Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Carmen.
AERIAL GARDENS—8:30—The Honeymooners.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—8:30—Comtesse Coquette.
BROADWAY—8:10—The Parisian Model.
CANARSIE—Golden City—Fireworks.
CASINO—8:15—Fascinating Flora.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland—Bostock's.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARRICK—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Orchid.
HUDSON—8:15—Brewster's Millions.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:30—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—The Dancer and the King.
LYCEUM—8:20—The Boys of Company B.
LYRIC—8:15—The Road to Yesterday.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Roller Skating.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Kaltenborn Concerts.
WALLACK'S—8:15—His Honor the Mayor.
WEST END—8—Bohemian Girl.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It was reported from Tokio that the Progressive party would endeavor to induce the government to make demands on America relative to the treatment of Japanese. —— Lightning struck a military balloon at a review of troops by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, near Rome; the aeronaut, Captain Ulli-velli, fell 700 feet. —— The report that Richard Croker desires to enter Parliament as an Irish member is considered in London to be doubtful. —— The Russian Social Democratic Congress passed a resolution condemning terrorism and favoring a continuance of the Douma, and closed its sessions in London. —— The Russian famine committee announced that foreign contributions were no longer needed. —— Great satisfaction was expressed in Japan at the news that the British cruiser Monmouth would convey Prince Fushimi from Vancouver to Yokohama. —— The Japanese cruisers Tsukuba and Chitose arrived at Sheerness; many entertainments have been arranged for the officers and men. —— The French government, in response to popular clamor, has taken an appeal from the decision giving to the former Empress Eugénie property in possession of national museums. —— Advices from Paris say that much of the trouble in the wine districts of Southern France is due to overproduction and adulteration by the growers in this region.

DOMESTIC.—Postmaster General Meyer is devoting himself to the study of methods for improving mail facilities so as to make them serve the public more effectively. —— William P. Sheffield, formerly United States Senator from Rhode Island, died at his home at Newport, R. I. —— William K. Vanderbilt, jr.'s, turbine yacht Tarantula arrived at Providence after a rough passage from New York. —— The Yale Divinity School commencement exercises began with a baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin. —— The Boston School Committee has decided to appoint a corps of twenty-one women nurses to look after the health of public school pupils. —— An automobile driven by John R. Johnson, jr., killed a cab horse and injured the driver in Greenwich, Conn. —— It was believed at Albany that the Legislature would adjourn finally on next Friday. —— Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the Massachusetts Fisheries and Game Commission, it was announced at Boston, has asked for an appropriation from the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent the total extermination of the heath hen, a few specimens of which now exist only on the island of Martha's Vineyard. —— The Rev. D. O. Buxton, at Canton, delivered a eulogy upon Mrs. McKinley. —— It was reported in St. Louis that it is believed that Titian's famous painting, "St. Jerome," lost since about 1629, has been found in the possession of Edward Sells, of that city.

CITY.—The Janitors' Society took action on charges of graft brought by its members against garbage collectors. —— Brooklynites will ask Mayor McClellan to have an investigation of the Interborough tunnel made, it was learned. —— Italians honored the Duke of the Abruzzi and held a celebration in honor of the organizers of the Verdi Monument Fund. —— A bronze medal in commemoration of the first site of the Old John Street Church was unveiled. —— The Rev. Dr. Alexander Irvine said at a Young Men's Christian Association meeting that it was impossible for a minister to tell the truth in church under present conditions. —— The pushcart merchants appointed a committee to go to Albany in opposition to the McClellan bill. —— The striking longshoremen modified their demands for more pay, but said they would fight to a finish for the new scale. —— The Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, of the Jesuits, fell on his head while crossing the street, and was seriously hurt. —— A boy aiming at a bird shot and fatally wounded his companion on the Jersey shore opposite 204th street.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 45.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE *will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at* THE TRIBUNE *Office.*

See opposite page for subscription rates.

OF COBDENITE AUSTERITY.

Members of the small but select company of stern, unbending Cobdenites affect to regard with profound indignation the intimation that the colonial prime ministers at this year's Imperial conference in London were not pleased and, indeed, highly gratified at having their unanimous and earnest desire for an imperial preferential tariff system denied without hope by the imperial government. We do not, of course, know the exact details of all that occurred in the conference, and have no thought of judging the various reports which have been published; and we certainly would not think of suggesting that the imperial government has not just as good a right to oppose as the colonies have to favor a tariff system. Indeed, as we have hitherto pointed out, its traditions and the circumstances of its election to present power both practically compel the Liberal Government of Great Britain to remain steadfast in the free trade faith and to veto even the most gradual and tentative approach toward the protective system which the founders of the Liberal party overthrew and to which the leaders of the Conservative Opposition are now committed. Nor should we think of defending or palliating the conduct of any one who, for a partisan purpose, misrepresented the important public doings of responsible statesmen.

