

GROWTH OF BERLIN.

Problem of Housing Serious in That Well Governed City.

When the project for the consolidation of the suburbs of this city into a "Greater Berlin" has been carried out, the Prussian and German capital will be the second largest city in Europe and the third largest in the world. It will then have more than three million inhabitants, and will outrank Paris by about a quarter of a million.

At present it has about 2,260,000 inhabitants, half a million less than the French capital, and is the third city of Europe and the fourth in the world. Whether it will ever rise above the rank promised by the creation of "Greater Berlin" may be doubted. It does not seem reasonable to expect any city in the world to surpass London, which now has so great a majority over any other and is growing so rapidly.

European cities are not expected to grow so rapidly as those in America, even those in the older parts of America, yet the rate of Berlin's progress has been by no means slow, although it has not, until in recent years, approximated that of New York. Thus at the beginning of the last century Berlin had about 182,000 inhabitants to New York's 60,000.

Comparison between Berlin and New York is more fair than between Berlin and Paris or London, because Berlin is not the metropolis of Germany in any such degree as are respectively France and England, but sustains a relation to the rest of the empire and the other cities more like that of New York to the rest of the states.

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Judge Hargis is especially pleased with this feature of Sandy Hook. Jackson has always been inaccessible to the newspapers. When correspondents entered "Bloody Breathit" disinterested persons met them at the railway station and warned them that there were more headlight parts of the state. Even to this day correspondents enjoy leaving Breathit with their skins whole.

The train carrying the troops, lawyers and correspondents pulled out for a locality where a man can breathe more freely and not have to jump ten feet when he hears a footstep behind him.

Special Judge Carnes, too, is glad to get away. He says "No more Jackson for me." He has sat in Jackson twice. The first time, as we have seen, he thought the interests of justice demanded that a Hargis man should choose the jury from among the pistol totting bystanders, and this time he thought the same interests demanded a trial under like "feudal conditions."

Feudal Jackson resents these incursions of foreign judges with their soldiery. Judge Riddell, who presides over that circuit, had this to say: "Carnes came into my courtroom at the head of his troops, took me prisoner, searched me and ignored me altogether. You can say for me that Judge Carnes is a leader. Men talk the way they shoot down there—straight. What judge would not resent being hauled from the bench and searched for weapons?"

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"The Guard, and under the direct command of the major general." The officers who favor the division plan say that Generals George Moore Smith and James McLeer should not be deprived of the command of two companies of signal corps, all the cavalry, a regiment of engineers, a regiment of coast artillery and the field batteries.

The fact that these important arms of the service are "under the direct command" of General Roe has been frequently criticized. Features of organization such as these, the methods by which officers are chosen, how recruits are clothed and immured, code points will come up before the board, giving that body an opportunity to bring the citizen soldiery of the state, which is composed of a superior body of men, to a higher level of efficiency than it has ever occupied.

The announcement of several cases of typhoid fever at Katonah, which unhappily seems to be confirmed, may, we trust, be regarded more as a warning than as a menace, though it cannot be ignored that it does partake of the latter characteristic to some degree. Katonah is a populous village, situated entirely within the Croton basin and directly upon the banks of the great Croton River arm of Croton Lake.

It is, however, as a warning of future possibilities, rather than as a threat of immediate disaster, that we prefer to regard it. We assume that Katonah will take care of the sick, eradicate the disease and prevent its extension to this city. But what guarantee is there against a repetition of the outbreak, with all its menace, next month, or next year, or again and again in the future?

It is quite evident that New York's water supply is not now secure against the most serious morbid contamination, and that it will never be free from danger of such contamination so long as primitive methods of sewage disposal prevail in the Croton basin, or so long as there is no thorough filtration of the supply. This city has spent, it is true, vast sums for the protection of the Croton; but the Croton is still unprotected. All through the valley there are residential and industrial communities, whose natural drainage is into Croton Lake or its tributaries.

Such measures have been applied, with noteworthy success, to the sewage of many places, including the largest two cities on the Continent of Europe. It ought not to be too great or too costly a task to apply them to all the communities lying within the drainage areas from which New York receives its drinking water.

