Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—1:30—8:10—Father Ducey's Testimonial.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:30—The Daughters of Men.
BELASCO—8—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—8—Mrs. Wilson-Andrews.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Parisian Model.
CASINO—8—The Blu Moon.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Little Cherub.
DALY'S—8:15—The Belle of Mayfair.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—His House in Order.
GARDEN—8:20—Madam Butterfly.
GARRICK—8:20—Clarice.
HACKETT—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8—The Great Decide and About Town.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—8:15—The Hypocrites.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Kater Lampe.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—The New York Idea.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Three of Us.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Tourists.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Clothes.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—I Puritani.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Marta.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Cæsar and Cleopatra.
NEW YORK—8:15—Mamselle Sallie.
PRINCESS—2:20—Hedda Gabler—8:20—The Great Divide.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer.
WEBER'S—8:20—Twiddle-Twaddle and The Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West.
WEST END—2—8—Girl Raffles.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—C. C. Goutant, a member of the French Senate, was killed at Sedan by falling under the wheels of a moving train. —— Charles K. Hamilton, the aeronaut, was sandbagged and robbed in Mexico City. —— It was announced in Mexico City that the steamer Toyowia, with thirteen hundred Japanese on board, was thirteen days overdue at Manzanillo from Kobé. —— Six hundred and eighty-three sailors have been sentenced for complicity in the Cronstadt mutiny, it was announced there. —— Frank E. Hyde, a well known American lawyer, formerly of Hartford, Conn., died in Paris. —— The announcement in Rome that orders had been given to have the Pope's railway carriage repaired caused speculation as to whether he planned leaving the Vatican.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Root, Dr. Andrew D. White and Oscar S. Straus spoke at the dedication of a memorial window for John Hay at Keneseth Israel Temple in Philadelphia. —— Many well known men attended the funeral of Samuel Spencer at Washington. —— It was announced in Washington that Attorney General Moody had directed the bringing of more suits against railroads under the safety appliance law. —— It was learned in Pittsburg that there would be a contest over the $1,000,000 estate of Miss Nancy McConnell, one of whose many wills left everything to the American Bible Society. —— Word was received at Easton, Penn., of the death in Switzerland of A. A. Bloombergh, a professor emeritus of Lafayette College. —— Seven Negroes were shot, three of them fatally, at Marietta, Fla.

CITY.—A Polish expert chess player was arrested on the charge of being a fugitive from justice, it being alleged that he is charged with committing a crime in Bay City, Mich. —— Theodore P. Shonts returned from Panama, and, in an interview, said that President Roosevelt had won the hearts of the people. —— A huge rock crushed a man to death in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel. —— It was announced that the Citizens Union would conduct an active legislative campaign for many reforms. —— The Citizens Union replied to Borough President Ahearn's reply to the report of the Bureau of City Betterment, touching on the points that it said Ahearn had neglected to consider, and reiterating its original charges. —— The action of the American Federation of Labor convention in Minneapolis unseating the Central Federated Union delegates caused considerale comment in the latter organization. —— Rabbi Samuel Schulman said Episcopalians made a mistake in trying to convert Jews to their faith. —— Dr. Tupper, in his sermon at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, said the city made Sunday a holiday instead of a holy day. —— Dr. George A. Soper, member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, said that the danger of polluting the waters about New York was some years distant, but that New York would some time have to cope with a serious problem in that line. —— A woman first class passenger on the St. Paul died at sea from heart disease. —— Five persons were injured in a runaway on the Williamsburg Bridge. —— Chairman Woodruff announced that he would be at state headquarters the first three days of this week. —— A man was knocked down and robbed of a diamond ring in the street. —— It was said that Mayor Fagan of Jersey City was planning to remove Chief of Police Murphy.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 34 degrees; lowest, 23.

THE CHURCH AND THE NEGRO.

Senator Tillman finds no more apologists in the Southern newspapers than in their Northern contemporaries. The South feels that when he exclaims "To hell with the law!" and declares for settling the race question with shotguns he is only making himself ridiculous, and the South suffers from his idiosyncrasies. The best Southern opinion deprecates such inflammatory declamation. It seeks to make the best of the inevitable. Congressman John Sharp Williams warns the South of the futility of seeking the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. What is described by some of the Southern papers as "the best and truest Southern sentiment" is that expressed by Bishop Seth Ward, a Texas prelate of the Methodist Church, at a recent conference at Milledgeville, Ga. He said:

> There is no doubt in my mind that in the Negro question the South is facing a serious problem. There is one thing, and one thing alone, capable of solving the race problem—that is the religion of Jesus Christ. We must save and educate the colored people of the South. If the Christian religion can't save the Negro in America, neither can it save the Negro in Africa, and if it cannot save the colored man wherever he may be located, why, then, my brethren, it cannot save the white man. There is no religion that will hold or is worth the having that cannot save any and every man anywhere and to the utmost. We must treat the Negro charitably, and as a superior race, as we commonly suppose ourselves to be, should treat an inferior. The mob spirit which breaks out occasionally may make some of us feel a doubt as to the great superiority of our race. Let us stand for the salvation of these people through the right kind of Christian education, and in this way prove ourselves the superior race.

