LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

Recent Accident Shows Need of Adherence to Proper Plans to Secure Safety.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The failure of concrete construction in the new Hotel Bixby, at Long Beach, Cal., reported in your issue of November 10, by which a dozen men lost their lives and a score more were injured, causes serious thought. Unexplained, it becomes to the casual reader an unanswerable indictment of reinforced concrete, if not of all concrete construction. This erroneous impression should not be allowed to grow. Obviously, if one concrete structure is a success, all will be if built in precisely the same way and of equally good materials. Thousands of such structures scattered throughout the country speak conclusively for themselves.

The trend of public favor toward concrete is shown by the increase of the Portland cement production of the United States from 200,000 barrels in 1880 to 35,000,000 in 1905 and about 45,000,000 in 1906. Its superior fireproof character, greater durability and less cost and the advance in the price of lumber and skilled labor are factors which will cause the demand for concrete to continue its enormous growth. But the interest of the public and of concrete itself demands plain discussion of such failures that their recurrence may be avoided.

Most of the various "systems" use individual steel bars or pieces—plain, twisted, corrugated or sheared—imbedded in the concrete for its reinforcement. If through false economy or ignorance insufficient steel for the load is used or if the steel is put in faultily so as to leave one weak spot failure is certain. This makes necessary the presence constantly of a careful and thorough expert. It is impossible to find enough experts to man the multitude of big and little concrete structures now building. Consequently foolish economy puts much work in the care of novices, and with inefficient or careless inspection by public officials it sometimes results in accident.

Concrete construction must be reduced to the same mathematical basis as steel and brick construction, with concrete-steel engineers or architects to prepare plans and specifications which any builder can read and follow without deviation, and thus obtain the infallible results in every detail desired and figured out in advance by the trained expert. The reinforcing members cannot safely be left to be laid in the concrete in separate pieces in a haphazard manner by unsupervised and unskilled hands. These steel bars and rods should be fabricated together into structural units, as in steel and brick construction, with sizes according to the load carefully figured out, so that with the least possible amount of metal a sufficient and uniform strength will be insured at every point throughout the entire structure. The engineer or architect doing this must have his draftsman prepare one set of blue prints to guide the shop which fabricates the steel pieces into the designed reinforcing members, and another set for the builder, showing these various members suitably numbered, so they can be quickly set in their precise positions with relation to one another in the building, ready to be imbedded in concrete, without the constant supervision of a trained expert. When the building is completed the steel therein is all tied together and each piece related to the others as scientifically as in a steel and brick structure, and thirty stories can be built as easily and safely as one story. It will be superior, because the steel reinforces the concrete and the concrete reinforces the steel and protects it absolutely against the ravages of time.

The only other method of concrete construction which seems suited to insure absolute safety and certainty is to form the ordinary wet concrete into bricks and blocks of desired sizes and shapes, with heavy automatic machinery, and when set or hardened and thoroughly tested, lay them up in the usual way.

This does away with expensive forms and delays incident to hardening of the walls and insures a more beautiful, uniform and impervious structure at much less cost.

It also obviates the danger from an occasional barrel of bad cement, which, if it does not harden, as sometimes occurs, may cause the concrete to fail under the load or when the forms are finally removed, thereby allowing the entire structure to collapse with loss of life and property.

ALFRED D. CROZIER.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1906.

DREAMS OUT AN AIRSHIP.

Would-Be Inventor Says It "Would Probably Come Down All Right."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have for many years been interested in the problem of navigating the air. I know its history, and have witnessed many balloon ascensions and parachute descents. I believe inventors will in some way ultimately imitate bird flight, as they have imitated the swimming of fish. Having neither time nor money to enter the lists of experimental aeronautics, I have yet dreamed dreams, and have constructed an intellectual airship on lines of seeming simplicity and stability, which, I believe, offers better promise of success than any others before the public.

I submit it to experimenters in the field for what it may be worth, only stipulating that he who may realize my dream "will remember Joseph."

A balloon, dirigible or otherwise, is cumbrous and imperfectly under control. An aeroplane offers attractive possibilities as imitating a soaring bird. But no stable invention has yet been made known in that line. A properly constructed parachute dropped from a balloon drifts with the wind in a graceful and not rapid descent to the earth. It is the nearest approximation to a successful aeroplane known.

