Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—8—Grand opera.
ASTOR—8:20—Paid in Full.
BIJOU—8:30—Papa Lebonnard.
BLANEY'S—8:15—The Governor and the Boss.
CASINO—8:15—Nearly a Hero.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Merry-Go-Round.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
DALY'S—8:15—Girls.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—Father and the Boys.
HACKETT—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM CASINO—6:30—Rigo.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Battle of Port Arthur, Ballet, Circus and Onaip.
HUDSON—8:20—The Honor of the Family.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
LIBERTY—8:20—Polly of the Circus.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—8:20—The Wolf.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Wild West.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—8:20—The Soul Kiss.
SAVOY—8:20—The Servant in the House.
STUYVESANT—8:15—Warrens of Virginia.
WALLACK'S—8:20—A Knight for a Day.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—8:15—Burlesque of The Merry Widow.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1908.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, second son of King Gustaf, and Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, niece of the Emperor and daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, were married at Tsarskoe-Selo. —— A dispatch from Lima said that many arrests of persons suspected of complicity in a plot to overthrow the government had been made, but that the republic was quiet; troops had been sent north and south. —— Scott Moncrieff, a British subject, deputy inspector of the Blue Nile province, was murdered in a local revolt and the Governor, who headed a punitive expedition, was wounded. —— Municipal elections, fought on purely local issues, were held throughout France; a woman's suffrage candidate was defeated in Paris. —— Edwin A. Abbey has been elected corresponding member of the Academie des Beaux Arts in place of the late Robert Bompiani. —— Ambassadors Creel and Buchanan will leave Mexico City on May 10 for Costa Rica to represent their countries at the opening of the Central American Court of Justice. —— Sir William J. Lyne, treasurer of the Australian reception fund subscribed to welcome the American fleet, said that most of the money would be spent in entertaining the sailors. —— The Swedish bark Svanhild, wrecked on English Bank, near Buenos Ayres, is a total loss; two of the crew were drowned.

DOMESTIC.—The New Aveline Hotel, in Fort Wayne, Ind., was totally destroyed by fire and at least a dozen lives were lost. —— Richard J. Beamish, who is in charge of the George Gray bureau at Washington, said that Judge Gray would accept the Democratic Presidential nomination if it was offered him. —— The steamer Trenton capsized and sank at her wharf at Alexandria, Va., causing the death of the infant son of a Brooklyn lawyer. —— Four State Senators were arrested in Arkansas in connection with the investigation of alleged bribery in the Legislature. —— It was said at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., that interest in the Thaw case would be revived to-day, when Thaw will begin a fight in habeas corpus proceedings to secure his release from the Matteawan State Hospital.

CITY.—A subway train went off the track at the Flatbush avenue station, Brooklyn, tying up the new extension from Borough Hall to Atlantic avenue. —— Six persons were killed and four badly injured at an incendiary fire in Williamsburg. —— John D. Rockefeller, jr., told his Bible class that wealthy men were not to be envied. —— Rabbi Wise said in his sermon that the influence of the press was greater than that of the church or school. —— The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson in his sermon said that President Roosevelt's military policy was a menace to the country. —— Ex-Representative Baker, of Brooklyn, told the Central Federated Union that Senators were bribed to vote for city franchise extensions. —— Cardinal Logue presided at the celebration of the Feast of the Translation, in Brooklyn. —— A Brooklyn Bridge policeman caught a hungry young man as he tried to jump to the river. —— The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer spoke against socialism at the meeting of "parlor socialists," at the Church of the Ascension. —— Many pastors preached on the life and work of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. —— It was learned that the police were after a flimflammer of jewellers with a new and clever method of swindling.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 40.

MISTAKEN HISTORY.

Our former neighbor, "The Times," is disposed to dispute some statements recently made by Colonel Henry Watterson reflecting on ex-President Cleveland's record as a "tariff reformer." Colonel Watterson ought to be an excellent authority on the inside history of the Democratic tariff revision crusade, which began with Mr. Cleveland's message in 1888 and ended with the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill in 1894. No one was more in the thick of the free trade agitation than the editor of "The Louisville Courier-Journal," and no one had a better opportunity to know who was who in contributing to its melancholy failure. We are rather surprised that "The Times" invites a controversy with him on a point on which he has so ample a store of intimate and confidential information.