We are glad to learn from a dispatch in "The Atlanta Constitution" that this sentiment "stirred the conference to enthusiasm." Some such good, old fashioned talk in the pulpits of the South about the duty of carrying the Gospel to the heathen whom they have right at their doors, about the duty of saving the souls of their fellow men, even though they be black men and not across the water, should help the Southern white man to approach the race problem in a kindly spirit. Bishop Ward's speech was of the right sort. That it was received with enthusiasm and regarded by Southern newspapers as worth notice implies that such language is not so familiar from the pulpits of the South as it ought to be. It is no commonplace. Southern religious bodies have, perhaps, been looking too far afield in their missionary zeal. Superiority, as the Bishop says, implies obligation. A shotgun is a confession of weakness and cowardice. The superior race must help the inferior race up the "world's great altar stairs." If every preacher in the South talked as Bishop Ward talks, and talked thus repeatedly, in season and out of season, for the set purpose of making the Church an effective force toward alleviating race troubles, the Tillmans and the Vardamans would be shamed to silence.

FLAGMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

"The Railroad Gazette," which evidently went to press before news of the Southern Railway disaster was received, discusses in its latest issue an inconsistency in the practice of the best managed trunk lines of this country. Two distinct provisions against rear end collisions are often employed at the same time. One is the practice of sending a brakeman back from a train which stops for any reason, his duty being to warn with a flag, or by placing torpedoes on the rails, the engineer of a following train. The other precaution is in the use of a signal indicating whether the subdivision, or block, immediately beyond it is clear or not. The second of these methods of protection is the more modern, and, everything considered, appears preferable to the first. Yet American railway superintendents seem unwilling to dispense with the old one even when they have adopted the new.

The hesitation thus betrayed shows that railroad men do not yet regard the block signal system as absolutely perfect, and to some extent their lack of confidence is justified by a resolution adopted the other day by an organization which has made a special study of the subject. The so-called Signal Association, at a meeting in Washington, formally voted that better results were to be expected when block signals were operated by hand than when controlled by purely automatic means, and in recommending the manual system it was careful to prescribe certain details which were deemed essential to safety. The views there expressed may be modified in the course of time, but the mere act of putting them on record shows that there has been much diversity of opinion about the proper way to operate block signals.

At the meeting referred to a paper was presented by a representative of the Southern Pacific road, Mr. Slater, proposing that when a brakeman is sent out from a train he be required to go back only far enough to see that the block signal has been set at "danger"—provided that it is at least half a mile distant—and that he be then permitted to return to his train, after putting torpedoes a quarter of a mile behind it. "The Railroad Gazette" does not approve the suggestion, however, for it believes that if the rear brakeman habitually noted the position of a signal as a train passed it, the information thus secured would prove adequate. It even more strongly discredits the practice, which evidently still prevails on some roads, of compelling the brakeman to proceed on foot all the way to the first signal post and even beyond it. That usage, it thinks, "insults" the man in charge of the signal tower.

"The Railroad Gazette's" reasoning is not without force, but the course which it favors probably would not have saved President Spencer's life. It may be taken for granted that after the Jacksonville express was admitted to the block which begins at Rangoon the signal there was set in the "stop" position. Shortly afterward it was changed so as to allow the Atlanta train to pass. The mistake could not have been detected, however, by observation from the rear car of the first train. It is also manifest that the manual method of operating signals, admirable as it may be, is not infallible.

Undoubtedly, last week's accident will give rise to a fresh consideration of the problem of preventing rear end collisions, and an improvement on existing practices and appliances may result from the concentration of thought upon the subject. In the mean time, those who have advocated adherence to the usage of dispatching a flag from a stalled train will probably undergo no change of opinion.

THE "CAPTAIN VON KOEPENICK."

The "Captain von Koepenick" is a victim of the inelasticity of society. Laws are like ready-made clothes; they are designed with reference to the average man. If you in your person violate the average you may have your clothes made to measure, but there are no tailor-made laws to fit irrepressible individuality, though, of course, juries may be counted upon to do a little "altering" to make laws fit "as if they were made for you." Clearly no "hand-me-down" from statute books or judicial precedents could fit the exceptional case of the "Captain von Koepenick." Geniuses, if they came to this world often, would be the most difficult problem of organized society. Statutes do not give them elbow room. Public opinion, the consensus of the average, is Liliputian to them. If they frequented this earth—if one in a thousand of humanity were a genius—they would present a question beside which the trusts would be of as little importance as the fifteen puzzle.