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Advertisements table with columns for Name, Address, and Page/Column.

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New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Speaker Cannon and his fellow Congressmen, who are on their way to see the works in the Panama Canal, arrived at St. Thomas, D. W. I., and the entire party went ashore for a brief stay here.

DOMESTIC.—Arlie Roosevelt was reported practically out of danger, so far as diphtheria was concerned, though somewhat weakened by the disease.

CITY.—Five inches of snow fell and made all kinds of surface traffic disagreeable and slow. The health department announced that it would investigate at once typhoid fever cases in the Croton watershed at Katonah.

THE WAINWRIGHT BILL.—The arguments on the part of Tammany opponents of the Military Inquiry bill that in the event of its passage Governor Hughes may appoint some Republican investigators and that the Guard "should be allowed to investigate itself" are additional and potent reasons why the Wainwright bill as passed by the Assembly should become a law.

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SULZER NODS.

We yield to no one in respectful regard for the versatile and trenchant statesmanship of the Hon. William Sulzer. There is a Claylike dash and brilliancy in the public utterances and public performances of the Man Who Looks Like Clay.

There appeared in a recent issue of "The Congressional Record" an address delivered in Jersey City on February 12 last by the East Side's favorite Representative in Congress. It was entitled "The Record of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives at the request of Mr. Towne, Mr. Sulzer's friend and colleague.

But at last silence comes—these all are gone; and standing like a tower our children's children shall behold the glory of his name. This kindly, earnest and farseeing man—Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame—New birth of our new soil—the first American.

JUSTICE AMID FEUDAL CONDITIONS.

The trial of Judge Hargis and his feudists for the assassination of Dr. Cox is off again until May 27. A change of venue has taken it away from pistol totting Breathit to one of the loneliest places in Kentucky, Sandy Hook, the county seat of Elliott County, whither the trial has been sent, has a population of two hundred, and is described as "plastered on the side of a mountain twenty-eight miles from a railway station."

But we here in New York have nothing to do with this idle gossip about these auspicious coincidences. We are interested solely in Sandy Hook, plastered on its lonely mountainside twenty-eight miles by muleback from the nearest railway, as the ideal home of justice. Special Judge Carnes, sitting amid soldiery at Jackson in "Bloody Breathit," had invited the counsel for the state and the defence to agree upon a new venue. The state tried any one of ninety counties; the defence tried two, and there was no agreement; so the special judge named Elliott. He wanted a county in the mountains, "where the feudal conditions that obtain here [in Breathit] guarantee a fair hearing."

Then, too, as the special judge said, "Elliott County is inaccessible to newspapers. The 'people of that county don't read much.' There, of course, is the ideal condition. We all know how difficult it is in New York to obtain a jury in the trial of a celebrated case who have not 'read anything about it in the newspapers'; to find the ideal degree of ignorance it must be advantageous to have at hand some Sandy Hook, twenty-eight miles by muleback, at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizon, inaccessible to the newspapers, where the people don't read much.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Security trading has ceased to deserve the criticism that interest and activity are lacking, but the new condition is equally unsatisfactory because of the demoralizing influence it may have on the business world outside of Wall Street, if continued.

Financial conditions are unchanged, rates for money ruling high because of the vigorous demand, and the coming week will call for new railway borrowing as well as preparation for large dividend disbursements. Both these forms of withdrawing cash from the market are temporary in character and of ultimate help to business, whereas the absence of speculative borrowing on stock market collateral is also a favorable factor.

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PERSONAL.

Nathaniel W. Voorhees, father of ex-Governor Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, was a delegate to the first Congress of 1792, which nominated Lincoln for the Presidency. Mr. Voorhees, who is now nearly eighty years old, believes that he and United States Senator Shelby M. (Union of Illinois) only surviving members of that historic gathering.

Dr. John F. Goucher, president of the Woman's College, Baltimore, now travelling in the Orient, has offered scholarships which, when in operation, will permit four girls from India to be continually at the Woman's College.

The Rev. Walter E. C. Smith, assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York City, has declined the call issued to him several weeks ago by Grace Church, Newton, Mass.

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