My air castle airship consists of a car, with motor and propeller, suspended at its centre of gravity from a large, modified parachute. The parachute should be forty or more feet in diameter, according to the weight of the car. It should be slightly concave, with an air vent, about two feet across, at the top. The handle should be a sufficiently strong tube, about twenty feet long. The rim of the umbrella should be stayed to the handle at its middle point. The lower half of this handle should fit into a larger tube, with ball bearings at its either end, so that it could revolve and not slip either way. This outer tube should be fastened to the car like a mast, and securely guyed from its upper end to the car's rim.

The parachute handle should terminate in a gear connected with the propeller shaft. The parachute could thus be revolved.

Another essential feature of this parachute is to build it on lines of a modified windmill or propeller. I would have the circumference a light but rigid ring a foot or so high. Then I would run stout wires from the hub to both the upper and lower edges of the tire, just the reverse of a bicycle wheel. The cover I would put on in this way: Start with an upper spoke and carry the material to the lower spoke 120 degrees to the right. Then begin again with the upper spoke 60 degrees from the first one, and carry that to 180 degrees from the start, and so on round the circle. This will give a six-leaf, flat propeller, with greatly overlapping blades.

The action of this ship when properly rigged would seem to be as follows: In ascending start from a state of rest by revolving the parachute propeller alone, and pulling the ship into the air. Having attained a suitable height, couple on the propeller proper and with it and the rudder go where you please. Either disconnect the motor from the parachute and use it simply as an aeroplane, or reduce its revolutions to a point where the ship would maintain a given altitude.

The descent would be accomplished either by using the upper propeller simply as a parachute, applying a brake to resist any tendency of the propeller to revolve by the outrush of air, or by using the motor to retard the fall to the gentleness of a bird alighting.

If the parachute were covered with canvas, because of the overlapping of its sections, it would probably act as a sufficient safeguard, should the motor break down, to land the operator without accident.

The application of the clutches and speeds of the modern automobile should solve the minutiæ of working the two propellers in varying combination. The weight of the car well below the parachute would prevent the possibility of turning turtle in any gale.

On lines something like these, aerial navigation, I believe, is feasible.

Having pictured my air castle, I shall be glad to aid further any one inclined to experiment on these lines.

CHARLES L. NEWBOLD.

Manhasset, Long Island, Nov. 10, 1906.

FROM A BROOKLYNITE IN CANADA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I congratulate all my Republican friends in New York State on the election of Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor of the great State of New York. JACKSON WALLACE.

Brompton, Ont., Nov. 10, 1906.

SILVEIRA'S MOVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice in The Tribune of October 19 a criticism of Messrs. Rivas, Fensohn & Co., of this city, for not advising some one in the United States of the arrival here of Silveira. The fact is that when "The Herald," on October 18, cabled me for news of Silveira nobody here had any knowledge that Silveira was other than a large cattle dealer going to Venezuela to look after his interests. It was not till the 22d that I knew what he was wanted for, when I read it in the New York papers. The wonder here is that inquiry was not made here a week sooner, this being his nearest and most natural city of refuge, where, if he should stay, he could not be disturbed. We know very little here of what is going on in the wide world.

ELIAS N. CHENEY.

Curaçao, W. I., Nov. 1, 1906. American Consul.

P. S.—I wish The Tribune and all the other New York papers would learn to spell the name of this island and colony correctly. It is Curaçao; never was anything else, save when it was Cura Asado, shortened to Curasado, then, according to Spanish custom, dropping the "d" and making it Curaçao, having the sedilla under it. It is pronounced here as if Cu-ra-sow. Cura Asado means "Roasted Priest." The legend is that a priest was roasted here once on a time, literally; hence the name. The "s" and the "c" seem to be more or less interchangeable. The board on geographic names has it right in its last (third) report; but it gets Aruba wrong. It never was spelled otherwise than Aruba. E. H. C.

TO PROTECT THE OBELISK.

Renewal of a Suggestion That It Should Be in the Metropolitan Museum.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After reading, the night before last, your "Plans of Museum: To establish a Department of Egyptian Art," I looked among my garnerings in vain for an excerpt covering a letter of mine on that point published perhaps a dozen years ago.

The Museum's "Bulletin" for the current month has just come to my hand, giving further particulars as to the proposed department, and reminding me that the new regime of the Metropolitan Museum has shown itself favorable to suggestions likely to prove advantageous to its charge, for the "Bulletin" is itself the result of a suggestion made by one—possible by more than one—of the Museum's older members; and, as I was lately informed by one of the most active of its administrators, has been the means of adding largely to its resources by inducing the accession of numerous new members, paying dues far in excess of previous rates.