The "Captain von Koepenick" was a genius in crime. He had imagination and originality. Long as mankind has been breaking its own laws, great as has been the thought given to the invention of new and improved methods of wrongdoing, he hit upon something astoundingly fresh. In using the German army to rob the burgomaster he was as far above the average "hold-up" man as Shakespeare is above a stenographer. His crime, if we must use the harsh word of unappreciative law, was a flash of genius. It is as perfect as the "Iliad" or "Hamlet." In the world's rogues' gallery he is the Shakespeare, the Michelangelo, the Wagner, the greatest creative artist of the rascally kind. Some evildoers have imposed themselves upon the imagination by the very magnitude of their crimes. Robin Hood is one of the oldest criminal heroes, but he seems to have been only a gallant and successful "hold-up" man. There is no tradition of his genius in love and balladry. The James brothers were such local heroes that for years after their exploits had been perforce ended it was impossible to convict a train robber in Western Missouri. Here again it was magnitude that won applause, not originality. The Cuban gentleman who set out recently with a million to sail the uncharted seas struck us at once with the greatness of his emprise and with that good taste and fancy which form the best of earthly substitutes for inspiration. But he fell short of great originality. His deed bespoke culture, not genius. In the case of the "Captain von Koepenick" we care not for magnitude. We are indifferent to, we have even forgotten, whether his "swag" was a mark or a million. We are impressed only with the originality of his act, and its humor. But the law is a dullard and cares for neither. While Germany laughed and wished the hero of the exploit free, the law took its course. "To have "caused the world the greatest laugh it has en-"joyed in a generation," to have shaken the German midriff on its well buttressed foundations, was no adequate defence. Here was justice untempered with humor.

Humor is a gift horse into whose mouth we are always privileged to look. Was the "captain's" conscious or unconscious? While he deserves the highest tribute for his genius, obviously if his intent was not humorous he might not plead humor in extenuation. Intentionally or unintentionally, however, he struck the string of laughter truly. Ten thousand persons from all parts of the world wanted to sit in court and see the little shoemaker tried for impersonating the German army. It tickled the Germans, for they, while justly proud of their army, have their private critical misgivings regarding the divine right of uniforms. And here was a little shoemaker and ex-jailbird, togging himself out with all the trappings of an army captain, and by that simple process investing himself with all that majesty whose "beleidigung" is so easy for the unwary, with that contempt for the mere civilian and that inalienable right to mend the latter's looks, if not liked, with a sword. The lofty indifference to civil authority was exemplified in the arrest of the good burgomaster of Koepenick—and all the while this lofty martial lord that did it was the little shoemaker and ex-jailbird, pranked out with the trappings of army majesty. Then came the shedding of the uniform and the flight with the ducats; the scolding of the bewildered burgomaster who had obeyed the habits of a lifetime and bowed too unquestioningly to a mere glimpse of a uniform; the filing into court of the nine grenadiers who confessed their "dummheit" in obeying with martial blindness the superior uniform of a jailbird in a masquerade and helping him rob the burgomaster. For Germany it was the laugh of a lifetime.

The "Captain von Koepenick" bore himself worthily at his trial. He was unassuming, as befitted a man of sanity and balance. He was not puffed up by his renown and the hero worship of a public grateful for its laugh. He received his sentence, we are told, "smilingly," exhibiting to the last the outward indicia of the sense of humor which his deeds bespoke. The "captain" in his innocent and undistinguished past had been a shoemaker. His achievements call into question the old proverb. If the shoemaker sticks to his last, the last will stick to the shoemaker. The genius of the "Captain von Koepenick" was too original for revamping.

TO RELIEVE THE CONGESTION.

The men who aim to help the immigrants congested in New York by finding homes elsewhere for some of the residents of the crowded district and for others who will reach it from their homes in Europe just as soon as they can save money enough to bring them across the water have worked hard for several years and have met with some success. Many families have been sent away to the country, and these "removed" immigrants have been uniformly successful in their new homes. They have become in many instances the founders of thriving communities, and the letters which they have written to relatives and to friends who contemplated emigration, showing that New York was not the only place on the continent where the immigrant may be happy, have done much toward making inland places more popular. But, notwithstanding this influence and the continued and well directed activity of philanthropic organizations, the improvident and the undesirable immigrant continues to be a burden, the crowded district is becoming more crowded and the congestion continues to exercise a deteriorating influence on the health and the morals of those who make up the crowd.