But what we should like to have explained, for the sake of extending the empire of sweetness and light, is why it is necessary for free traders invariably to rise to such indignant and volcanic heights of austerity in dealing with a wretched protectionist worm who ventures to wriggle in the dust. For our part, we are cheerfully willing to concede to even the most confirmed and extreme free traders the possession of sanity and integrity. Why not? The tariff is a question of academic political philosophy or of practical political economy, as you please, but it surely does not implicate either mental alienism or the moral law. We can perceive the great advantages which Great Britain has derived in the last half century from her adoption of the principles of Cobden and Bright. We are quite ready to admit that there are two sides to the question, and that there is much that is cogent and pertinent to be said on each side. Why is it that so many Cobdenites characteristically begin every discussion of the tariff by laying it down as axiomatic that the whole protectionist system is essentially illogical and corrupt and that every protectionist must necessarily be, at least inferentially, a fool or a knave?

There have been recent reports of some rather testy utterances against protectionists in the United Kingdom, but such things are incomparably more common in this country than elsewhere. If a tariff controversy arises between America on the one hand and France or Germany on the other, the Cobdenite instantly exclaims that it is all the fault of the protectionist system, and that the only decent way to settle the dispute would be for this country to yield on every point, quite oblivious of the fact that the European country in question is more stiffly protectionist than this. A French or German statesman who has been an aggressive advocate of protection is often spoken of by American Cobdenites with respect, and his tariff policies are referred to as manifestations of his intelligent and patriotic devotion to the interests of his country, while an American statesman pursuing a precisely identical course in national economics and finance is denounced as the victim of insane delusions or the tool of corrupt combinations and in any case deserving of nothing but reprobation and contempt. It is a curious kink of human nature, this tremendous touchiness, pepperiness and toplofticai austerity of the typical free trader, and it is all the more curious when we consider what a very meagre and steadily diminishing minority the free traders are in. Or perhaps—happy thought!—that very circumstance is the reason for it!

THE VERPLANCK'S POINT PARK.

As the Legislature approaches the end of the session with an increasing record of good work done, it is earnestly to be hoped that it will not neglect to enact a bill which was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Apgar and which is now in the hands of the Committee on Rules of that body, appropriating $125,000 for the purchase of land for a state park at Verplanck's Point. The sum involved is small, while the good to be achieved is great; the opportunity is an exceptionally happy one, and it does not appear that there is any objection to the project which is worthy of serious consideration.

The proposal is that the park shall be created as the state's part of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. There can be no need now to argue the fitness of that celebration or the desirability of making it commensurate in scope and significance with the events which it commemorates. What should be equally obvious is that the whole state should participate in it as well as this city. The works of Hudson and Fulton were done for the whole state as much as for the city. The river which the one first explored and which the other first navigated with steam power traverses a large part of the state and contributes to the wealth of it all, and the achievements of Hudson and Fulton are associated with its entire navigable extent. From that point of view, the participation of the state in the celebration will be eminently appropriate.

Nor are the practical advantages of the plan inconsiderable. It is one of the virtues of the whole Hudson-Fulton celebration as wisely planned by the commission that it assumes a practically and permanently beneficent form. The scheme involves a bridge and a water gate in this city, which will be as useful as they are ornamental. The same may be said of a park on the historic ground of Verplanck's Point, which would be a source of perennial pleasure to the people of the state. Nearly all the rest of the eastern shore of the Hudson River is occupied by railroad tracks or private estates, precluding general access. But here is an opportunity to open forever free to all comers a singularly sightly tract of land at one of the most interesting and imposing points on the whole river. It is an opportunity which should not be neglected.

This city will spend millions for its share in the celebration. Surely the state as a whole can afford to spend one-eighth of a million for its share. For other celebrations in which it was not so directly concerned and from which it could not hope for a tithe of the benefits which this will bestow the state has appropriated sums several times as large as that which is now asked for this purpose. If it could spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for a mere temporary show which would pass away and leave no lasting good it should surely afford this small sum for a perpetual possession for the pleasure and profit of the whole people.

A STORY OF THE HAGUE.

An interesting story of the origin of the first peace congress at The Hague is related by the exceptionally well informed St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," of London, on what he describes as very high and, indeed, unquestionable authority—so that, he says, "there can be no doubt as to the substantial truth of the narrative."

The story runs that at Easter time in 1898, when there were war clouds menacing almost every nation of the world, Germany and France had just equipped their armies, at great expense, with new and improved artillery, and it was incumbent upon Austria and Russia, as their allies, to do the same. But General Kuropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, presented to the Emperor a remonstrance against going to so great an expense and a suggestion that if Austria-Hungary could be prevailed upon to refrain from rearming her forces Russia might do the same and much would thus be gained. In other words, mutual limitation of armaments would be precisely equivalent to increase of armaments in keeping the balance of power. This suggestion impressed the Emperor, and he passed it on to Count Mouravieff, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and asked him to consider it, discuss it with Mr. Witte, the Minister for Finance, and report upon it.

