Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Yankee Tourist.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—8:15—The Master Builder.
BLANEY'S—8:15—Faust.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Round Up.
CASINO—8:15—The Gay White Way.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Two Islands.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Dairymaids.
DALY'S—8:20—The Great Divide.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—My Wife.
GARRICK—8:20—Artie.
GERMAN—8:20—Der Gruene Kakadu.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—8:30—When Knights Were Bold.
HAMMERSTEIN—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—8:15—Classmates.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Hoyden.
LIBERTY—8:15—Rogers Brothers in Panama.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Automobile Show.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Top o' th' World.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—La Gioconda.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW CIRCLE—8:15—Two Islands.
NEW YORK—2—8:20—Advanced Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
STUYVESANT—8:15—A Grand Army Man.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Right of Way.
WEBER'S—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray!
WEST END—2—8—The Dancer and the King.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1907.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Nearly 77,000 British railway employes voted in favor of a strike to obtain their demands; fewer than 9,000 opposed the movement; no action will be taken until after the conference with the president of the Board of Trade on Wednesday. ═══ A dispatch from Berlin says that buying orders for American stocks continue to be received, and that as soon as conditions grow easier heavy purchases are expected. ═══ The Swiss people by a vote of 300,000 to 250,000 approved the plan of army reform. ═══ Windsor Castle is being prepared for the entertainment of Emperor William and the kings of Spain and Norway. ═══ An earthshock caused great alarm in Samarkand, but the damage was slight. ═══ The German Crown Prince continues his work at the Ministry of the Interior, and will attend a course of lectures on government methods at the University of Berlin.

DOMESTIC.—It was said in Washington that the enlisted strength of the standing army was menaced by the failure of men to enlist, by men purchasing their discharge and by desertion. ═══ Governor Chamberlain of Oregon proclaimed a legal holiday, and announced that he would follow the same course each day until the money famine had ended. ═══ Twenty students of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute were injured in a flag rush on an island in the Mohawk River, near Cohoes, N. Y. ═══ The candidacy of Tom L. Johnson for President on the Democratic ticket and that of Representative Theodore E. Burton to succeed Senator Foraker were said to be dependent on the result of the mayoralty election in Cleveland to-morrow. ═══ Leading citizens of Marietta, Ohio, aided the police in preventing the lynching of the assailant of a young girl. ═══ Twisting an American flag into a rope, a Baltimore woman, victim of melancholia, hanged herself. ═══ Thomas W. Lawson received from Italy a portrait of himself, painted by Mancini, the mad artist. ═══ Merchants in Kansas City closed their stores, following wholesale arrests for previous violations of the state Sunday closing law. ═══ Fire at Kingston, N. Y., destroyed a big tugboat, 1,800 tons of coal and five cars, entailing a loss of $150,000.

CITY.—Announcement was made that the Hamilton Bank would probably open its doors on Thursday or Friday. ═══ There was a report that the telegraph strike would be called off to-morrow. ═══ Fire Chief Croker sounded the alarm which brings out the dynamite corps for the first time in its history of more than twenty years. ═══ Delegates of the Central Federated Union indulged in a heated political debate, in which Mr. Hearst was vigorously denounced. ═══ Superintendent Leary of the Board of Elections discovered 504 cases of illegal registration from lodging houses south of 14th street. ═══ A Bay Ridge contractor shot his wife and then killed himself. ═══ General Booth, of the Salvation Army, held three big meetings. ═══ A Norwegian immigrant showed letters from the State Department of Agriculture promising to obtain him a job as a dairyman. ═══ Washington Heights Presbyterians unveiled a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Milligan.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 46.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment showed good judgment in considering and virtually approving a resolution stopping for the present all proceedings for the acquisition of new park land. The parks affected are in outlying city areas, where they are as yet little needed and have been plotted only as a precaution against the future. They are one and all in the class of municipal luxuries, and luxuries should be sacrificed—at least temporarily—when the burden of necessary expenditures grows abnormally heavy. We need bridges, subways, better traction facilities, a larger police force and cleaner streets much more than we need breathing spaces in the sparsely settled outskirts of the city, and if our indebtedness—now mounting much too rapidly—is to be increased we should have a return for it in benefits shared as widely as possible.