The claims on the charitable people are increasing daily, the great institutions find it difficult to meet the demands which are made on them, and, despite the fact that the persons who take upon themselves the responsibility of Americanizing this foreign element are liberal and slow to complain about a burden which they carry for their fellows, they are looking for relief. They hope to find it by diverting the stream of immigration, not as it has been up to this time, after it reaches this port, but before it strikes the continent. If the plan which some of the leaders in Jewish philanthropy have in mind, looking toward the landing of immigrants from Russia and Rumania at a Southern port, can be carried out, much good will be accomplished. It will require close work on two continents and the expenditure of much money to turn the tide southward. There are so many obstacles in the way that there is no certainty as to the success of the scheme, but the men who wish to make the experiment should be encouraged in the patriotic enterprise.

AGAINST GAMBLING IN AUSTRALIA.

The antipodal continent used to have the reputation of being a free and easy land. That was indeed its character once, but it is so no longer. On the contrary, the commonwealth has of late begun to set the world some notable examples of sobriety and circumspection, none perhaps more notable than the rigid and remorseless suppression of gambling which the state of New South Wales has just decreed.

The three phases of the evil against which legislative and administrative rigors have been directed are gambling dens, horse race poolrooms and betting by minors. It is apparently held by Australians, as it is by some elsewhere, that betting is an inseparable and essential accompaniment of horse racing, and, since they do not want to give up racing altogether, they have made an exception to the anti-gambling law in favor of bona fide racetracks. But they insist that all betting on the races shall be done within the inclosures of registered tracks and under certain strict conditions. Moreover, to prevent the multiplication of tracks for gambling purposes it is provided that no track shall be licensed the circumference of which is less than six furlongs, and the number of days of racing on each track in each year is strictly limited to from fifteen to twenty-four, according to location. For holding unauthorized races there is a fine of not less than $2,500. Also, to prevent betting on the races elsewhere than at the tracks it is forbidden, under heavy penalty, to publish, in newspapers or otherwise, the odds on any race before it has actually been run. Betting by or with minors is prohibited on racetracks as elsewhere.

Under such conditions alone can the citizens of New South Wales now indulge their taste for betting or gambling. Betting otherwise, in any form, in public or in private, on foot races, horse races, bicycle races, automobile races, boat races, ball games, or, indeed, anything else, is absolutely forbidden, and any one who "makes books" or engages in betting as a business is subject to a fine of $500 for the first offence and to six months' imprisonment for the second. As for gambling dens, on the affidavit of any police officer showing reasonable grounds for suspecting that any room, house, field or other place is used for making bets, any judge of the Supreme Court may declare the place to be a gaming house, and then any person found in it, or entering or leaving it may be arrested without warrant, and, unless he can prove that he was engaged in a lawful occupation, he must be, on the prima facie evidence of his having been at the forbidden place, sentenced to a term in jail, without the option of a fine. If the owner of such a place does not serve upon his gambling tenant notice of eviction, he becomes subject to a heavy fine. Nor is it necessary to prove that gambling or betting was actually carried on in any place, but the existence of implements for games of chance, or of special bolts and bars for the exclusion of those attempting ingress, or of apparatus for giving alarm on the approach of the police, is held to be ample proof of illicit practices.

Some of these provisions might seem exceptionally severe in New York. There can be little doubt that they would be effective. If every man seen entering or leaving any place suspected of being a scene of gambling were subject to summary arrest without warrant and to imprisonment without option of a fine, there would be something like a reign of terror among both "gilded youths" and "sports." If iron plated doors, special bolts and chains, peepholes and electric "buzzers" were complete proofs of the criminal use of places, and if the landlord of every such place were subject to a heavy fine, there would be fewer gambling dens and poolrooms in this town. We shall watch the operation of the New South Wales statute with interest.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Sales of securities last week again made an unsatisfactory comparison with the volume of business in the corresponding week last year, but the level of prices was maintained at a high position, no attention being paid to the firmness of the money market. In a normal season the day before a holiday would be marked by considerable liquidation if money rates were already high and promised to advance still further with the preparation for monthly settlements. But a market so largely professional as has prevailed of late ignores ordinary influences, the final quotations on Wednesday being close to the highest on record. On the other hand there was equal indifference to numerous reports of large gains in earnings, and the remarkable exhibit of the Union Pacific statement failed to arouse interest in that stock. Some arbitrage buying represented operations connected with the fortnightly settlement at London, and, like other reports, did not seem to possess any significance. It is noteworthy that the comparative dulness of stocks is fully shared in the bond department, where fluctuations keep within narrow margins. Although the bank statement showed a large decrease in reserves, prices of securities closed very near the highest point of the week.