The project I advocated, at and before the date of publication of my above mentioned letter, was that the obelisk, which, since it was brought here by Commander Gorringe, has been exposed, just outside the Museum, to our destructive winter frosts and thaws—at the cost of its gradual but continuous disintegration—should be removed to the inside of the building, under a glass roof, and there form the nucleus and centre of an Egyptian court, surrounded by examples of the building art of the wonderful civilization which for so many years flourished on the banks of the Nile. Some such examples have already been acquired by the Museum, among the most notable being the Hypostyle Hall of the Temple of Karnak, which, with many other large scale models of world famous structures, including the Athenian Parthenon and the Roman Pantheon, were supplied by a commission appointed for that purpose, and "elicited the profound admiration of French and German experts of the highest rank," according to an official report made by the then director, General di Cesnola.

As one of that commission, and familiar with the original layout of the Museum and with its then existing accommodations, my preference as to a new site for the obelisk was under the centre of the glass roof over the original great hall, afterward largely devoted to and still containing the various selections of the commission. Several of the trustees regarded the proposition with much favor, but in that "day of (comparatively) small things" for the Museum the question of expenses necessarily held a prominent place, and they finally advised that it should be temporarily withdrawn, to await later resources and opportunities. Why, however, should it not again be brought to the fore, and provision for carrying it out, somewhere within the shelter of the gradually rising new walls of the Museum, even if not in the first great hall, be included in the programme for the consideration of the building committee?

New York, Nov. 10, 1906. A. J. BLOOR.

THE BARGE CANAL.

Some Rather Tart Remarks by Captain Clark.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Doubtless many stanch supporters of the barge canals at the polls in 1903 are wondering what has become of that grand state project, which promises so much prosperity for this commonwealth when constructed. As the originator and projector of the barge canal plan, and keeping an eye on the task as it progresses, perhaps an explanation from me as to its tardy progress will not be out of place at this time, for it is now going on four years since the people ratified at the polls the barge canal propostion by a huge majority of 245,312 official votes, and yet only a few short sections of the canal are under contract, and that which is already let is going along at a snail's pace, and it is a fact that the route of the Erie Canal between the Hudson and Lake Erie has not as yet been fully determined upon, although the state has an army of engineers and a corps of five expert engineers. Therefore, judging from the tardy pace made toward the completion of the barge canal during the last three years and likewise the completion of the Panama Canal, which is also "up against" hostile railroad despotism, both of these immense tasks may be expected to be completed well along in the coming century, A. D. 2000.

This is a most discouraging outlook so far as the barge canal's completion is concerned, but, happily for the people of the Empire State and the metropolis, the coming barge canal boats can be floated from Lake Erie to the Hudson via the present Erie Canal at the opening of navigation in 1908, provided the Legislature not later than March 1, 1907, makes the necessary appropriation, either out of the canal funds or other resources, to reconstruct said locks in the Erie Canal and the straightening of a few crooked bends therein, and provides for a thorough cleaning out of its channel. All of which would bring the richest kind of returns to the state as a permanent investment for all time to come. The modus operandi is too lengthy to permit an explanation of its perfect feasibility and practicability in this communication. Respectfully,

CAPTAIN W. C. CLARK.

New York, Nov. 14, 1906.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Fifty Years of Uninterrupted Friendship Since Perry's Visit.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is now over half a century ago that, uninvited and against the settled policy and traditions of Japan, the United States established social and commercial intercourse with the people of that exclusive nation.

At that early date our unheralded advances were received by her in a most unexpectedly courteous spirit.

As time passed, our friendship with that country has increased to an extent hardly known to us until her recent clash at arms with Russia. Then our sympathy with the little brown men of the East was expressed so strongly as to be manifest to the whole world.

Now, though fifty years of uninterrupted friendship have elapsed since Commodore Perry's visit was welcomed by them, owing to an apparently trifling cause, a feeling almost amounting to hostility, has arisen between us and the subjects of the Mikado, we cannot afford at this late day to ignore anything which may tend to alienate their good will or touch their pride, especially when we are seemingly at fault.

While we all know that the incident of the exclusion of Japanese pupils from the schools of San Francisco was the act of a local board of officials, is it not our duty as a nation, and individually, to emphasize in as strong a manner as possible our disapprobation of such unwise occurrences?

Believing this to be so, many who, like myself, have been familiarly acquainted with these intelligent, kindly disposed foreigners, desire publicly to be placed on record as being infinitely opposed to any policy whose effect is to deny them those social or educational privileges we have hitherto accorded friendly allies.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, November 14, 1906.