We said the other day that an increase in municipal expenditure did not necessarily argue unsound public policy, for the budget must provide for the proper development of the city, and development brings a steady increase in taxable values. The real point is whether our administrative methods are or are not wasteful, and inquiries like that into the management of the Borough President's office in Manhattan usually show laxity, an inflated margin of profit for contractors and more or less indifference to the public interest. A genuine and lasting retrenchment can be effected by a thorough reorganization of the municipal administration and the elimination of the old idea that important municipal functionaries must ever keep an eye open to the promotion of some local organization's private interests. A clear case of using the more costly in preference to the less costly method is the city's topsy-turvy practice of borrowing money at 6 per cent to meet its bills and repaying these loans later out of the tax collections. This heavy interest charge could be saved if the year's taxes were collected when logically due. It is slipshod finance to spend your income before it comes in and to pay a high rate of discount for the privilege.

The idea still largely prevails that taxation is merely an affair between the city and those directly assessed as taxpayers. Only a small fraction of the population is so assessed. Yet everybody who pays rent bears a share of real estate taxation which cannot be dodged or evaded, and every citizen has the strongest possible interest in economical and efficient government and should be deeply concerned in getting the best return possible for his money. Tammany Hall naturally encourages waste and profligacy, since it always tries to profit as the middleman between the taxpayers and the tax eaters. It encourages the foolish idea that the interests of the assessed and the non-assessed are in conflict, when as a matter of fact the nominally untaxed have as great a stake in good government as the nominally taxed. Economy in management and foresight in expenditure are of prime importance to every citizen.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

At the election to-morrow Assemblymen will be chosen in every district, and it is of great importance to the state that serviceable men should be sent to Albany. The report of the Citizens Union upon the conduct of this city's representatives at the last session of the Legislature was to the effect that most of the Republican Assemblymen were useful members and most of the Tammany men were either inconspicuous or unfit. That report took them as individuals. As members of a party the Republican Assemblymen introduced or supported the important constructive legislation of the last session. The Tammany members were, with few exceptions, a mere obstruction to the state's progress toward better government. Sometimes in resisting the Hughes programme we suppose they were following the accepted tactics of an opposition; more often they were merely playing the personal game of Messrs. Grady and McCarren. There is no larger problem in state government to-day than that of improving the character of legislatures and their responsiveness to public opinion. Executives and the judiciary enjoy public confidence in a greater measure than does the legislative branch. The Republican Assemblymen who will be elected this year will be Hughes men. The Tammany men will be Grady and McCarren men. Under such circumstances the Republican candidates should have the support not only of their own party but of independents as well.

With regard to county candidates, no one ticket contains names throughout which will satisfy the critical voter. The Republican candidates for the judgeships are excellent men. The principle of retaining good judges on the bench irrespective of partisanship calls for the support of Judges Bruce, Whitman and Wadhams, as also of Chief Justice O'Dwyer, a Tammany candidate for the City Court bench. Judge Whitman has, moreover, made a strong personal campaign, and the determination shown by the evil elements in the city to get him off the bench should rouse the resentment of decent citizens.

Besides these city and county judges the District Court vacancies are important. On the claims of the various candidates for this bench the Bar Association and various independent organizations have passed, and the voter can easily inform himself of their conclusions. Conditions favor independent voting, and by judicious selection any elector may have the satisfaction of casting his ballot for excellent men throughout.

THE JERSEY CITY CONTEST.

A close second in importance and popular interest to the state campaign for Governor in New Jersey is the contest for the mayoralty of Jersey City. As we have already explained, Mayor Fagan, who for some years has been giving that municipality by far the best administration it has had, is a candidate for re-election, making his appeal to the people on the ground of his excellent record in office and the important things done for the popular welfare. He is being opposed by a young man who is personally estimable, but who is put forward by the unspeakably corrupt Democratic ring of which "Bob" Davis is boss and is backed with feverish desperation by a few bolting Republicans who have forfeited the confidence of their party and by the law-overriding corporations which have so often controlled Jersey City politics to their own advantage and to the public's grievous detriment.

The quality of the opposition to Mayor Fagan was clearly shown last week in the testimony given concerning the packing of a grand jury in Hudson County so as to secure the indictment for political purposes of some of his friends and in the proceedings before Justice Pitney and the scathing remarks made by that jurist from the bench. There is no question that wholesale election frauds have been arranged by the opposition to Mayor Fagan, the rolls of voters having been padded with thousands of fictitious names on which repeaters are expected to vote. Justice Pitney declared to the grand jury that such was the case and peremptorily ordered that body to bring in indictments of the entire election board of one district, which was done. That prompt and vigorous action may have a deterrent effect upon other election boards of similar character, restraining them, through a salutary fear of state prison, from carrying out their scoundrelly designs. At the primary elections Mayor Fagan had to struggle against all manner of fraud and violence, but in spite of all he won a handsome and indisputable victory. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will do so again in the election.