Money does not return from the interior as promptly as many bankers hoped for, rates of domestic exchange stubbornly refusing to change in favor of New York. This delay, however, was expected by those who appreciated the inadequate railway facilities that have been restricting the marketing of grain, and there is the further influence of unprecedented activity in all industrial branches at the West. So long as interior banks can find profitable use for funds at home there is little prospect that the money will come to New York to facilitate speculative operations. Moreover, there has been a considerable movement of funds away from New York to Canada, New Orleans and San Francisco. A large cotton crop selling at high prices will call for much money to finance it, while the fruit crop and insurance settlements explain the movement to the Pacific Coast. Local banks were also compelled to make preparation for the largest December dividend and interest disbursements on record, so that the firm position of the money market appears to be fully warranted. Nor is there much hope of relief before the end of the year at least, the experience of the past indicating considerable pressure during December, even when there did not exist the present international complications. These will be in evidence all the month, any decline in the money market being the signal for fluctuations in sterling exchange and efforts by London to withdraw gold. It is on this account that the weekly statement of the Bank of England is watched anxiously, and it is doubtful whether the directors of that institution are any more desirous of seeing the proportion of reserve to liability rise well above 40 per cent than many New York financiers.

A day of thanksgiving for temporal blessings was unusually timely this year. It has become so customary to find each year's commercial record surpassing all previous statements that the people are in danger of regarding it as a matter of course. Each week of late has provided large gains in bank exchanges, railway earnings, wages of employes and other measures of business success in comparison with similar periods of previous years, and this is a kind of monotony for which the nation may easily forget to be grateful. Current business in seasonable lines of wearing apparel is gradually broadening, but the mild weather has prevented a free movement of winter goods as yet. The same influence, however, is helpful to transportation, lake navigation promising to remain open later than usual at the North, which is fortunate, because of the large tonnage of freight that shippers would find it impossible to move by rail under present congested conditions.

Cotton recovered to the highest point of the season, with some evidence of stability in the spot market. The most sensational change occurred in the final settlement of November option contracts, a considerable short account finding difficulty in covering. But the advance in middling uplands at this city, which has amounted to about $8 a bale since the opening of the crop year, had an element of permanence that was supplied by the apparent anxiety of domestic spinners to provide for belated needs. The character of this demand for home mills suggests that there has been less than the usual advance buying, which may be traced to the numerous large estimates of the crop that were taken as an indication of more attractive prices when the movement became general. Some liquidation of December options introduced an element of weakness into the wheat market which proved more potent than the light receipts at primary markets or the statistics of exports, which continued to compare favorably with last year's figures. Heavy receipts of coffee at Rio and Santos ports are beginning to have a natural influence on prices, despite the concerted effort to maintain an artificial position.

Uniformly favorable reports are received from leading industrial undertakings, several serious strikes being averted by the payment of higher wages, while the largest dividends since 1900 testify to the encouraging situation at Fall River mills. Buoyancy continues in the pig iron market, large contracts being placed regardless of the upward tendency of prices, and the importation of Scotch pig iron is now complicated by difficulty experienced in securing shipments before the middle of January. A shipment of pig iron from Chicago to Pittsburg testifies to the abnormal condition that prevails. Steel mills are surpassing all records of production, but would have to make a much better showing to satisfy consumers, and in many cases the output would be larger if the raw material could be obtained. If the cotton mills were not sold so far ahead it is probable that the strength of the raw material would affect the situation, but prices were already very firm, and there was much more argument regarding the date of delivery. Shoe shops are so well satisfied with the present season's contracts that salesmen are devoting attention to business for delivery next fall, but there is sufficient material on hand to prevent much activity in the leather market.

An exhibition of automobiles has rather different claims on popularity from those of a horse show, and the man who wants to keep thoroughly up to date ought not to ignore either of them.

A Negro shoemaker was buried in Summerville, Ga., the other day. For forty years he had been the sexton of the white Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He had the affection and respect of whites and blacks alike for his Christian virtues, and his shop was the resort of those in trouble and in need of comfort and counsel. His townspeople of both races filled the church to pay the last honors to "Uncle" Smith Knox, and the white people of the community will raise a monument to his memory. If some wretched black criminal had been guilty of "the usual crime," the news would have been telegraphed all over the country. May not the press of North and South do something for the alleviation of the Negro problem by recording such incidents as this, even though they are lacking in sensational quality, rather than by dwelling continually upon the misdeeds of the worst specimens of the race?

Marrying in an automobile going at forty miles an hour, the speeding minions of the law pursuing its violators, is marrying in haste, with a fair likelihood that the saying about such marriages will be verified.