Count Mouravieff seems himself to have regarded the proposition favorably, but Mr. Witte would have none of it, denouncing it as a suggestion which never should have been made. To attempt to execute it would be to represent Russia as impecunious and to impair her credit abroad. If new guns were needed or any other expenses were necessary to keep Russia up to the military standard of the other great powers, the Finance Department would find the money, in some way. Nevertheless, Mr. Witte was not enamoured of militarism, and he suggested that if all Europe could be persuaded to limit its armaments, that would be worth while and the result would be enormous profit. If the European states could content themselves with merely nominal armies, as did the United States of America, and confine their defences to warships, they would thrive in an unprecedented way and rule the best part of the globe. Such a scheme was, he thought, worthy of the Emperor's attention.

Count Mouravieff reported to the Emperor the substance of his discussion with Mr. Witte, possibly, however, taking credit to himself for the latter's grandiose plan. Next a special council was called by the Emperor, including Count Mouravieff, Count Lamsdorff, General Kuropatkin and Mr. Witte, at which General Kuropatkin's original suggestion was first discussed. Mr. Witte repeated his criticisms of it and was supported by Counts Mouravieff and Lamsdorff, and the plan was rejected. Then Count Mouravieff presented a draft of a circular to the powers aiming at some such understanding as Mr. Witte had proposed, and the final outcome was the issuing of the invitation to the first congress at The Hague. So, as the correspondent cited suggests, the credit of the peace congress is divided among three. General Kuropatkin is entitled to some, for his protest against heavy military expenditures and his suggestion of limitation of armaments by two powers; Mr.—now Count—Witte is entitled to some, for his radical enlargement of his colleague's plan, and the Emperor is entitled to some, for his benevolent acceptance of and action upon his ministers' suggestions. Perhaps, too, Count Mouravieff also contributed to the result because of "his taste for diplomatic fireworks."

It was one of the ironies of fate that, after such an effort for peace, General Kuropatkin should have been forced to bear the brunt of a gigantic and disastrous war which had been brought about by the intrigues and machinations of others. But it must be said that many of his comments upon that war strongly support the story which we have quoted. No man more keenly realized Russia's unpreparedness for war or the utterly needless and wanton character of that conflict, and it is easy to believe that some of the intensity of his expressions was inspired by the reflection that this was the sequel to his initial move for peace among the nations.

THE BAN ON BEER.

It is not often that the rest of the world can enjoy the severe logic of union labor. Generally it costs outsiders money or subjects them to inconvenience to observe the high respect with which a syllogism is regarded by the American Federation of Labor. They usually incline to grow impatient at the contemplation of the superstructure which that body builds upon the premise that united action is necessary to the protection of labor, and when it gets far away from common sense in some of its strikes and boycotts the general public's interests are too much engaged for thorough enjoyment of the logical absurdity. But this is not the case with the "ban on beer." Here we have a perfect example of admirable and unbending logic from which nobody is going to suffer in the slightest particular, unless it be the labor unionist himself. He may be the victim of his own logic, if the logical habit has become so thoroughly ingrained in his nature that his stomach has been developed into a logical organ.

We should like to trace out syllogistically the infallible process by which the ban on beer has been reached, but it would be too elaborate, and so only the main steps will be indicated. The premise is, of course, that united action is essential to the protection of labor. Discipline within the federation is necessary to maintain united action. The brewery workers are rebellious because the federation has overruled a desire of theirs regarding the inclusion of certain workers in their union. The boycott works as effectively against the laborer as against the employer. If the world would stop drinking beer the brewery workers would lose their jobs and with them their lofty and insubordinate notions of their own importance. Therefore it is necessary to pronounce beer "unfair." The vast army of organized labor is expected to go as "dry" as if it lived in Kansas, all for the sake of the cause.

The world can watch with perfect impartiality and unconcern the struggles of a victim of his own system. A little while ago the freight of a big Southwestern railroad was tied up because of a similar quarrel within union circles as to which union certain railroad employes should belong to. In the settling of that difficulty the general public was involved. In this case no one will suffer except the man who is too good a union man to drink "unfair" beer.

