants to hear. Poor tactician as he is in comparison with Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Balfour, he has unique influence in public life. Radicals distrust and dislike him, yet he can do more than any other political leader to bring about the reform most urgently needed—the restriction of the legislative powers of the House of Lords—something that lies at the basis of all other reforms. While it is doubtful whether a stable ministry can be formed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman without his acquiescence, it is certain that with a unanimous summons to the leadership Lord Rosebery can bring together a coalition of talents which will command respect. His closest friends in politics consider his ultimate return to the Premiership inevitable after Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman shall have served for a short period; but they admit that he must first be prepared to make sacrifices and to take the Foreign Office under his rival; and then in due time will come, they add, the Ministry of all the Talents, with Lord Cromer in the Foreign Office, Lord Kitchener at the War Office, Sir Edward Grey at the Colonial Office and the Duke of Devonshire re-enrolled as a Liberal Minister. Progressive Radicals, however, are not looking for a Whig Saturnalia of this sort, but will be content with a less influential Ministry under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. John Burns on the front bench and Mr. John Morley in charge of education.

There is the same urgent need of conciliation on either side in view of the close approach of the general elections. The bailiffs, if they are wise, will explain away some of their sharply accentuated utterances and invite co-operation on the lines of least resistance. Mr. Chamberlain is already opening the way for Mr. Balfour's approach to the views of the majority of the Unionist party on Colonial preference and tariff reform. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with Sir Edward Grey as an intermediary, may soon succeed in convincing the Liberal party that he and Lord Rosebery are not far apart when each is correctly understood, and that when he talks about Home Rule it is not the thoroughgoing Gladstonian policy that he has in mind, but merely an instalment of repre-