It should not be overlooked by Hudson County Republicans that the interests of the state ticket are closely related to those of the local candidate. Mayor Fagan is a loyal supporter of Mr. Fort for the governorship, and Mr. Fort has associated himself unmistakably and strongly with Mayor Fagan. That is natural, since the two men stand for precisely the same principles in politics, the one for civic righteousness in state and the other in city affairs. Every man who votes for one of them should vote for the other also, and every man in Jersey City who desires a clean, honest, progressive administration of both city and state affairs should vote for them both.

EXPLORING THE BEAUFORT SEA.

A glance at a chart of the Arctic regions reveals a vast archipelago, reaching from the vicinity of Greenland westward to a meridian of longitude which intersects the continent four hundred miles east of the eastern boundary of Alaska. The northern edge of the group slopes away from Grant Land, in latitude 83, to Prince Patrick Island, which terminates a short distance above the 77th parallel. Between the archipelago and a line extending northward through Bering Strait lies an area concerning which little is definitely known. It is designated "Beaufort Sea" by geographers, who are inclined to think that there is a practically unbroken stretch of ocean from Alaska to the pole. Cherishing a suspicion that this belief might prove erroneous, Captain Einar Mikkelsen and Mr. Ernest Leffingwell organized an expedition a year or two ago for the purpose of obtaining new light on the subject. From the account of their work contained in the latest "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society" it appears that the undertaking was not altogether fruitless, though it was embarrassed by the loss of the explorers' ship.

Had the original plan been carried out the expedition would have found winter quarters on the western edge of the archipelago (in Banks Land), and a long sledge journey would have been made afterward in a generally westerly direction from Prince Patrick Island. The second part of the programme would have facilitated soundings through the ice, which would have had a bearing on the main question under investigation. Both projects were defeated by the necessity for abandoning the vessel of the expedition at Flaxman Island, close to the Alaskan coast. The inquiry regarding the depth of the sea was prosecuted, therefore, during a northward trip from that point. The sledges of the party were driven fully a hundred miles from the continent. For two-thirds of the distance the water was shallow. It then suddenly deepened, and with more than two thousand feet of line out no bottom could be found. The inference drawn from these measurements was that the submerged "continental shelf" does not reach much more than sixty miles from the coast.

Many geographers hold that it is hopeless to look for large islands in the Arctic Ocean when once the continental shelf is passed. If the position of that boundary should be determined with precision, therefore, they would feel that the matter was put beyond dispute. There is a microscopic chance, however, that if Captain Mikkelsen and his associates had gone further to the northward they would have discovered that they had been merely crossing a "submarine valley" and had not gone beyond the true continental shelf. It is desirable, too, to follow up the work already done by a similar search to the eastward and westward of the points at which the most significant of this year's soundings were made. Captain Mikkelsen's report mentions two other circumstances which suggest that, after all, his suspicions may have been well founded. Much of the ice which he traversed was of a kind seldom formed elsewhere than in a landlocked sea, and certain eccentricities in the set of the currents hinted at the existence of an obstruction to the eastward of the path he followed. The possibility that a big island will eventually be found in Beaufort Sea, though a remote one, is apparently not precluded by the latest study of the matter.

JAPAN'S INTELLECTUAL CODE.

The widespread interest which is now manifested in this country in the famous Japanese imperial rescript on education is to be accounted for, and indeed largely to be justified, partly by the merits of the document—though indeed these should have been familiar to the world for many years—partly because of the new and more perfect translation of it which has just been made and issued by the Japanese government, and partly—most of all, we should say—because the Japanese themselves attribute to that document and its influence so large a share of credit for their triumphs in war and their progress in peace. It is to them something like what Magna Charta is to England and the Declaration of Independence is to America. It will be worth while to reproduce it here, in the version prepared by a convocation of the best scholars of Japan:

Know ye, Our subjects:—Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers. The Way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible in all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