What did the runaway prisoners in Queens want more than a comfortable home, good food and the privilege of going to the saloon across the street to play stuss, subject to the reasonable penalty of being locked out all night if not back by 9 o'clock? Are the city's boarders becoming sybarites?

Individual Americans and American corporations are buying iron at Glasgow in enormous quantities, and that is all right. But why should not the American government have the same privilege of buying abroad in making purchases for its Panama Canal? Is not the whole greater than any of its parts? Has not the whole nation the privilege which a single citizen enjoys?

A union band refused to furnish music for a parade of firemen in a suburb of Philadelphia the other day because of some squabble, and now all the parading organizations are on the "unfair" list. The saving from fire of a house of one of these musicians by these firemen would, of course, be "unfair."

PERSONAL.

Dr. Hans Richter, the musical conductor, is a thorough believer in comfort in dress, and not infrequently sets fashion at defiance. One broiling evening in Paris he led the orchestra wearing the regulation dress coat and a pair of cricketing trousers, never dreaming that he would have to come into full view of the audience. At the end of the opera, however, so clamorous were the calls for him that he was compelled to show himself before the footlights arrayed as he was. His unconventional appearance led to explosions of laughter.

A friend of Senator Lodge says that the Massachusetts statesman for years has received an income from his literary efforts far in excess of his salary as a Senator. He has written on more phases of American history than any other man in public life. His latest work is a book of essays, including some account of Greenfield, Mass. It was the scene of numerous bloody battles with Indians and was for years the extreme outpost of Western civilization in that part of the continent.

As announced from Stockholm, the Nobel prize of 200,000 francs for medicine has been awarded to Professor Camillo Golgi, of the University of Pavia. Professor Golgi distinguished himself by his works on the changes of the lymphatic vessels of the brain and his discovery of malarial fever. The scientist was born at Corteno, July 7, 1844, and since 1876 has taught at the University of Pavia, where he was graduated. Another Nobel prize is to be awarded to the Spanish scientist Cazal.

Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the medical missionary who founded and conducts the Labrador Deep Sea Mission, figured among King Edward's birthday honors, being created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Professor J. L. Love has resigned his place as secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, but will remain in the university as assistant professor of mathematics and chairman of the committee on summer school courses of instruction. No appointment will be made to fill the place left vacant by Professor Love, as the college office, in accordance with the action of the governing boards last spring, has taken over the records of the scientific school. The administrative work of the Lawrence Scientific School and of the Graduate School of Applied Science will be carried by Dean Sabine.

Professor William M. Howe, son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is being mentioned as the next president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated from Harvard and also from the institute. The Czar of Russia recently conferred on him the degree of knighthood of the Order of St. Stanislaus for his achievements in metallurgical science.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The adventure of one Franz Rowokowski is the subject of an interesting story in the "Zeitgeist." Rowokowski was arrested in Warsaw and charged with having committed a crime of which he said he was guiltless. At the hearing witnesses said that he had committed the deed, and he was promptly convicted. Two weeks later he was brought to court again, according to the custom of the land, to hear the "reasons for the sentence." Before going to court he agreed to exchange places with another prisoner and to demonstrate to the judges ad oculos how easy it was to punish an innocent man. Lucian Zimny, with whom he changed places, had been accused of theft, and when the name was called Rowokowski came forward. A woman looked at the prisoner and swore that he was the culprit, although he appeared to be somewhat stouter than he was when she saw him last. Two other witnesses testified against him, and when he was asked what defence he could offer the man explained the situation. The fate of the prisoners is not told, but the writer recommends the Rowokowski case to the "consideration of judges who listen to witnesses."

TROUBLES.

I wrote a tale I thought would win,
In it I said my heroine
"Grew pale and fainted;"
The printer man who set it, he
Bungled the job and said that she
"Grew pale and painted."

I let that pass, but, Holy Smoke!
His next bad break my spirit broke.
Where "clothed with sanctity"
I wrote, the cuss transposed the "a"
And "c," and made me of her say
She was "clothed with scantity."
—G. H. W., in Boston Transcript.

A United States Army recruiting officer in a little Missouri town recently received the following letter: Deer war boss: I reed in the cansas citi times tat yu want me. I can reed, rite and use the inglich lengwedge all rite. i weigh abaud 165 pownds end I am neerly to yards long. my karakter is all rite to. i was never in gale, exept once in the callaboose, but i never stole nothin. i reckon i cen kill 20 indians in one day, or spanyards too if i hafto. if yu send me som mony so I can come i jine sure, im strong as a bull and teres nothin de mater with me only a blak i, but i can see all rite. yurs for business."