We like the sublime confidence with which Mr. Gompers goes ahead and declares the thirst of his followers "unfair" and against the interests of labor. The tongue is an unruly member, and in no function is it more unruly than as the organ of taste. We all know how difficult it is to check the taste for beer in prohibition states or no license towns, and how hard it is here in New York to enforce abstinence from beer one day a week. Yet Mr. Gompers by that one little word "unfair" can do, or attempts to do, what all the "tyrannous sumptuary laws" have failed to accomplish. We hope that no labor man will find the declaring of beer "unfair" to be tyranny. The time calls for self-denial—and water—for the cause.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The most interesting statement made by President Eliot of Harvard in his address last Saturday to the delegates of the Associated Harvard Clubs, in session at Detroit, was that relating to the projected business course at Harvard. "The Harvard authorities," said Dr. Eliot, "are now planning a new business course "which will require a degree for entrance and "which will require five or six years to complete." While the idea of incorporating business courses in college curricula is by no means new to educators, the plan thus broadly outlined involves some features which are both novel and debatable. The advisability of teaching college students something about business methods, and even the technique of certain industrial and commercial branches, is now generally admitted. A cry echoing through dormitories, lecture rooms and homes is, "Train our sons to be efficient citizens, first of all!" And the plea demands its answer from the faculties. But the problem of bringing higher education into line with the modern world and its new, insistent needs is vast and intricate. In all probability many experiments must be made before university authorities hit upon a schedule and style of instruction at all points satisfactory to the public directly concerned.

The Harvard plan, as hinted at by President Eliot, is apparently not meant to be a solution of the whole problem. A "business course" of five or six post-graduate years might be designed to develop experts, and should Harvard undertake to produce such Doctors of Finance a genuine service would be rendered, but not, we think, the most important one. What university students in general need is accurate but not necessarily microscopic knowledge of practical affairs, and they must acquire this within the present collegiate span. As the humanities cannot be utterly sacrificed to financial and commercial training, the four years of study now allotted must cover both the old and the new lines of work, and cover them with some degree of thoroughness. But this means higher efficiency on the student's part, and hence more individual teaching. While President Eliot has good reason for speaking gravely of the expense of such teaching, students are justified in asking for an introduction to practical affairs without the cost of several more years in college.

THE TREASURY OUTLOOK.

The Treasury report for May points to a surplus for the fiscal year ending on June 30 next of more than $75,000,000. The balance for the month was $8,449,000, and the balance for the eleven months of the year is $64,924,763. June usually produces a surplus of $10,000,000, but as the business done by the Treasury is rapidly increasing the figures for this month will undoubtedly be higher. For some time past the Treasury has been enjoying the fruits of a sound fiscal policy. Congress has been carefully restricting public expenditures and allowing the natural increment in the nation's income to be put aside as savings. Meanwhile the growth of our import trade and the stimulation of domestic production have greatly enlarged the Treasury's receipts from customs and internal revenue taxes. The expenditures authorized by Congress for the first eleven months of 1905-'06 were $533,000,000. For the first eleven months of 1906-'07 they were only $537,000,000. But receipts have risen from $539,000,000 a year ago to $602,000,000 this year—a net gain of more than $58,000,000. This is much the biggest gain made in any year since the abolition of the Spanish war emergency taxes.

As The Tribune has more than once pointed out, the deficits of 1903-'04 and 1904-'05 were caused chiefly by cash payments on the Panama Canal and the extraordinary demands of our naval construction programme. Both these causes have ceased to operate. The cost of the canal enterprise is now being met—as it should be met—out of the proceeds of bond sales, and the navy is now fairly rounded out and less new construction has to be undertaken. It is significant that in the eleven months just ended the maintenance of the navy cost only $88,000,000, while for the same period in the year preceding the cost was $103,000,000. The appropriations for 1907-'08 are more liberal than those for 1906-'07. The showing made this year, however, indicates that there will be a safe margin to the good on next year's operations. The net receipts for 1906-'07 will be more than $650,000,000; yet Congress figured on net receipts for 1907-'08 of only about $640,000,000, and the chances are that they will easily overrun that figure and produce a surplus on June 30, 1908, of at least $25,000,000 or $30,000,000.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

At the lowest point last Monday the sixty most active railway stocks averaged less than $91 a share, establishing a new low water mark for recent years. No violent panic occurred, but the short account met with no opposition, supporting orders having disappeared. Even investment purchases were not stimulated by bargain prices, and the entire financial district appeared convinced that the most extravagant reports of crop injury deserved credence. There was also much selling for London account, sentiment abroad being affected by the successful competition of Paris for receipts of gold from Africa. Two failures occurred during the week in the London security market, but there were no suspensions here. A better feeling developed when it became known that the short account was quietly endeavoring to take profits, and prices were lifted still further by the belief that President Roosevelt would make some reassuring statements on Thursday. When the Indianapolis speech appeared the market seemed divided in its interpretation, or the good effect had been discounted, as subsequent changes were small. During the recovery the average rose almost a full point from the lowest position, but another setback appeared on Saturday and the close was weak, although statements of railway earnings indicated a very large volume of business.