Mr. Watterson wrote the other day in "The Courier-Journal":

> Throughout the long battle for a tariff for revenue only there continually appeared, always at the opportune moment in Democratic councils, a mysterious presence in obstruction. Now it was Randall; now it was Barnum; now it was Whitney, and, finally, it was Cleveland, throwing away the fruits of an educational campaign bravely fought and brought at the polls in 1892 to a triumphant conclusion.

"The Times" professes to be surprised at the inclusion of Mr. Cleveland among those who frustrated tariff reform of the Mills-Morrison-Watterson variety, and says that Mr. Watterson must have "written in Mr. Cleveland's name by inadvertence." Yet nothing becomes clearer, if Mr. Cleveland's connection with the tariff reform agitation is carefully studied, than that he did not understand the feelings and purposes of the Southern and Western free traders, and never co-operated in their radical spirit in efforts to sweep away what the South and West considered an obnoxious barrier raised to make them patronize the manufacturing industries of the North and East. Most Southern leaders of Mr. Cleveland's day were brought up in the idea that the United States should have been allowed to develop as an agricultural country pure and simple, exchanging the products of the soil for European luxuries and manufactures. That was the only system under which slavery could be perpetuated, and the South subordinated everything else to perpetuating slavery. The post-bellum tariff agitators from the South clung to this sectional view and hoped to win in the 80's and 90's in a new sectional conflict. They welcomed Mr. Cleveland as an ally, but they cruelly deceived themselves when they counted on him as a thoroughgoing tariff revolutionist.

Mr. Watterson's knowledge of the President's faintheartedness led him to propose and force through the Democratic National Convention in 1892 a radical free trade declaration which Mr. Cleveland's friends opposed, but could not defeat. Then in his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland bluntly repudiated the convention's action. He allowed the Democratic National Committee to promise the Louisiana Senators a protective duty on sugar. When the Wilson bill was introduced and passed in the House of Representatives the administration was credited with approving it, although it was a palpably crude and destructive piece of legislation. The efforts of the Senate to amend Mr. Wilson's handiwork also had the administration's approval. Yet when popular clamor was aroused against the Senate revisers Mr. Cleveland repudiated the Gorman draft and refused to sign it after the House had reluctantly accepted it, because it involved "perfidy and dishonor." As a matter of fact, the Gorman draft was an immensely better piece of legislation than the Wilson draft, and probably accorded better with Mr. Cleveland's own views. But the President had so involved himself with committals to both sides that he feared to decide between them and sought to satisfy one by denouncing the law, and the other by allowing it to become a law without his signature.

Mr. Cleveland is entitled to recognition for many public services. But his record as a tariff reformer is not one which can command admiration for its consistency or breadth of judgment.

MR. HEARST AND FUSION.

Do the instructions of Mr. Hearst's state convention for independent nominations for President and Vice-President and Mr. Hearst's own declaration that fusion is a sham mean that his national convention will put a ticket of its own in the field? Evidently we shall know only when that national convention is over. Mr. Hearst is against fusion, to be sure; but then, as he explained in his speech, he has always been against fusion, and we know from the fact that he has only once succeeded in putting an independent ticket in nomination that his personal preference is often overborne by the wishes of his delegates. And so, of course, he may again have to yield against his better judgment at Chicago.

It is an interesting confession which Mr. Hearst makes, that he has been a "sullen and reluctant convert to fusion in times past." It seems that 1906 was no exception to this rule and that the combination between his Independence League and the Democratic party, making him their candidate for Governor, was so objectionable to him that he only "preserved his self-respect" by his mental reservation against such a deal or by his protests against it in the secret counsels of his league. The public knew nothing of Mr. Hearst's heroic attitude or of his sacrifice of himself to what the masses of his party mistakenly thought its best interests, and therefore, judging only by externals, thought no one escaped with his self-respect from that famous deal. The superficial circumstances certainly seemed to indicate that Mr. Hearst did more than sanction the fusion.