It would be foolish to do as some are heedlessly proposing in this country, to glorify this rescript as a unique emanation of omniscience and to adopt it as the ethical code of American institutions of learning; for, admirable as it is in most respects, it is not perfect, and, interesting and valuable as it is as an exposition of Japanese ethics, it is in some particulars conspicuously unsuited to the genius of the American people. The exaltation of the personal sovereign, and of the prosperity of his throne as the chief aim of national effort and desire, would need translation into terms of popular sovereignty and of the prosperity of popular government; though indeed we might well wish all Americans to be as devoted to the true maintenance of their government as the Japanese are exhorted to be to the maintenance of the imperial dynasty, and we may regard the aspiration to make the prosperity of the throne "coeval with heaven and earth" as a transcript of the "esto perpetua" so often uttered for the American Republic.

In the ethical exhortations of the rescript, indeed, there is nothing which all true men will not and do not approve. The faults are those of omission rather than of commission, and even these, with one or two exceptions, are only such as were practically inevitable in so brief a document covering so vast a scope. The whole philosophy of intellectual and moral life cannot be expressed, any more than the history of the world, in a hundred words, save in generalizations so sweeping as to be either obscure or vague. So far as it goes, however, the rescript is admirable, and not its least admirable feature is this, that, while it so greatly exalts the sovereign above the subjects, it imposes all its obligations upon him equally with them, and prescribes a common duty and a common aim for both. As an exposition of Japanese intellectual and moral principles and processes, particularly in the last seventeen years—it was issued in 1890—it is well worth the observation and consideration of the world.

THE NEW SOCIALISM.

One of the great problems confronting socialistic theorists has been that of assuring to all persons substantially equal allotments of property without thereby lapsing into sheer communism and casting overboard entirely the present system of private ownership. The pages of learned socialistic literature do not contain, so far as we know, any satisfactory solution of this difficult problem; the usual proposal is to deprive the rich of their possessions and to guarantee every loafer and criminal a pension rewarding the recipient for his patriotism and foresight in being born into this cruel world and growing up to man's estate. It has remained for some untutored devotee of socialism to hit upon the ideal compromise between the economic system that favors the competent and the one which showers blessings upon the foolish and the feeble. Being an unacademic thinker, the discoverer has not sold his solution to a magazine before testing it on the bare ribs of society. His scheme is very simple; let the rich keep their private property as heretofore, but let them turn it over to other less favored mortals when it is not being used. This equitable New Socialism was put on trial the other evening, when the new socialist, probably aided by some friends, borrowed the automobile of a Pittsburg man who, having tarried in an uptown hotel to appease his hunger, left his machine standing in front of the building because there was no room for it under the table. The new socialist, apparently knowing that the owner would not need the automobile for the rest of the evening, bowled merrily off into the backwoods of Harlem. After having enjoyed himself to satiety he left the machine in perfect order in St. Nicholas avenue, where the police found it shortly afterward and returned it to its owner.

This New Socialism savors of genius. It has carried the logic of the law and the economists to the limit of its implications. Accepting the theory that possession is indistinguishable from enjoyment of the benefits of property, it infers that, when enjoyment ceases, possession thereby lapses. This doctrine fits admirably with the economists' plea that it is the duty of society to get the maximum use out of all goods. These tenets of the latter-day philosophy appeal to logician and loafer alike. We may therefore expect to see, ere long, an apportionment of jewelry, golf sticks, false teeth, country houses, books, liver pads and eyeglasses, not to mention other utilities, on the basis of use and nonuse. The well-to-do will still own their property, but will be compelled to allow the propertyless to use the unused at will. Whether this means that tramps will be permitted to sleep in the boxes of the opera houses and theatres before and after performances we do not know; if it does not, it will probably be because the bedrooms of private houses will be thrown open to the first comers during daylight hours and the kitchens surrendered to strangers between meals. Doubtless some friction will arise while people are trying to accustom themselves to the change; vagrants may be careless about returning goods promptly and undamaged, while buccaneering billionaires may be squeamish about using dishes after unsterilized itinerants. But all such little troubles should pass away in time, for the human race can adapt itself to anything, if you only give it a few thousand years.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Rapid recovery in the financial situation has followed the energetic efforts of leading bankers, in conjunction with the hearty co-operation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The nation was doubly fortunate at this crisis to have ample resources in the federal Treasury and a man of Mr. Cortelyou's capacity in charge. The strain was so great that every extreme measure known to finance was found necessary, including the official declaration of a holiday in some states. A most artificial situation has resulted, and it will take some time to restore wholesome conditions, but confidence is returning gradually. Evidences of the better sentiment are seen in the cessation of runs upon the trust companies, the return of deposits, the liberal investment in securities, and resumption of negotiations in many operations that had been abandoned indefinitely. Recovery is retarded by the overconservatism of many banking institutions which are accumulating a larger reserve than necessary; doing exactly the thing that the bank officers severally criticise when done by the public. Hoarding in the vaults of the banks is as deleterious to trade as hoarding in safe deposit boxes or stockings.