Rates for money continued easy for call loans or short maturities, although preparation for monthly interest and dividend payments must have been felt toward the end of last week, especially as $3,300,000 in gold had gone to Paris. Lack of demand for accommodation in connection with trading in securities is a factor of ease, and the Treasury has allowed government deposits to remain undisturbed, despite rumors circulated for speculative effect. A surplus of $65,000,000 for eleven months of the fiscal year makes a most gratifying federal exhibit, provided all the money in excess of a necessary balance be kept in circulation. After securing most of the gold that was offered at London, Paris again sought specie here, and by making special inducements in the nature of interest and commissions engaged about $800,000 for Tuesday's steamer, $2,000,000 for shipment last Thursday and $500,000 on Saturday's boat. Foreign exchange rates were affected to an extent that made it hard to figure a profit on later operations, yet the international position just now indicates more anxiety to strengthen reserves abroad, and this country can send out much gold without causing any stress. In fact, latest statistics of merchandise movement and estimates of tourists' expenses this summer suggest that the monthly balance is no longer in favor of the United States.

Business at retail is still backward in spring and summer merchandise, except in a few sections where the weather has become normal. Over a large area the temperature continued low, and a new record was established for the month of May, according to official statistics. A bad effect is hardly avoidable, the most sanguine men now admitting that the losses cannot be fully made up, even with the best of weather hereafter. Stocks of light weight wearing apparel have accumulated until clearance sales are being held, and there is not the supplementary business that wholesalers anticipated, nor do collections come forward with desirable celerity. Nevertheless, the country is transacting a vast amount of business, as shown by much larger clearings than a year ago, except at New York, where smaller sales of stocks make bank exchanges fall behind. During the last year 8,828 building permits were issued in San Francisco, covering a valuation of $68,575,000, which testifies to the vigorous efforts that are being made to rebuild the stricken city, but labor controversies handicap operations to an extent that will make recovery slow. At other points the principal labor developments of the week were more advances in wages to cotton mill operatives.

Excessive rain in Texas and Mississippi and cold weather throughout the belt started a speculative movement in cotton that carried prices above all recent records, and conservative traders believe that the damage has been fully discounted. The official report is awaited with great anxiety, and its figures are variously predicted. A private compilation that has compared closely with the department's report in recent preceding years announced on Friday a condition of only 63.4, against 85.9 last year and 79.1 in 1905. This indorsement of gloomy predictions gave confidence to the long account, and there was great excitement at the cotton exchanges. Grain quotations reacted somewhat in response to more encouraging news from the farms, but the price of wheat is still very high. The fact that a late season does not necessarily mean short crops is brought out by a little comparison of statistics. It is officially announced that this has been the coldest spring on record, with the possible exception of 1882. Examination of the Statistical Abstract of the United States shows that the total yield of the principal crops that year was much larger than ever before, new records being established by wheat, oats, rye and cotton, while the production of corn, hay and potatoes had been exceeded in only one previous year, and in no case was the decrease heavy.

Manufacturing activity continues uninterrupted in most of the prominent industries. Cotton mills have increased dividends and wages and have large orders on hand. Thus far the violent rise in cost of raw material has not checked progress. There is somewhat of a lull in new business at Eastern shoe factories, the decline in prices of leather encouraging delay among purchasers of footwear, and on some grades it is possible to obtain concessions. Iron furnaces produce at their maximum, and still it is necessary to bring large quantities of pig from abroad, one transfer of Middlesborough iron to Chicago evidencing the urgent need at the West of prompt delivery. Steel mills are not receiving cancellations, despite some pessimistic predictions regarding the effect of bad crop reports, and each week brings out an enormous tonnage of new orders for structural shapes, rails or other finished steel products.

It is to be hoped that the severe condemnation of the Jamestown exposition indulged in editorially by "The Army and Navy Register" is due chiefly to the military man's intense dislike for things commercial. When that journal says that the exposition ought to be exposed as a monumental failure in which both army and navy are made to do duty as a side show it is evidently judging the case too narrowly from the point of view of the soldiers and sailors who are already tired of having to "show off" to the public, just as the denizens of Dahomey Villages and Little Cairos do. The grumblers should remember, though, that the American people have a certain right to see their troops and ships from time to time.

Six prominent Japanese citizens have just reached this country with $10,000,000 in their pockets, one-half of which sum is to be spent here for machinery, armament and raw materials. The other half goes for tips to Pullman porters, waiters and cabmen.

The young woman of Norfolk, Va., who says that she was for two months a conductor on a Broadway streetcar imagines that she has done something very clever, namely, fooled the New Yorkers. "It was easy," she says, "to fool the "New Yorkers, as they are so busy in the rush "for the almighty dollar that they hardly stop to "take a second look at their servants." Exactly. Nobody was "fooled," because everybody had something better to do than to ogle the conductor. Ogling and "guessing" are still practised on the streetcars of the small towns, and the young woman might well have boasted of her clever disguise had she done her "stunt" in some Virginia hamlet. But as no New Yorker wastes time watching the uninteresting acts of uninteresting people, she cannot fairly say that she "fooled" anybody. She might have had two noses and yet not have been discovered by the patrons of a Broadway car. Only one thing she might have done which would have drawn attention to her presence; she might have been polite and calm. That she was not discovered suggests the contrary.