In 1905 his papers had been making bitter personal attacks on the Tammany leaders, saying that they ought to be in jail and picturing Mr. Murphy himself in prison stripes. When Mr. Hearst conceived his ambition to be Governor all these attacks stopped. For months prior to the convention no abuse of Mr. Murphy was published and not a prison stripe cartoon was printed. The public generally took this cessation of hostilities as paving the way for fusion, and when the fusion was consummated it regarded the result as eminently pleasing to Mr. Hearst. But now it seems that the whole train of circumstances which looked like the deliberate seeking of an alliance were mere coincidences, and that Mr. Hearst was all the while against fusion and only yielded to the pressure of the voters in his incorporated party. This throws a new light on Mr. Hearst, who has had a good many new lights thrown upon him recently. It also throws a new light on his incorporated party. It had been supposed all along that the party merely registered Mr. Hearst's personal will. It appears now that Mr. Hearst merely reflects his party's will. So, of course, Mr. Hearst's ingrained aversion to fusion may be overruled again at Chicago. Which is very confusing.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

A correspondent whose letter we print elsewhere in to-day's Tribune enlarges upon the interesting and auspicious experiment in international arbitration and peaceful convention which is being made in Central America and commends it to the world for study and emulation. With much that he says on that subject and also about the work of the late conference at The Hague we cordially agree. We have already given much hopeful consideration in these columns to the new order of affairs in Central America, and have maintained that, in spite of the doleful lamentations of some extreme peace advocates, the meeting at The Hague was fruitful of much good to the world, and we shall watch with sympathetic interest for such further elucidation of those affairs as may be made at the forthcoming assemblage at Lake Mohonk, to which our correspondent calls attention.

It should not, however, escape notice that the Central American example is not entirely reassuring and does not provide an impeccable analogy for all other nations. For some time there have been disquieting reports of conspiracies against the peace and of actual disturbance in Guatemala, so that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a national or international enactment "All men be good!" is not an infallible eliminator and preventive of evil. We believe that the Central American peace and arbitration compact is an excellent thing and that it will be productive of considerable good; but that it will instantly transform the thoughts and habits of the people of those states is too much reasonably to expect. It has not entirely protected the five republics from danger of conspiracies and disturbances, though it has doubtless strengthened their hands for dealing with such things. We do not look for complete cessation of trouble in Central America because of that compact, and we shall not condemn the compact as futile and a failure if occasional trouble comes.

It should be observed also that there is an essential difference between the making of such a compact among those states and the making of one anything like it among the nations of the world at large. Our correspondent himself suggests this in mentioning the fact that the five Central American states have "a common language, race and climate." They are geographically compact, they have no detached interests, they have substantial unity of traditions, spirit and ideals, they were originally under a single government, and they have never in all their history lost sight of the principle of organic union as an end to be sought. But of what other group of now independent states can all that be said? Instead, we must say of most other nations precisely the contrary. They differ in race, language, origin, traditions, spirit, ideals, aims; they are physically widely separated, and their interests are divergent, if not conflicting. Obviously it would be too much to expect that a system perfectly workable in the one case would prove equally applicable to another case of precisely contrary conditions.

This is said not at all by way of discouragement to the propaganda of arbitration and peace, but as a reminder of some of the inevitable, though we trust not insuperable, obstacles in the way. Our correspondent's discriminating eulogy of the late Hague conference and its work is, we believe, fully merited. Yet it must not be forgotten that much, perhaps most, of its work was done and its results achieved on lines which extreme peace propagandists scorned and condemned as relating to war rather than to peace. We recall that some denounced the making of rules for the regulation of warfare and for mitigating its horrors as actually inimical to the establishment of peace. From that view we have strongly dissented, and it is gratifying to find others, such as our present correspondent, doing the same and cheerfully testifying that in the making of such rules the conference at The Hague did a work of great value for the promotion of peace and for the welfare of the world.