Clearing House certificates as a temporary palliative have great merit, and contributed largely to the forward progress last week, enabling the banks to settle balances without reducing their stocks of cash, but this is a kind of inflation that could easily be abused. Fortunately, the men in control understand the situation so well that they have discouraged all lending for use in speculation in securities. More permanent assistance will follow the receipt of gold from abroad, about $27,000,000 having been engaged, and the sentimental effect is already felt, although the first consignment has not arrived. How far this movement will extend is a difficult problem, so many factors contributing. The sharp rise in exchange last Friday seemed a barrier to further arrivals, but it was probably of a temporary nature, due to the purchase of remittance against gold already engaged and the payment of November interest and dividends to foreign holders of securities. Exchange cannot stay very high if the supply of commercial bills expands as is promised by the increasing outgo of grain and cotton. Difficulty was encountered in connection with sales of exchange by shippers of commodities, and the domestic exchange market has been somewhat upset by the resistance of some reserve cities to the forwarding of specie, yet a large amount of cash has gone from New York to the West and South.

Stock Exchange conditions have presented a problem of more complications than usual, and the prognosticators are less positive regarding the course of prices in the near future. It is generally agreed that the level is abnormally low and that the opportunity for investors has not been so good since 1900, but many financiers believe that better terms will be offered by the forced liquidation still to come. That many investors are satisfied to purchase at current prices is indicated by the unprecedented business in odd lots, one authority having compiled a statement showing over $100,000,000 of this trading in the last ten days. In addition to the small sales, it is well known that many purchases of over 100 shares each were of the right sort, as the rate for borrowed money is kept at a prohibitive point in order to restrict margin dealing. Otherwise a big commission house business would be transacted, as it is almost certain that the average of $79 11 for the sixty most active railway stocks at the close on Wednesday was far below the intrinsic value of those properties. The same securities averaged $120 99 last year, and it is necessary to go back seven years to find lower prices than now prevail.

Retrenchment and readjustment in the commercial world cannot be accomplished without disaster to the concerns that are overextended. Last week's mercantile failures were 50 per cent more numerous than in the corresponding week of 1906, and the full returns for October will show the largest liabilities in any month since 1896. Misfortune does not threaten the firm that is operating conservatively, however, as the volume of business is not falling off suddenly. In many lines there is a broadening demand, and autumn wearing apparel goes into consumption freely, especially at the points where crops have been marketed at high prices. In some Southern sections there is complaint regarding both business and collections because planters are holding back the cotton crop, and this temporary delay may add to the pressure on concerns not strong enough to stand the strain. Until the financial atmosphere clears it will be well to err on the side of conservatism rather than add to a load already too heavy. It is better to maintain steady progress at a time like this than to prepare for the needs of the next generation or even the next decade.

Reports from many leading industries indicate that there is scarcely any interruption by strikes, the need for capital and labor to get together just now being appreciated by both. The best news of the last week comes from the footwear industry, New England manufacturers reporting an improvement in the demand for staple shoes, and prices are fairly well sustained. Leather is quiet, but heavyweight sole is scarce and firm, while the decreased receipts of cattle have checked the declining tendency of packer hides. Although orders on the books of the Steel Corporation are smaller than a year ago, they exceed the same figures of earlier years, and it is agreed among producers of steel that no accumulation of stocks will be permitted. Textile mills are busy, as a rule, worsteds continuing more popular than woollens, and prices of cotton goods are held by the large amount of business on the books of the factories. For a time it seemed that the raw material would fall far enough to depress goods, but exports of cotton last week were larger than in the same week of 1906, while the amount that came into sight was smaller, and port receipts fell 200,000 bales short of last year's. These factors checked the decline and aroused speculative interest.