The big touring car had just whizzed by with a roar like a gigantic rocket, and Pat and Mike turned to watch it disappear in a cloud of dust.
"Thim chug wagons must cost a hape av cash," said Mike. "The rich is fairly burnin' money."
"An' be the smell av it," sniffed Pat, "it must be thot tainted money we do be hearin' so much aboot."—Success Magazine.

"I had often heard of the literal quality of the Chinese mind, and had a personally delivered sample of it one morning," says a writer in "The Travel Magazine." "I went into a jeweller's shop to buy a souvenir spoon. The selection made, I wrote upon a piece of paper the inscription, "Hong Kong, 1906," to have the same engraved on the bowl. As I started to leave the store the Chinaman called me back and asked for a deposit. I gave him 75 cents, and made a note of the fact on the paper on which I had written the intended inscription. When I called for my spoon the next day it was inscribed in the bowl: 'Hong Kong, 1906, Paid 75 cents.'"

FRIED OYSTERS.

A plate of pickle, another of slaw,
A bottle of catsup, too;
A jar of crackers, some horseradish, raw—
Now, when the oysters are through
(Fried to a turn, don't frizzle or burn),
Bring the hot biscuit and go.
If I want on this earth more to add to my mirth,
I'll call you and let you know!
—Baltimore Sun.

According to a Philadelphia druggist, trade in his line is now undergoing some radical changes. "Doctors used to give their patients prescriptions for everything," he says, "and, of course, the druggist filled them. Nowadays, however, most doctors keep a considerable quantity of remedies in their office and give them to the patient direct. These remedies, mostly in the form of pills and powders, are, of course, all right in themselves, but the practice is knocking the prescription business hard. Doctors still give some prescriptions, however, and so we have to maintain a prescription department as of old, but it is getting to be a smaller and smaller part of the business. Many of the remedies given out by the doctors in this way are proprietary medicines, but as long as the patient doesn't learn the name of them he has to go back to the doctor for a fresh supply."

She—In a man and woman of equal weight the woman's tongue is smaller than the man's.
He—That's nothing. A woman's tongue is like her allowance—the smaller it is the faster it goes.
—Yonkers Statesman.

EITHER ONE OR THE OTHER.

From The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

A school teacher in Indiana was recently asked to resign because she is so pretty that every one falls in love with her, and naturally the belief prevails that the superintendent of schools, who is responsible for her dismissal, must be fearfully henpecked or more aged than the venerable Methuselah.

WORLD'S IRON RESOURCES.

From The Springfield Republican.

The world has only 10,000,000,000 tons of iron ore available. Of these Germany has twice as many as the United States. Russia and France each have 400,000,000 tons more than this country. Our consumption is placed at 35,000,000, which is more than a third of the world's total consumption.

BOSSES, BUMBLEBEES AND BILLY GOATS.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

And now Governor Beckham draws the line on Dr. Powell (who demands Sunday law enforcement). The trouble with the Governor is that whenever some one antagonizes him that some one must be saddled with an unworthy motive. This mode of dealing with critics and criticism is common to bosses, bumblebees and billy goats.

DENIES CONGO CRUELTIES

Free State Consul General Defends King Leopold's Rule.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: As there is at the present time a renewal of the anti-Congo campaign, may I ask that you will be kind enough to give me space for a brief presentation of the subject?

If the "Congo reformers" are sincere, their revival of the agitation at the present moment is inexplicable. All the reforms which they have demanded have been granted by King Leopold, and orders have been issued for putting these reforms in operation throughout the country—no small undertaking when it is remembered that the area of the Congo is one-third the size of the United States. On June 3, 1906, the King issued twenty-five decrees, effecting all the reforms asked for by the agitators—and more than they asked for. The government will no longer compel natives to work for concessionary companies, and the use of "capitas," or armed native overseers, has been prohibited. The instructions are that the disarming of the "capitas" shall be completed by January 1, 1907.

There is no doubt that these reforms are being carried out in good faith and as rapidly as possible. In spite of all the calumny heaped upon King Leopold, no one can point to any single concrete instance where the King has made a promise and has not fulfilled it. Moreover, practical wisdom (and no one denies that quality to the King) dictates a policy of government which will make the native contented and not rebellious, which will make him an industrious, peaceable worker, upbuilding the country, and not a menace to the State. The King has gladly seized every useful suggestion, and it is absurd to paint him as a modern Machiavelli and at the same time accuse him of destroying and harassing the natives upon whose labor depends the welfare of the State.

If the "Congo reformers" want genuine reforms, they have them. Their revival of the agitation indicates that what they really wish is the destruction of the Congo government.