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION BILLS.

The Payne anti-injunction bill, which, according to the general understanding, is on the programme of the House leaders for passage, is said in a Washington dispatch to The Tribune to be "advocated by many because of its simplicity and its brevity." It is certainly entitled to commendation on both these grounds, and probably also on the ground of reasonable moderation. Its text follows:

> Section 1. That hereafter no preliminary injunction or restraining order shall be granted by any judge or court without notice to the party sought to be enjoined or restrained, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge to whom application for such injunction or restraining order is made that the immediate issue of such injunction or restraining order is necessary to prevent irreparable damage.
>
> Section 2. That any such injunction or restraining order granted shall contain a rule on the opposite party to show cause within five days why such injunction or restraining order shall not be continued.

The proposed measure thus leaves with the court discretion to act promptly whenever in its opinion such action is necessary to prevent irreparable damage. How much this would restrict the use of the writ would depend upon the court's construction of the words "irreparable damage"; but in any case, however broadly they were construed, the passage of the bill would tend to restrain the overready granting of injunctions, and that is about all that should be done to restrict the employment of that valuable instrument for the protection of property.

Needless to say, the Payne bill does not satisfy Mr. Gompers. He wants the Pearre bill, which would restrict the use of the writ only in labor cases. It forbids the issue of an injunction in such cases except where necessary "to prevent "irreparable injury to property or to a property "right," and then goes on to say that among property rights shall not be included the right to carry on business. Thus an injunction could not be used to prevent boycotts. Like all the legislation which Mr. Gompers favors, this anti-injunction bill would create a favored class. The injunction would be used under it exactly as it is now employed except in labor disputes, and there it could practically not be employed at all. The Payne bill is not a class bill, exempts no one from the operations of the injunction and would probably serve to check such abuses as may have grown up in the application of the writ without impairing its effectiveness in any case in which it was imperatively needed.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

A highly interesting and quite plausible explanation is given by the Tokio correspondent of "The London Times" on Japanese authority of the course which has been pursued by the Japanese in Manchuria since the war with Russia and which has resulted in the rousing of so much actual resentment and antagonism among the Chinese and so much apprehension, and, indeed, reprobation, among other nations. It is clearly recognized in Japan, as it could not easily fail to be, that the policy pursued in Manchuria has not been altogether satisfactory to the world, and also that there has been some legitimate ground for dissatisfaction, although there has been much to commend and although some of the adverse criticisms have been based upon misapprehension or misinformation.

The first trouble was at Tairen, which place the Japanese kept for a time closed against all commerce but their own, in spite of the fact that it had been and nominally was an open port. But the Japanese then kept it closed partly because of the purely military occupation and administration of Southern Manchuria and partly because the Russian government had not yet assented to the establishment of custom houses along the Russo-Chinese frontier. Eventually this trouble was abated by the opening of Tairen to all the world on equal terms considerably in advance of the organization of a customs service on the Siberian boundary. Then another cause of complaint arose in the alleged discrimination practised by the Japanese in railroad rates in favor of Tairen against New Chwang and other ports, and this, too, was settled by a rectification and an equalization of rates. Since then many other complaints have been made against the Japanese, but they have not been specific. It has been vaguely declared in general terms that the Japanese are seeking a monopoly of trade in Southern Manchuria and are exerting all possible influences to that end, but precisely what they are doing is not stated.

That there has been apparent ground for complaints the Japanese themselves admit. It took some time to remodel and equip the railroads, and meantime it was impossible to carry promptly all freight that was offered; and it was only natural that the Japanese in such circumstances should give the preference to their own goods, especially to government goods. The soldiers who manned the roads, too, acted toward civilian passengers and shippers with some degree of military brusqueness, not to say roughness, for which they are said to have been reproved by their superiors. But, above all, a good many Japanese assumed that Japan had succeeded Russia in all respects in Manchuria, and that therefore the Japanese were privileged to act as the Russians had acted and to enjoy the special advantages which the Russians had enjoyed. They are getting rid of that error now, and in consequence are materially changing their attitude toward the Chinese and toward all foreigners.