JAPANESE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Point Made by Secretary Root Raised by Mr. Knox in Previous Case.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a recent issue of your paper you accorded great praise to Secretary of State Elihu Root for his legal acumen in the matter of the episode affecting the treatment of Japanese children in the schools of San Francisco. Your Washington correspondent noted the fact that Mr. Root had for the first time used Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution, which makes treaties "the supreme law of the land . . . anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

I beg to call your attention to the fact that in 82 Federal Reports, in the case of Fraser agt. McConway-Torley Company, is a legal determination involving the same points as the Japanese controversy, essentially, and that the brief prepared and argued by P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, counsel for the plaintiff, fully covers the ground now being traversed by Mr. Root, and furnishes an excellent legal precedent for the United States government to proceed under in the Japanese case.

This suit of Fraser agt. McConway-Torley Company was tried in 1897, and involved the constitutionality of an act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania levying a tax of three cents per diem upon aliens employed within the commonwealth. The act was declared unconstitutional by the United State Circuit courts, because it conflicted with the terms of the various treaties between the United States and such nations as England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, etc.

I call your attention to this matter because I believe that the case referred to above fully settles and determines the matters at issue in the controversy at San Francisco, and also in justice to the man whom I regard as one of the greatest American lawyers—P. C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania. HENRY C. SCOTT.

Pittsburg, Nov. 13, 1906.

CORNELL PROFESSOR RESIGNS.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Professor James Morgan Hart, head of the Cornell English department, a member of the original faculty of Cornell, has tendered his resignation, to take effect in June, 1907. The resignation has been accepted by the university trustees.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

After three years of excursions in foreign fields and dalliance with the experiment of conductors who came and went like the songbirds, the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon began its sixty-fifth season under the leadership of Mr. Wassily Safonoff. We are now to have a protracted period of subjective and illustrative conducting, with the bâton put aside as not only useless, but cumbersome. Whether or not a conductor uses a stick is a matter between himself and his orchestra. The public ought to have no concern in it so long as artistic ends are pursued. A dozen sticks would have added nothing to the essential value of yesterday's concert. Mr. Safonoff, whose ideals are familiar from former meetings, entered upon his task as if his heart were enlisted in it, together with a masterful mind and a massive body, and his men followed him through the mêlée of a Tschaikowskyan symphony like soldiers storming a fort. The excitement was communicated also to the listeners, who left the hall after more than two hours of music with intellects and emotions all atingle. But all the music was not of the nerve tonic kind. There was a gracious half-hour when a winsome bit of string music by Mozart brought a quiet delight that warmed the heart without setting it to beating a wild tattoo. Mr. Safonoff seems to have a love for the innocent beauties of the old master whose æsthetic creed could not tolerate the notion that there were ugly things which belonged to the field of art and which could and should be expressed by compages of uncouth sounds. So he took out of the dust the "Kleine Nachtmusik" for strings, and with the colossal apparatus at his command invited it to extend its gentle ministrations to a public rapidly being seduced into a worship of the ugly for the sake of new sensations supposed to be proper to the hour. The little serenade worked a surprising charm. It throbbed with its own buoyant happiness, and the audience went into the land of pure delight with it with ingenuous eagerness. No vexing questions there; only simple beauty gushing out of its melodies, harmonies and rhythms, ingratiating contours, and the exquisite shading which Mr. Safonoff invoked to fill them with exuberant vitality. How strong, self-reliant and uplifting the old-fashioned music sounded!

The change into the new world of Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony would have been bewilderingly abrupt if it had not been prepared by a performance of Rubinstein's D minor concerto for pianoforte, played by Lhévinne. A Russian conductor, a Russian pianist and a Russian composition! Something stressful might have been expected, for it is possible to do violence to this concerto for the sake of sensationalism. But the beautiful music, especially the beautiful slow movement, was permitted to retain its charm. Not even in the finale were the claws of the bear visible. There might, indeed, have been greater dash, more abandon, a larger reach for brilliancy than there was without harm—perhaps even to the betterment of the general effect. But the audience was still under the spell of the serene and genial Mozart, and it accepted Mr. Lhévinne's beautiful clearness and the lusciousness of his cantilena with gladness that developed into enthusiasm at the close and brought him back to the stage half a dozen times to bow his thanks. All the garish, flamboyant colors which could possibly be placed upon the palette were reserved for the symphony. When last it was played by the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Henry J. Wood, of London, conducted it. Tschaikowsky is his specialty, and this symphony a favorite medium for exploitation. He presented it with amazing force and picturesqueness, but all its glories as they lived in memory paled in the presence of yesterday's reading. It began with a funeral march, Mr. Safonoff transliterating the introductory andante into a lugubrious largissimo. This was evidently a preparation for the series of startling contrasts that were to follow. They came almost with the entrance of the allegro, and thereafter they trod on each other's heels from phrase to phrase, almost from measure to measure. What had been mere wondering curiosity was transformed into excited interest, and at the last almost into a delirium. It was a drama of passion that played itself out in the four movements, a drama of fateful portent, lurid, tumultuous, uninterrupted in its flow, a resistless lava stream. It was marvellous how it all hung together, with the billows dashing about as they did. Verily, Tschaikowsky's symphonies are what the conductor chooses to make them; no wonder they are so fondly cultivated. And orchestras always sound well in them when incited to produce the tonal phantasmagorias. The Philharmonic played with glorious sweep yesterday; to-night, when the concert will be repeated, it is likely to be irresistible. The new régime opened auspiciously; the hall was sold out yesterday.