A Cleveland scientist has discovered an advantage in being tall. The tall man's head is higher above the germs in the street.

PERSONAL.

William Merchant Richardson French, who has received a special decoration from the French Minister of Public Instructions and Fine Arts for "the great activity and interest shown by Mr. French in the artistic life of my country," is director of the Chicago Art Institute. Mr. French was born in Exeter, N. H., in 1843, and was graduated from Harvard in 1864. For a time he practised civil engineering and landscape gardening, but in 1877 he became connected with the School and Museum of Art in Chicago.

The Rev. John Davis Skilton, A. M., a graduate of Kenyon College, class of '88, and of the Philadelphia Divinity School, class of '92, has been elected headmaster of the Cheshire (Conn.) School. Mr. Skilton until 1899 was engaged in parochial work in St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, and at the American Church, in Nice, France. He was principal of Cheltenham Military Academy, at Ogontz, Penn., for four years.

The Earl of Durham has given to Sunderland Museum an entomological collection of American specimens which were secured by the first Earl of Durham when he was Governor General of Canada. They include three thousand examples, mostly butterflies, moths and beetles, and also stick and leaf insects, locusts, cicadas, dragon flies and spiders. Some of the latter are of the tarantula class, measuring six inches across. A special exhibition is to be made of them.

Father Spigardi, pastor of three Italian churches in St. Louis, has evolved a new plan to gather in loiterers. He has established an immense phonograph in the churches on successive Sundays, and will turn on the music of hymns in the evening.

The French government has intrusted to Mme. Laurence Fiedler, of Paris, a mission to make an investigation into the social and industrial conditions of women and children in America. The purpose of her work, Mme. Fiedler says, is to raise the standard of women's wages in France as well as the social standard of her countrywomen in every department of industrial and commercial work.

The only royal doctor in Europe is Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria. Few German princes have had a more romantic career than Duke Carl Theodore. He recently completed, with his wife as his assistant, his five thousandth operation for cataract. Poor people flock to his hospital, where they are treated free, the duke asking payment only from those who can easily afford it. He it was who successfully treated the Kaiser when, eight years ago, he was temporarily blinded by a swinging rope when cruising on the Hohenzollern in the North Sea.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Switzerland has always prided itself on its independence, and in fiscal matters this proud spirit, which will brook no interference with the rights of the individual, even by the state in quest of revenue, has sometimes been exhibited in curious ways, says "The Pall Mall Gazette." As the inquisitorial methods of income tax collectors are abhorrent to the freedom loving Swiss, boxes were once or twice set up in several cantons to receive the voluntary contributions of loyal citizens. It was hoped that this method of relying on the public spirit of the people would prove successful in raising money for public ends, but, alas for human nature! in the course of a few years the collectors, on opening the boxes, found nothing but—trouser buttons. So the voluntary system, after fair trial, had to be reluctantly abandoned in favor of a declaration of capital and income, which is liable to official investigation.

Cutting—I suppose it did make you feel mean.
Dubbs—Well, I should say! Why, I felt like a plugged nickel.
Cutting—Ah! but what a blessing it is that we never feel quite as bad as we look.—Philadelphia Press.

The municipality of Paris is about to ask for estimates for the winding up and supervision of its clocks. The task of looking after the municipal clocks of Paris is a somewhat formidable one, and costs the city on an average $12,000, $4,000 for the clocks in the offices of the Hotel de Ville, its annexes, and the communal schools of Paris, and $8,000 for those which decorate the façades of the public buildings. The contractor for the first lot has to marshal every fortnight a veritable army, who divide into sections the five hundred and fifty schools, representing eight thousand clocks, and the municipal clocks, which number three thousand. One of the principal watch and clock makers of Paris usually receives the contract to attend to the winding up of the timepieces on the outside of the public buildings. They are mostly of delicate mechanism, and are about eighty in all—twenty for the mairies, twelve for the educational establishments, thirty for the churches and temples, three for the barracks, two for the prisons, two for the Corn Market and the Market of La Chapelle, one for the Bourse and one for the St. Bernard Market. All these clocks are supposed to mark the same hour as the Observatory clock, and Parisians, in order to know exactly how time flies, are taxed at the rate of two centimes a head per annum.

Mac Booth Rantington (the tragedian)—Talk about hailstorms! Why, once in Missouri I got caught in a hailstorm and, you may believe me or not, but I'll swear the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs!
Manager (of Billville Grand Opera House)—Gosh! You must have felt relieved when the fust one struck you and didn't bust!—Puck.