The Canadian government is doubtless right in holding that the landlords at Vancouver must make good to their Japanese tenants all the damage done by the rioters last September. But it would seem as though somebody should in turn make good to the landlords. City, provincial or Dominion authorities are surely responsible for the keeping or the breaking of the peace.

The commission to whose chairmanship Mr. Elias S. Goodman has just been appointed has a pleasant task before it. With the vice-chairman of the Board of Aldermen at its head, it will consider the advisability of converting the tops of all the public school buildings into recreation roofs. The reconstruction of schoolhouse roofs will be expensive, perhaps, but only a fraction as costly as the purchase of city blocks or the erection of piers. Furthermore, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that a New York roof has some decided advantages as a breathing spot over the majority of parks and public squares.

"The New York Times" says that Governor Edwin Warfield is "the foremost candidate for the United States Senate in Maryland" and that there "is scarcely any doubt of his election." Possibly there would be little doubt if the Democratic organization had granted the state-wide primary which it promised in the state platform. But under the trick district plan adopted Mr. Warfield might easily beat all his rivals, and still have fewer instructed votes in the Legislature than one or two or them.

It is natural that the excitement attending a political campaign and election should bring to the surface latent mental disorders. But who ever suspected that the interesting psychical affliction known as dual personality was to blame for much illegal registration and double voting? Such, however, appears to be the case. Over in Brooklyn a youth of twenty was caught registering, but was paroled by Magistrate O'Reilly upon the presentation of evidence showing that the young man was epileptic and given to thinking himself somebody else. Tammany may now rid itself of all the unjust reproaches heaped upon it in the past by showing that Bowery voters not only suffer from multiple personality, but also have numerous astral bodies, which can be made to materialize at the polls upon payment of 15 cents to their corporeal forms.

PERSONAL.

The old headgear which Geronimo, the Indian chief, wore in his last battle with General Miles has been bought by Robert W. Wells, of Washington, and will be given to the Smithsonian Institution.

Captain Watt, who commands the liner Lusitania, is, needless to say, an exceptionally able navigator, says "Tit-Bits." He is not, perhaps, quite so well known as some Atlantic captains who have won popularity among passengers, for Captain Watt maintains that the captain's place is on the bridge, not in the saloon, and he believes that he best serves their interest by insuring the safety of passengers rather than by looking after their entertainment. A story is told of Captain Watt, who was being plied with all sorts of questions regarding the ship's progress by a too inquisitive passenger. "How far are we off land this morning, captain?" he inquired. "Three miles—that is all," replied the captain. "But I can't see it," put in the persistent passenger. "Because you are looking the wrong way. You must look down there," and he pointed significantly to the water.

King Alfonso is most carefully guarded at night. For four centuries the slumbers of successive sovereigns of Spain have been watched all night by the Monteras de Espinosa, a body of men to whom is relegated the exclusive privilege of guarding their monarch from sunset to sunrise. They must have an honorable military career and be natives of the town of Espinosa.

Major H. B. Hersey, who took part in the international airship race, is an enthusiastic aeronaut. He was assigned by the United States Weather Bureau as meteorologist in the Wellman-Chicago "Record-Herald" polar expedition and has only recently returned from the frozen north. He also aided Lieutenant Lahm to capture the Bennett European airship trophy last year. Major Hersey has been for twenty years in the service of the weather bureau. When the Spanish War broke out he joined the Rough Riders and was made junior major. His squadron, however, did not reach Cuba until just before the surrender of Santiago.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A queer automobile was shipped from London recently for New Zealand, whence it will be sent on board the Nimrod for the use of Lieutenant Shackleton in his dash for the South Pole. The car has wheels like those used on motor omnibuses, but when ice has to be traversed the rims will be fitted with four-inch spikes, set in pairs, to afford a grip. In these circumstances, too, the front wheels will not revolve, but will be fixed to broad runners, resembling skis. The exhaust gases will be used to heat a snow tank on the car, thus providing a supply of drinking and washing water. The gases will also heat a foot warmer fixed to the floor of the car. Over ground similar to that explored by the Scott expedition the car could carry a crew of three men, with supplies, 150 miles a day.

"Here, you!" growled the cranky man in the reading room, "you've been snoring horribly."

"Ugh! hey?" gurgled the drowsy one.

"If you only kept your mouth shut," went on the cranky one, "you wouldn't make so much noise."

"Neither would you," replied the other.—Catholic Standard and Times.