MR. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR'S MUSIC.

New York concertgoers have known some of Mr. Stephen Coleridge-Taylor's music for several years; last night a small coterie of them joined with a well bred, well clad, courteous and appreciative company of our Negro citizens in making the personal acquaintance of the composer and hearing more of his music. It was a most interesting affair, though it could not fulfil its largest purpose for want of the apparatus which Mr. Taylor has enlisted for his finest achievements. There was no orchestra and no chorus; instead Mr. Taylor played the pianoforte, playing some solos and accompanying some songs and some violin pieces. The singers were Miss Lola Johnson, soprano, and Mr. Harry T. Burleigh; the violinist, Mr. Felix Fowler Weir. The real artist of the company was Mr. Burleigh, whose fine voice and finer art—worthy of association with the best that New York knows in its field—made a profound impression upon the most critically minded. Neatness and good taste characterized the singing of the lady and the playing of Mr. Weir; and these qualities marked the playing of Mr. Taylor, who made no pretence to virtuosoship. It was a refined but not deep art that was exhibited in Mr. Taylor's composition. Since Negro melody has come to be looked upon as promising material for a characteristic order of music—to say "school" would arouse protest—it could have been wished that Mr. Taylor had given his hearers a larger taste of it than that offered by his pianoforte transcriptions of two Afro-American tunes—one of them the West Indian "Bamboula" already set by Gottschalk. They were both effective in their harmonic dress and ingenious figuration, but their native force and charm were largely lost in the artistic sophistication. The violin pieces—a "Gypsy Song" and a "Gypsy Dance"—proved to be graceful and effective, but the finest metal of the evening was found in the settings, exquisitely sung by Mr. Burleigh, of Mrs. Browning's "When Some Beloved Voice" and Paul Laurence Dunbar's "Coon Song." H. E. K.

CRAPSEY DECISION REACHED.

Verdict of the Court on Heresy Charges To Be Made Known on Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, will know his fate as far as his continuation in the Protestant Episcopal Church is concerned next Monday. Dr. Crapsey, who had been tried on charges of heresy, has had his suspension from the Church, which was ordered last April, before the Episcopal Court of Review of the second department, and the court yesterday, at its final session at the See House, No. 416 Elm street, came to a decision.

What this decision is will be made public Monday in Buffalo. The verdict, under the Canon law, will first have to be served on Bishop Walker, of the Diocese of Western New York, upon the president of the standing committee of that diocese and upon Dr. Crapsey. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, the clerk of the court, will convey the decision to Buffalo and make the announcement there.

Bishop Scarborough, who is president of the court, said:

"The decision has been arrived at. It will be made public on Monday, I expect, but not until it has been delivered to the proper persons."

There are said to be only two alternatives which the court can have decided it on. One is a reversal of the diocesan court which convicted Dr. Crapsey and the other the affirmation of that conviction. The court, it was said, would not take any action to have the matter taken before the General Convention for adjudication.

On good authority it was learned that, according to canonical provision, a decision was reached, and the reasons for it, at some length, appended to the decision.

It could not be learned if the decision was unanimous, but it was intimated that it was. The decision, it is said, is based entirely on the legality of the action of the lower court, and some of Dr. Crapsey's friends expressed an opinion that this was favorable to him.

OBITUARY.

RABBI RAPHAEL BENJAMIN.

Rabbi Raphael Benjamin, who until a year ago was in charge of the Temple Beth Elohim, Keap street and Division avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead in his room at the Hotel St. George on Thursday. He suffered an attack of acute indigestion on Wednesday, and retired to his room, where the hotel employes found his body when they went to call him.