The origin of this animosity to King Leopold's rule seems to have been partly religious jealousy and, to some extent, the commercial and political ambition of a few private individuals. The King is Catholic. The large majority of the missionaries are Catholic. The criticisms have come from Protestant missionaries alone, and, in fact, from only a small proportion of the Protestant missionaries. There are altogether about five hundred missionaries in the Congo State. Out of this number fifty-two (all Protestant) have signed a document condemning the administration. Sixteen of the signers are the wives of missionaries, thirty-five live in the district near the coast, and were condemning conditions hundreds of miles off in the interior. One of the signers, Mr. Hensey, arrived in the Congo for the first time on December 23, 1905, and nineteen days later signed the document condemning the administration of a country one-third the size of the United States.

This snap judgment of fifty-two weighs but lightly against the evidence of nearly four hundred Catholic missionaries, reinforced by such Protestants as have risen above religious prejudice. In December, 1904, the principals of all the Catholic missions in the Congo, after investigating the matter through their missionaries, issued what they called "a public and complete denial" of the accusations of the secretary of the Congo Reform Association.

"Our Catholic missionaries," says that document, "have never gainsaid that in Congoland—as in all new colonies—cruelties have been practised in isolated instances. They have not had to denounce such cruelties, however, because, as every one knows, the government of the Free State has always been prompt to redress abuses, in order to prevent their recurrence."

This is a fair and dispassionate statement of the case. As Monsignor Van Ronslé, the apostolic vicar in the Congo, says: "I do not pretend that we find everything perfect in every way, but only a colonial government that is above all reproach would have the right to cast a stone at the Congo Free State."

There have been isolated cases of cruelty in the Congo, as in every other attempt to civilize inferior races. Nobody denies it. There were some cases of cruelty in the Abir concession, due chiefly to that practice of employing armed native overseers—a practice which has now been prohibited by the decrees of last June. What we do deny most emphatically is that such unfortunate incidents are usual or widespread, or that the state is in any way negligent or responsible for such occurrences.

Many of the stories on which the anti-Congo agitators build their campaign relate to events that occurred years ago, before the government had completed its organization, or during the period when every energy of the Belgians was engaged in the death struggle with the Arab slave traders. By that glorious struggle King Leopold delivered thirty million natives from that scorge which Livingstone called "the open sore of the world." The anti-Congo agitators, in dealing with that period, refuse to look at this great achievement for humanity, and, ever raking in the muck, carefully gather together a few isolated cases of cruelty during those troublous times. After all their muckraking their collection of "atrocities" is not large. I could make a longer and more startling collection from the record of the Tenderloin police station.

The anti-Congo agitators show that they don't give a square deal by the way in which they attempt to pass off old stories as new. In a recent publication the secretary of the Boston Congo Reform Association tries to prove his absurd statements as to present day conditions in the Congo by citing without dates stories that are from seven to ten years old, and by relating them as current events. He reaches the limit by trying to prove the prevalence of cannibal orgies in the present year of grace by relating (always without date) an incident that occurred during the Arab campaign, more than ten years ago.

Take another example of the absolutely reckless and unfair way in which accusations are made against the Congo State.

This summer a horrible story of cruelty was spread broadcast over this country. It was over the signature of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Nassau, who seemed to relate it as something within his personal knowledge. The paper, furthermore, stated that Dr. Nassau had spent forty-five years in the Congo Free State. I investigated the matter and have obtained from Dr. Nassau a written acknowledgment that he never was in the Congo Free State; that he had no personal knowledge of the incident he had related so vividly; that it was simply a story he had read in a book, and that that book was Guy Burrows's "Curse of Central Africa," which was condemned as a libel two years ago by the Court of King's Bench, in London.

Evidently there has been a shortage of the "atrocity crop" in the last ten years.

There are but few cases of cruelty in these days. Colonel Harrison, of England, says that the natives who went over to Uganda returned to the Congo saying, "We have tried both governments, and like the Belgian one best."

Monsignor Van Ronslé, the apostolic vicar, who has been in the Congo State fifteen years, writes:

"During the period of fifteen years that I have been in the Congo neither I nor, as far as I know, any one of my missionaries has ever been an eyewitness to any act of cruelty, nor has ever seen the effects of such an act."

Monsignor Roelens, apostolic vicar of the Upper Congo, after twelve years' experience, writes (1904) that he does not know a single case of inhuman treatment inflicted by a white man on a Negro.

The commission of inquiry, which was acknowledged, even by the anti-Congo agitators, as an honorable and upright body, found that there was no truth in the hand-cutting charges against Belgians; that the stories of cruelty were greatly exaggerated, and, although (naturally) they found certain things needing reform (and now reformed by the Decrees of June), they declared that, taking it all in all, the administration compared favorably with that of other colonial government in Africa.

This opinion is borne out by the testimony of other practical men who have been out there, such as Williams, the well known manager of