We may expect complaints and occasional actual friction to continue for some time. There are few problems more difficult of solution than the readjusting of affairs after a war which has materially altered the status of a country. But the readiness with which Japan has removed some causes of complaint when they were specifically pointed out, and her lack of resentment at such complaints and criticisms, give ground for hoping that she will show herself entirely amenable to the influences of the world's consensus of opinion, and that in the near future the last real cause of complaint will be removed.

STEAMSHIPS TO HUDSON BAY.

In its policy toward the Northwest territories the Canadian government cannot be said to be in full motion; it is only stirring. But the stirring is gradually waxing livelier and gaining strength. Only a few weeks ago the Canadian Parliament unanimously passed a resolution calling for the immediate construction of a railroad connecting the Canadian Pacific system with Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay. And now a dispatch from Ottawa states that the government has resolved to undertake this work, and, in order to make it count, will also establish a steamship service between that remote northern port and Europe. If this plan, an old dream of enthusiastic Canadians, is now about to be realized, the new era upon which our hyperborean neighbor is entering may be hurried to its prime.

There has been endless talk and almost as much pooh-poohing over the Fort Churchill-Liverpool steamship line. Until recently the scheme was generally pronounced visionary, even by Canadian jingoes; but the extensive, thorough researches conducted by the government in the last three years have almost completely reversed that popular and natural verdict. It has been definitely established that the dangerous Hudson Strait, through which ships must pass in getting from Hudson Bay to the Atlantic, is safely navigable from the first of July to the latter weeks of October, and that only a trivial amount of dredging and lighthouse building is needed to prepare the whole long stretch from the Fort Churchill docks to the open sea for oceangoing freighters. While an open season not exceeding four months may seem altogether too brief to make navigation profitable to anybody, a number of facts are held to prove the contrary. This is the argument:

In the first place, the inestimable advantages accruing to all Canada through the development of the rich grain, stock and coal lands of the Northwest will amply warrant heavy ship subsidies more than offsetting the possible losses to ship owners through winter idleness. Although the population of the Northwest is still relatively small, the money its farmers would save by shipping via the proposed line instead of over the costly rail route to Montreal would doubtless more than defray the required subsidies. In the second place, the enormous size of Canadian crops would, in a short time make the freight business at Fort Churchill as titanic and almost as profitable as that of Duluth or Montreal; the extreme ease of handling and storing bulk freight, chiefly grain in this case, would enable shippers and carriers to utilize every minute of the four open months—months, too, whose days have over eighteen hours of sunlight. Again, vessels west bound would not have to sail with empty hulls, for every variety of merchandise which Europe now supplies to Western Canada could be brought over more quickly and more cheaply via Fort Churchill, because this port is nearer Liverpool than is Montreal.

If these predictions are justified they mean that Winnipeg, Manitoba, would be brought as near to European markets as Buffalo now is. It may be added that the remarkable chain of lakes and rivers in the Northwest would doubtless be pressed into service eventually, and that the estimated cost of the entire rail and ship scheme is only $30,000,000. If the Canadian government starts the work this summer, the American farmers may soon be pouring northward into Alberta, Assiniboia and Manitoba at an even more "alarming" rate than two hundred thousand a year.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Vigorous upward movements of securities during the last fortnight are encouraging in a much broader sense than the mere profits that have accrued to operators or the rise in value of certificates held by investors. When the average of the sixty most active railway stocks rose above $86 for the first time in six months the advance was partly due to skilful manipulation against the short account, but when this artificial factor was removed and trading fell below a million shares daily there was little reaction. This sustained strength and the ready absorption of new bond issues suggested a growth of confidence that is most gratifying. Wall Street is usually well in advance of actual business and industrial conditions, and the belief is gaining ground that the last rise in prices of securities discounts the recovery in the general situation that has been anxiously awaited for the last six months. Railway earnings make most unsatisfactory comparisons in the gross, but expenses of operation are being held down to a degree that promises less change in net earnings in April as compared with the same month last year. The Pennsylvania Railroad pursued a conservative policy by its moderate reduction in dividends which should be followed by some other companies that increased dividends largely during recent years of big earnings. Activity at the Stock Exchange brought another advance in market value of a membership, the last sale showing a gain of $20,000, as compared with the lowest figure of the last season.