Rabbi Benjamin was born in London in 1846. He was graduated from the University of London in 1871, and later was a graduate from the University of Melbourne. He was ordained a rabbi in 1874. After several years in Australia he came to America, in 1882, and was in charge of a congregation at Cincinnati until he came to New York, in 1888. Several years ago he took charge of the Temple Elohim, but more than a year ago he retired and devoted himself to literary work. Rabbi Benjamin was a member of the Fresh Air Fund, secretary of the Fourth District Associated Charities, a director of the Humane Society, and was connected also with the Kindergarten Society, Society of Natural History, Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati; secretary of the Ninth District Charity Organization Society, chairman of the board of inspectors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Conference of American Rabbis, New York Board of Jewish Ministers, the American Jewish Historical Society, Jewish Home for the Aged and the Manhattan Chess Club.

The funeral will be held to-morrow at the State Street Temple. The burial will be in Salem Fields.

WILHELMUS MYNDERSE.

Wilhemus Mynderse, a prominent member of the admiralty bar and one of the leaders in Grace Episcopal Church, died Thursday evening at his home, No. 94 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was ill only a week. Five years ago Mr. Mynderse presented to the Long Island Diocese the Diocesan House in Remsen street. Bishop Burgess, his intimate friend, will officiate at the funeral services, which will be held in Grace Church at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The body will be buried at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where Mr. Mynderse was born in 1849.

After his graduation from Williams College in 1871, Mr. Mynderse became a reporter on "The New York Sun." A year later he began the study of law at Columbia. Upon his admittance to the bar he entered the office of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. He became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

Mr. Mynderse became the attorney for many maritime concerns, the chief being the London Lloyds. He was a devoted member of the alumni association of his college, vestryman of Grace Church, trustee of the Long Island Historical Society, the Brooklyn Hospital, the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island and the Brooklyn Academy of Music, vice chancellor of the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Garden City, and director of the Franklin Trust Company and other corporations. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Hannah Gould, of his native town, and a daughter, Mrs. Alfred Huger. Mr. Mynderse had lived in Brooklyn thirty years.

WILLIAM A. COLLINS.

William A. Collins, of No. 53 Morris Place, Bloomfield, N. J., died at Bethlehem, N. H., yesterday morning, of Bright's disease. Mr. Collins was a director in the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company, with offices at No. 320 Broadway.

MRS. JULIA LA RUE L. WILKINSON.

Mrs. Julia La Rue Lutkins Wilkinson, wife of James Wilkinson, and daughter of the late Dr. A. A. Lutkins, of Jersey City, died yesterday at her home, No. 41 West 53d street. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the firm of H. Herrman Sternbach & Co., at No. 21 Waverley Place, and is a director of the Barrett, Nephews & Co. Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. He is a member of the Unlof League, the New York Athletic, the Merchants' and the Suburban Riding and Driving clubs. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at 9:30 a. m.

MEMBER OF RUSSIAN DOUMA COMING.

Dr. Shmaryahn Lewin, a member of the Russian douma which was dissolved by order of the Czar, will arrive here to-day on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika.

Dr. Lewin comes here for a short visit to stimulate among those who have sympathized with the Russian people a greater interest in the efforts of the Russians to obtain a constitutional government. He will deliver a series of addresses in New York and other cities.

Dr. Lewin was born in 1867 in Zwiletch, province of Minsk. He was graduated from the University of Berlin in 1894, and was made government rabbi of Grodno in 1897. He has written editorials for the "Novoyna Zaria," and is editor of the Zionist weekly, "Das Juedische Volk."

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson on "American Aristocracy," League for Political Education, Hudson Theatre, No. 139 West 44th street, 11 a. m.

Reception of board of women managers of the Co-operato, No. 444 West 23d street, 3 to 7 p. m.

Meeting of Wellesley Club, home of Mrs. R. H. Dawbarn, No. 105 West 74th street, 3 p. m.

Meeting of Women's Philharmonico Society, No. 21 West 42d street, 4 p. m.

Dinner of the True Sisters of Hadassah Lodge, Hotel Astor, 7 p. m.

Dinner of the School of Architecture of Columbia University, Avery Library, 7:00 p. m.

Smoker of the Montana Society of New York, Delmonico's, evening.

Dinner of the Principals' Association of New York City, St. Denis Hotel, evening.