In a report commenting on the unrest in India the United States Consul General at Calcutta ascribes the reason for much of the dissatisfaction to the high prices of foodstuffs. He says: "During the last three years the harvests in Eastern Bengal and Assam have been considered poor, especially the rice crop, which is the staple food of the laboring and poor classes. In 1904 one rupee (32 cents) would buy twenty-six pounds of rice, whereas in 1906 it would buy only ten pounds, and in 1907 about eight pounds. Thus the Indian, whose main subsistence is rice, has to pay nearly three times as much for that article now as he did in 1904. For the most part his wages have not increased at all, and where wages have been advanced not a single instance can be found where the increase has been three times. The food grain crops of 1907 promise to be very large, and it will be interesting to note any tendency to return to the prices of food grains, especially rice, that prevailed three years ago, and what effect, if any, this return to normal prices will have on the condition of 'unrest' in Eastern Bengal and Assam."

Bronson—What makes you think we will have an open winter?

Woodson—My wife has just purchased an expensive set of furs.—Judge.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police, after two years' work, have cut an 8-foot trail from Peace River through the Rocky Mountains to the Yukon, giving a route from Edmonton to Dawson entirely over Canadian territory. Colonel White, controller of the Mounted Police, has received a telegram announcing a triumphant arrival at the Pacific coast, after a seven hundred mile ride on the trail from Edmonton. The trail has been built to Hazleton, where it joins the trail along the Yukon telegraph line, and thus continues to Dawson. Besides affording access to a hitherto inaccessible portion of the country, it will be useful in the transportation of prisoners, who would be able to take advantage of territorial law immediately if transported over the usual route of travellers, which crosses American territory.

Church—I see King Leopold has offered a prize of $30,000 for a remedy for the sleeping sickness which is affecting his subjects in Africa.

Gotham—Oh, do people stay home from church Sunday mornings over there, too?—Yonkers Statesman.

Paris is training a specially picked squad of gendarmes in English, German, Spanish and Italian. Fifty men are being instructed gratuitously at the Berlitz School. As soon as they have attained the necessary proficiency they will be distributed over the quarters most frequented by visitors to Paris, such as the Opéra and the adjoining streets and boulevards, and the Champs Elysées avenues. They will be easily distinguishable by a badge on the arm, and foreigners ignorant of French and in want of information or assistance will easily recognize the new polyglot police. If the idea works out well in practice, it will probably be extended in Paris and copied in other capitals.

Flipson—Young Waggles has got the laugh turned against himself in his little joke against the Blazes Fire Insurance Company.

Flopson—How?

Flipson—He insured five hundred cigars, smoked them, and then sent in a claim on the ground that they had been destroyed by fire.

Flopson—And they laughed at him, I suppose?

Flipson—No. They had him arrested on a charge of arson.—Tit-Bits.

A GUILDHALL MASQUE.

Mr. Parker's Fresh Experiment in Pageant Making.

London, October 26.

A burlesque travesty of feudal England is to be transfigured into a modern stage-made pageant. The annual pilgrimage of the Lord Mayor from the Guildhall to the Law Courts has marked the survival of tradition for eight centuries, yet it has degenerated into a shabby and inartistic town show of which Londoners are heartily ashamed. Storied reminiscences of the mediæval water fêtes and splendid cavalcades when the candidate of the ancient guilds went with pomp and circumstance to Westminster to be presented to the King and to the Barons of the Exchequer have not availed to save the incongruous spectacle from ridicule. Every year there have been feeble files of costumed men in ignoble and meaningless masquerade, with tunics, banners and trappings and with canopied cars as grotesque in decoration as they were empty in symbolism; and behind them have tramped a motley throng of beadles, trumpeters, firemen, foresters, armor bearers, monks, Indian rajahs and mediæval knights, followed by the Lord Mayor in the famous cipriani gilt chariot, oiled, varnished and regilded, and a variety of peepshows on wheels with forlorn maidens in tropical costume exposed to mysterious stuffed beasts and awaiting deliverance from impossible St. Georges. Traffic has been suspended for hours, and boisterous crowds have had a carnival of practical joking, and the Lord Mayor and sheriffs have divided the cost of an inartistic and senseless exhibition, described as a picturesque relic of oldtime London. Yet with all its vulgarity and absurdity it has pulsated with the vitality of a cherished popular institution, and reformers have known that the masses were unwilling to give it up. Something had to be substituted for it; and until this year nobody had the wit and ingenuity to devise a pageant with an idea behind it.