Bank reserves continue to rise in the face of gold exports, increased borrowing in connection with security trading and withdrawals of government deposits. Cash holdings are increased by liberal receipts from the interior and much larger Treasury disbursements than receipts, the deficit in April alone amounting to $15,900,000. Little change in deposits of public funds has occurred as yet, but the Secretary has called for $45,000,000 by May 23. This will not provide enough cash to retire the bonds maturing in August, however, and another drain on the banks will be necessary unless these $64,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds are refunded into the 2 per cent consols of 1930, as provided by law. Government expenses are increasing while receipts diminish, but a large balance was accumulated during recent years of prosperity, while both customs and internal revenue receipts will expand rapidly when trade conditions become normal. At the present rate, however, Treasury withdrawals in May will be returned to the banks on regular operations before the end of July. Consequently, rates continue low, even commercial paper being placed at easy terms, and the usual pressure on account of monthly settlements did not change quotations for money, although the tone was a little firmer.

April proved a disappointment as to volume of mercantile transactions, spring sales comparing most unfavorably with preceding years. At most points the temperature was unseasonably cold, but the chief drawback was the pronounced caution. Dealers will not order goods beyond the business in sight, which is developing a strong statistical position that will cause great pressure for quick deliveries when confidence is restored. Shipments of all merchandise are now very light, as attested by the statement of idle freight cars, which were more numerous on April 15 than at any previous time this year. Open weather has not stimulated building operations to the extent that was expected, which makes the markets for lumber and other materials very quiet. The general tendency of commodity prices is downward, except for some sensational movements in grain. Kansas City still stands out as the only important centre that records larger bank exchanges than a year ago, reporting a volume of jobbing and wholesale trade that indicates sustained faith in the future.

Violent variations are recorded at the leading commodity exchanges, cotton options rising sharply on reports of frost, but reacting as readily when the weather improved. A prominent trade expert estimates an increase of 4 per cent in the acreage devoted to cotton, while the labor situation encourages expectation of thorough cultivation and harvesting. Both exports and port receipts make poor comparisons with the same week last year, while spinners' takings are very light. Speculative activity was exceptional in May wheat at Chicago, the leading operator taking all deliveries and forcing the short account to cover contracts at heavy losses. Support was provided by small shipments to Europe from all surplus nations, high prices abroad, restricted receipts at primary markets and a foreign demand that promises liberal exports when the grain can be moved to the seaboard. Snow has fallen at an abnormally late date in some wheat sections, but there is no evidence as yet that any serious injury has resulted.

More machinery is now idle than at any time since the contraction of manufacturing activities began, six months ago, but at many plants there is a gradual accumulation of orders that promises resumption shortly. Iron and steel producers stubbornly refuse to make the concessions in prices that consumers insist upon, and the leading interest maintained its dividend payments by reducing the sum charged off for depreciation and reserve. There is a much better feeling in the steel industry, now that the railways find it possible to sell bonds, but no actual increase of business has resulted thus far. Textile and footwear mills in New England have little work on hand, but small stocks in all positions are a guarantee of vigorous production when the movement starts. Some woollen mills are beginning to extend operations, very low prices for raw material reducing the cost of goods. Some increase in receipts of cattle checked the upward tendency of the hide market, bringing the raw material of this industry into a more natural condition in relation to the finished product. With sales of footwear contracted and the leather market weak, it was unnatural to advance hides two cents a pound during recent preceding weeks.