Dinner of the Second District Dental Society to Dr. William Jarvie, Waldorf-Astoria, evening.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—High School of Commerce, 66th street, west of Broadway, Leslie Willis Sprague, "The Mill on the Floss: the Relation of Brother and Sister"; Public School 1, Henry and Catharine streets, Mrs. M. Claire Finney, "The Land of the Incas" (illustrated); Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue, W. Wallace Ker, "Electroplating and Electrotyping"; Public School 184, 116th street, between Fifth and Lenox avenues, Professor Franklin Thomas Baker, "Burns"; American Museum, 77th street and Central Park West, Professor William Libbey, "Rivers" (illustrated); Board of Education, Park avenue and 59th street, Dr. J. P. Gordy, "Alexander Hamilton, the Nationalist"; Cooper Union, 8th street and Fourth avenue, Professor Henry Zick, "Berlin and Military Life in Germany" (illustrated); St. Bartholomew Lyceum Hall, No. 205 East 42d street, Theodore I. Jones, "Telephone Lines: Aerial, Underground and Submarine" (illustrated); Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92d street and Lexington avenue, Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, "The Flower's Best Friend" (illustrated); New York Public Library, Tremont Branch, 167th street and Washington avenue, Dr. Willis Boughton, "The Brownings" (illustrated).

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—Prince Nicolas Koudacheff, first secretary of the Russian Embassy. HOTEL BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Willard, Virginia. HOTEL GOTHAM—Ex-Lieutenant Governor W. F. Sheehan, New York. ST. REGIS—Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador to the United States. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator John C. Spooner, Washington.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Nov. 16.—The storm of wind and rain that struck the Oregon and Washington coasts Thursday has moved to Central Iowa. It has been attended by light rains in the middle Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, and light snow over the northeast Rocky Mountain slope and in the Dakotas, with a sharp fall in temperature in the Rocky Mountain region. The weather in New England has cleared, although high winds continue on the south coast.

The eastward movement of the Mississippi Valley storm will cause snow or rain in the lake region and the Ohio Valley and rain in the Mississippi and East Gulf states Saturday, and increasing cloudiness probably with rain in the Middle Atlantic states late Sunday. There will be a decided fall in temperature in the east portion of the plains states, the lower Missouri and Mississippi valleys.

Storm warnings are displayed on the upper lakes and on Lake Erie; also on the North Pacific coast, and cold wave warnings have been issued for the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska.

The winds along the New England coast Saturday will be fresh northwest, diminishing; along the Middle Atlantic coast light and variable, becoming southeast and increasing; along the South Atlantic coast fresh southeast; along the East Gulf coast fresh southeast, increasing; along the West Gulf coast fresh to brisk southeast, becoming northwest; on the lower lakes southeast, increasing and becoming brisk, and on the upper lakes high southeast, shifting to west.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair to-day; Sunday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; possibly rain in western portion; diminishing northwest winds.

For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day; Sunday, rain and warmer; variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh.

For Maryland, fair and slightly warmer to-day; Sunday, partly cloudy, followed by rain in western portion; warmer in eastern portion, increasing southeast winds.

For the District of Columbia, fair and warmer to-day; Sunday, increasing cloudiness; probably rain by night; variable winds, becoming southeast to fresh.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and warmer to-day, followed by rain at night; Sunday, snow or rain and colder; brisk to high southeast winds.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 a. m.	45	34	6 p. m.	46	40
6 a. m.	44	35	9 p. m.	43	39
9 a. m.	45	36	11 p. m.	42	38
12 m.	44	39	12 p. m.	42	—
4 p. m.	47	42			

Highest temperature yesterday, 42 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 38; average corresponding date last year, 44; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 44.

Local Forecast—To-day fair; Sunday rain and warmer; variable winds, becoming southeasterly and fresh.

SUNNY SOUTH NIGHT.

"Dixie Dinner" of New York Southern Society at Astor.

Sons of the Sunny South met last night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor to sing the praises of their early home. It was the "Dixie Dinner" of the New York Southern Society. There were four hundred Southerners and their guests at the tables, which were designated with lanterns made of white cloth, on which were inscribed "Yellowhammers," to designate those from Alabama; "Tar Heels," those from North Carolina; "Crackers," those from Georgia, and so on through the list.

The galleries were filled with women, who applauded the eulogies of the various Southern states. The committee of arrangements had arranged the toast list wisely by printing a schedule of the time each speech and musical number was supposed to take. The speaking began at 8:10, an early hour, which of itself was a novelty for New York dinners. Marion J. Verdery, president of the society, was toastmaster. The various states were represented on the toast list as follows:

Alabama, Dr. John A. Wyeth; Arkansas, William F. McCombs; Maryland, Herbert Noble; Mississippi, Lamar Ross; North Carolina, Ralph H. Holland; South Carolina, William A. Barber; Tennessee, Dr. William M. Polk; Virginia, Charles F. Moore. Between toasts there were musical numbers.