Mr. Louis N. Parker, whose reputation as a showman has been made at Sherborne, Warwick and Bury St. Edmunds, is the new Master of Revels. He has hit upon a unique expedient for imparting dignity and stateliness to the parade. This is to dress up a series of player kings, mount them on fine horses and surmount them with notable subjects as a retinue. In the old days the Lord Mayor went to Westminster in his chariot of state with his gorgeously liveried coachmen and footmen, and humbly asked the sovereign to assent to his election by the worshipful companies. For many decades royalty has dropped out of the ceremony, and has commissioned the Lord Chancellor to sanction the choice of the guilds. The Lord Mayor's first official act is to visit the high court and to invite the judges to dine at the Guildhall; and this involves recognition of the supreme authority of the Crown. Mr. Parker restores the royalties as chief figures in the show and thereby dignifies it through a reversion to mediæval conditions. In place of one sadly bored sovereign impatiently awaiting the coming of the magnificent coach, a delegation of kings arrayed in sumptuous state will keep step to the music of the brass bands, witness the passage of the Lord Mayor in all his glory, and halt in the Strand until the invitation to the Guildhall banquet has been accepted by the judges. With seven kings, attended by two hundred courtiers and retainers in the costumes of their time, it will be a royal procession, exceeding in interest and picturesque quality any function of the kind in recent times.

An artistic showman insists upon carrying out the central idea with appropriate simplicity as well as fulness. The player kings are to be Edwards without exception. Not all the Edwards of English history, but the best known up to the opening of the present reign. Not the son of Alfred the Great, who was equally successful as a warrior and a peacemaker, nor Edward the Martyr, who was stabbed in the back by a treacherous hand. If they had been pressed into service there would have been too remote excursions into Anglo-Saxon history and costumes would have been too primitive to be stately and rich. Bulwer's Edward the Confessor heads the line, with Harold, Godwin and the conquering William of Normandy supporting him, and a solemn abbot standing guard over a model of Westminster Abbey. This group is unmistakable and readily recognized; but the six Edwards following the Confessor, with their retinues, might be tangled together and hopelessly mixed up if precautions were not taken to let the costermongers and shopgirls know who's who. At Coventry, after Lady Godiva had passed, arrayed in coils of crimpled wig and an elastic smile, sovereigns were cheek by jowl and treading on one another's heels more rapidly than they could be identified. Mr. Parker is too shrewd a stage manager to leave any one in doubt respecting epoch or reign. Each group will be arranged as a moving tableau and separated from the other members in the series. Each will be preceded by a banner advertising the reign, and every Edward will be a marked man, sharply individualized.

The Coventry pageant was preceded by a prolonged controversy over the propriety of employing a music hall artist as Lady Godiva and allowing a horde of Peeping Toms a close view of living statuary. The agitation became so vehement that the municipal authorities called upon moral experts to certify that it was a reputable show, and would not let the procession start until there had been a private view by discreet dignitaries of the town. Mr. Parker has no idea of being enmeshed in prurient controversy of this sort. He leaves the woman out of the cavalcade, and avoids all troublesome questions over costume. With the exception of two or three women in the allegorical car representing the present reign as the "Harvest of the Peacemaker," the royal groups will be manned by rough riders of the Imperial Yeomanry, and they will be allowed to wear their cloaks if there be rain. There will be no suggestion of indelicacy to bring color to the cheeks of Gog and Magog; but there may be racial heartburning over the treatment of famous North Britons, with whom several of the royal Edwards had relations, which were strained. Wallace and other Scottish warriors will be in the train of that invincible warrior, Edward I, who was anything but a peacemaker, and there may be a bellicose gathering of Highland clans in the streets if heroes of the North are dragged in after the Crusader King's heels. Readjustments will be possible with Bruce in the retinue of Edward II, but Piers Gaveston and other favorites are likely to have the posts of honor in that group. The first Prince of Wales, the first Knight of the Garter and the Black Prince will be conspicuous figures in this unique cavalcade, and there will be passages of tragedy and pathos when the murdered heir to the throne and the youthful Edward VI ride by with their tower warders and chaplains. The procession will lack neither dramatic movement nor variety.

Lord Mayors of half a dozen centuries have often been represented in these civic festivities, each with a group of retainers in the costumes of the period