A tourist who saw Tolstoy recently in his home writes: "Despite his years and his broken health, Count Tolstoy leads a remarkably regular life. His day begins at 8 o'clock in the morning, when he goes to breakfast. Then he takes a walk of about two miles, in the course of which he must take frequent rests. At 10 o'clock he receives his mail in the family room. The important letters he answers the same day; those of less worth his daughter answers and he signs the letters. After the letters come the papers and magazines, which keep him busy until 12 o'clock, when he leaves the family circle and goes to his own room and works until 3 oclock. At present he is engaged on a "reader" for the public schools. Punctually at 3 o'clock he appears in riding costume, mounts the horse which is waiting for him and rides two hours. On his ride along the roads, well known to him, he is saluted by every peasant he meets. At 5 o'clock he meets his family at the chief meal—purely vegetarian—and when this has been finished he resumes his work, which lasts until 11 o'clock, with an interruption of a short time after 7 o'clock, when a group of thirty peasant children come to him for religious instruction. The children who enjoy this privilege are so enthusiastic about their teacher that much competition exists as to who should be in the class, and many parents and elders have asked to be permitted to attend the evening sessions."

"Ah! my friend," said the man who was fond of moralizing, "it is true that we can really accomplish nothing until the crooked has been made straight"——
"Of course," interrupted the man in the loud clothes, "you except corkscrews?"—Philadelphia Press.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WILDNESS OF WILD ANIMALS.

Writer Says They Are Not Ready to Pounce on and Devour Man.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While the field is still warm with the blood of the nature fakers I would like to take a shot at a class that up to the present seems to have escaped censure. I refer to certain writers who invariably picture wild animals as madly ferocious and ever ready to pounce on a man and devour him forthwith. Editors are perhaps partly responsible for this attitude because they want stories to be thrilling and the ordinary experiences of the woodsman and mountaineer are rather tame from that point of view.

These writers never speak of the cougar as anything but a "mountain lion," when they know perfectly well that this term is a misnomer, and an absurd one at that. But it makes a writer seem very brave if he describes the awful attack on his camp by a "mountain lion," and he sometimes makes his "lion" leap straight over the blazing camp fire at his prey! But some writers don't mind being silly if the article is accepted. These particular fakers would have us believe that it is not possible to go a mile in the wilds without being attacked and compelled to romantically defend one's self with his "trusty rifle." Whatever else may be said about the fakers who have recently been slain, they at least draw animals that even little children fall in love with, whereas the faker I now describe pictures beasts that drive the children to hide their heads and fear to pass the lilac bush in the garden after dark.

Now, as a matter of fact—at least so far as my knowledge and observation go—wild animals, unprovoked, rarely attack a man. If you let them alone they will, nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, day or night, let you alone. Many years ago I spent a number of years in the Rocky Mountain region. I was there winters and summers, sometimes alone, sometimes with others, in places where few men had been before and in localities where there were many grizzlies, yet I have never seen a bear in any state except caged or tamed. Now that there are rigid game laws in all the Western States, it is hardly worth while to carry firearms, unless it might be for protection against the real wild animal, man. John Muir, who has spent a large part of his life tramping the high Sierras and Alaska, never carries a gun and never kills animals. Let the "ferocity faker" retire. Perhaps in time we may have the wild animals described as they really are—generally scared to death at the sight of a man.

F. S. DELLENBAUGH.

New York, June 1, 1907.

WANTS IMPURE BRANDS NAMED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You print, from Albany, a summary of the State Health Department report on certain canned and potted foods, showing many to be inferior or adulterated. What use in knowing that unless the brands be named?

If the brands are named in the report, the names should be given to the public; if they are not named, why should the report be mentioned?

There is an injustice in general attacks, and a uselessness in indefinite generalities. If state boards of health have the power and courage they should report inferior brands by name; otherwise their work is purely academic, belonging rather to science than to practical government.

TUDOR JENKS.

Bronxville, N. Y., June 1, 1907.

MRS. M'KINLEY EULOGY.

Canton Pastor Extols Virtues of the President's Wife.

Canton, Ohio, June 2.—The services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church to-day were a memorial in honor of Mrs. McKinley, who was a member of that church. The Rev. Dr. E. O. Buxton, who conducted the services on Tuesday, delivered the address. The McKinley pew, which until recently had been draped since the death of President McKinley, was reserved for the immediate relatives of Mrs. McKinley. The church was crowded. A draped portrait of Mrs. McKinley was placed in front of the rostrum. American flags, carnations and potted plants were the decorations. The hymns included "Lead, Kindly Light," "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" and other numbers which were favorites of President and Mrs. McKinley.