Loud applause greeted the Southern songs of "Dixie's Land," "Old Black Joe" and "My Old Kentucky Home," and every now and then the old "rebel yell" would go echoing through the big room. It was the duty of each speaker to try to show that his state was the best of all the Southern States, it being admitted by all present that the South was the best and fairest section of these United States.

Dr. Wyeth referred to the fact that the capital of the Confederate States was originally in Alabama, but declared that President Davis had it moved into Virginia, that he might look after the "F. F. V.'s," which he interpreted as meaning "Fast Flying Virginians." He referred to Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, who was one of the guests, as "the late Mr. Spencer," for, he said, Mr. Spencer had to ride on his own road. Among the others present were John G. Carlisle, Stuyvesant Fish, John C. Calhoun, Dr. Walter L. McCorkle, Lindsay Russell, Hamilton Holt and Robert E. Lee, Jr., and Bolling Lee, the only living grandsons of General Lee.

BOSTON CHEAPER THAN NEW YORK.

Comparison of Cost of Living in the Two Cities.

Boston, Nov. 16.—It costs about a third as much to live decently in Boston as in New York, or, to be precise, 32.5 per cent. This is claimed by the visitors to the Boston Associated Charities, overseers of the poor, and Max Mitchell, of the Associated Hebrew Charities. The minimum cost for a family consisting of husband, wife and three children in Boston is $750, while in New York the minimum cost is $1,064.

Of these amounts food and rent are the largest items, while clothing is also an important item to be considered. It is claimed that in Boston a decent tenement, consisting of three or four rooms, can be obtained for $145 a year, while in New York the same class of tenement cannot be obtained for less than $240.

The question of food, according to authorities, seems to be more difficult to judge, though it is said that in Boston $300 will easily purchase proper food for a family of five for a year. This amount is increased in New York to $362.

Clothing for a family of five will cost about $250 a year in Boston, while in New York the same amount and quality of clothing will cost $387. Of this $250 the husband and wife would spend $150, the remaining $100 being divided among the three children. It is estimated that $45 is a fair amount on which to clothe a boy of fourteen in Boston.

Incidentals, such as fuel, gas, medicine and repairs, are estimated at $55 in Boston, while $75 is a fair cost in New York.

MR. GARFIELD LOOMS UP.

Friends Would Have Him Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Nov. 16.—James R. Garfield, who will enter President Roosevelt's Cabinet next March, is looming up as a possible candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1908. Friends of Mr. Garfield in Lake County and Cleveland are seriously discussing him as a possible candidate.

The highest political place ever held by Mr. Garfield in Ohio was that of Senator. Some of Mr. Garfield's intimate friends do not believe that he would accept the nomination for Governor in 1908, as he is reasonably sure to remain in the Cabinet for the next five years. If Mr. Roosevelt should be re-elected in 1908, Mr. Garfield would remain, and the same is true if Secretary Taft should be elected President.

STUDENT MATINEE.

The Empire Theatre Dramatic School gave a matinee yesterday at the Empire Theatre. The novelty on the programme was a "modern morality play" by Anna Wynne. This had a long cast of vices in dress coats and evening gowns. It was preceded by three one-act pieces.

"MRS. DANE" AGAIN.

"Mrs. Dane's Defence" was played again yesterday afternoon at the Lyric Theatre, Miss Anglin playing Lady Eastney. Miss Anglin's impersonation is familiar to New York, and there were enough who desired to witness it again to fill the theatre to the very doors. There was much enthusiasm.

A CHANGE IN "BUTTERFLY."

A change will be tried in the last act of "Madam Butterfly," at the Garden Theatre, next Monday night. The change will be in accordance with the French version of the libretto. Butterfly, instead of putting the boy on the floor and toys in his hand, will put him out of doors, so that he will not be a witness of his mother's death. The change may not be made permanently here, but Mr. Savage wishes to try the effect on an American audience.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Harrison Hunter will replace John Blair when Miss Lena Ashwell goes on the road with "The Shulamite." Mr. Blair will continue to appear with Mme. Alla Nazimova at the Princess Theatre.

The name of Paul Wilstach's play, in which Charles Cartwright is to star under the management of the Shuberts, has been changed from "Keegan's Pal" to "The Eastman Case."

Otis Harlan will be a member of "Joe" Weber's big company in his coming production at the Music Hall.

TRIALS OF NEW ROCHELLE ALDERMEN.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday afternoon that December 3 had been fixed for the trial of Herman Kallenberg, jr., Charles Hildring, Arthur