Speaking of Mrs. McKinley's keen judgment of men and conditions, the Rev. Dr. Buxton said:

Her knowledge of men and measures was superior, and often the President deferred to her judgment. But her confidence in his abilities and her faith in the integrity of his character were remarkable. She felt that he deserved success, and that the generous people would not withhold it when it was well earned. A favorite expression of hers during the many political campaigns was: "He ought to succeed, and therefore will succeed."

One short phrase used perhaps a hundred times daily, after the Buffalo tragedy, illustrates the character of Mrs. McKinley better than any words I may be able to choose. The words "My precious" contained the epitome of all the loyalty, fidelity and constant love which a woman can ever render to man. Who that ever heard can forget the manner in which she pronounced those words?

Her faith inspired him, her confidence assured him, her very weakness strengthened him. Her devotion to his memory has perhaps never been excelled among women. His name was constantly upon her lips. With justifiable pride she spoke of his virtues, his noble qualities of mind and heart and his surpassing affection manifest in every act toward her.

We do not believe that these latter years of hers have been lost years. There is a ministration that comes with pain and sorrow. There is beauty of soul, a patience, trust and gentleness that flourish amid the shadows.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Receipt of balance from season of 1906	$320 23
Balance of the Fresh Air Fund of the Benevolent Society of Central Church, through Mrs. J. B. Day	4 44
Through Rev. F. S. Campbell, Cato, N. Y.	2 00
Cera K. Hufnagel, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	10 00
Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, through Miss C. Elma Byrd	25 00
Proceeds of the Primary Birthday Bank of Puritan Chapel, through Alfred Dwight Senftner, primary superintendent	9 11
Sunday School of First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., through George N. Comes, treasurer	5 00
Beekman Hill Sunday School, through Sophia Witter	10 00
Park Hill Reformed Sunday School, Yonkers, N. Y., through Ralph M. Leonard, treasurer	5 00
Siegel Cooper Company—Part proceeds of voting contest	25 00
Balance of funds after entertainment of party of children at Syracuse, through Rev. Alfred J. Saxe	5 34
"In memoriam M. K. B."	5 00
Mrs. Thomas Darling, Rowayton, Conn.	5 00
Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church Bible School, through James H. Craft, treasurer	25 00
Proceeds of a fair given by J. Walter Edwards, age seven, and John Rogers, jr., age eight	12 00
Easter birthday offering of the children of the primary class of the Presbyterian Sunday School of Madison, N. J., through Mrs. Edward P. Holden	14 63
Mrs. Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburg	2 50
Edward C. Bogert	100 00
"Seekers' Circle" of Brooklyn	15 00
Manor Chapel Sunshine Society, through B. W. Hoffman	15 00
Roger H. Bacon	75 00
Madison Avenue Bible School, through Thomas M. Hall, treasurer	50 00
"Opportunity Circle" of King's Daughters, through Emily MacLaury, treasurer	5 00
Miss Kate S. Babcock, Lakewood, N. J.	50 00
August Ziesing, Frank J. Llewllyn, Otto E. Hovey and Emil Larson	38 00
E. N. M.	100 00
Saugatuck Congregational Sunday School of Westport, Conn., through H. I. Woodward, treasurer	6 84
Sunday School of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., through Russell B. Palmer	9 77
Theodora A. Peck, Burlington, Vt.	10 00
The Clover Club, the members of which are Lilian Palmer, Gladys Friese, Helen Porter and Jeanette Blake, gave a fair on April 9 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Blake, No. 995 Madison avenue, which netted the sum of $340, one-half of which they give to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund	170 00
Miss Phebe A. Le Count, Brooklyn	10 00
Sick Children's Aid Society of the Brick Church, through Virginia C. Carpenter, treasurer	150 00
M. O.	250 00
"In memory of K. C. Baker"	5 00
Mrs. Joseph H. Lester, Bay Shore, Long Island	10 00
Total June 1, 1907	$1,555 06

OFFICIAL STRATEGY.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Deputy marshals in Indian Territory recently visited three towns, Hugo, Valliant and Fort Townsend, in one day and spilled 1,500 gallons of booze and burned $2,000 worth of gambling paraphernalia. Upon leaving Fort Townsend for Hugo the officers found a number of Hugo men in the caboose with them. Realizing that these citizens would run a foot race uptown as soon as the train reached Hugo and warn all the booze dispensers, the officers left the caboose at a small station, circled round and boarded the same train just behind the engine. When the officers reached Hugo the men who had ridden in the caboose were most surprised of all.

CHESHIRE CHEESE FOR PARIS.

From The London Express.

The first Cheshire cheese ever taken by a winning French horse will soon be on its way across the channel.

By the victory of Kuerido in the Chester Cup yesterday M. Cailliault secures a cheese weighing 128 pounds. A special "lad" from the stable will accompany the cheese to Paris to see that it does not run away.

The point arises, Is a "trophy" exempt from duty and octroi, or if it is not will the authorities make that an excuse for keeping the cheese in quarantine