As yet no lifesaving patrol along Great South Beach has picked up a very wet gentleman, answering to the name of Bermel, in a life preserver stamped with the name of the steamer Slavonia. Nor has the captain of the Slavonia sent a wireless message to New York announcing that such a gentleman eluded his keepers and sprang overboard, disappearing in the direction of the Queens County Grand Jury.

Some of the policemen who have just taken a course in languages at a school in this city are said to have astonished their preceptors by their proficiency. If their posts were chosen according to the language they were studying they might almost enjoy the same advantages in this city as would come from a sojourn in a foreign country.

The Brooklyn man who a few weeks before his death made a second will leaving his $75,000 to a bartender instead of to a charitable institution which had been the chief beneficiary under the first testament may have been convinced that the prohibition wave would soon make all bartenders objects of charity.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A large and well known shirt manufacturing concern has sent a circular letter to its customers in which predictions as to the weather and the wants of the public are artfully blended. "Every indication points to an exceptionally warm summer. We have had our eyes open and have watched the sure signs and we know. Now, a very warm summer means a big demand for starchless shirts. That's certain. But it will mean also the reappearance of the shirt waist man. He was routed a few years ago, and he would have come again, but there was no good reason for his coming. But next summer he will make his claim good, and we are ready for him. When the shirt waist man has been finally recognized you will want a garment for him which will be a combination of shirt and blouse, and you will require a lot of them."

"Water swells wood."
"It must. I've often noticed that a novelist will wreck a skiff and then float enough timber on to the desert isle to build a town."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A clergyman who conducted the services at a funeral on the East Side last week caused a mild sensation and, for the time, made the mourners forget their loss by speaking of the "foolish display of flowers." He said that the effort to ape the rich people in this custom was as reprehensible as it would be to follow them in dress. "I have come to be with you when you take leave of the dead," he said, "but I speak to the living, and ask you to remember that there are places in the world where death notices state also that no flowers are wanted and ask that the money which would have been spent for them be sent to charitable institutions." The sentiment evidently found favor in some minds, for an "extract from a sensible sermon made from memory" was sent to all the East Side publications.

Willie—Dad, what's the difference between incognito and alias?
Dad—About the same as between kleptomaniac and robber.—Illustrated Bits.

The statement issued by the American Railway Association a few days ago giving the number of idle cars in the country shows that $375,770,000 worth of equipment of this class was at that time inactive. This calculation was based on the average cost of a car at $1,000, the number in the idle class being 375,770. A continuous line made up of these cars would be about 2,846 miles long. In speaking of this condition C. H. Ewings, superintendent of freight transportation of the New York Central system, said that since the report had been issued business had increased, and was now growing. The Central system has 25,000 cars still idle, due, to a large extent, to the stagnation in coal and ore transportation. Despite this depression, business is growing, which is shown by the fact that there had been 35,000 cars idle. If the Central's idle cars were coupled they would make a train 189 miles long, reaching from the Grand Central Station to Albany, and thence past Schenectady and Amsterdam and two miles beyond Fonda.

"Well," said Finnegan, "there's only wan time whin life ain't worth livin'."
"An' whin is that?" asked Flannery.
"Whin ye think it ain't."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Few people know that the law office in which that famous Virginian, John Randolph, of Roanoke, once practised is still in existence and is still being used for a similar purpose. In the courtyard in the little village of Kenbridge, Lunenburg County, Va., stands to-day an old, weather beaten, brick office building, with a shingle roof. It is one story high and has only a single large room, but it is now famous in Virginia as the building in which John Randolph did much of his law work and prepared his speeches. In the earlier days of Virginia's history it was the custom to build a number of these little offices on the courtyard greens, and it was unusual then for a lawyer to have an office anywhere but there. "Old inhabitants" of Lunenburg still tell with admiration of the wonderful mint juleps that John Randolph used to mix in his office.

Judge—How many times have you been arrested before?
Prisoner—Five, sir.
Judge—Then I shall feel it my duty to impose the maximum fine——
Prisoner—But, your honor, isn't it only fair to give a reduced rate to regular customers?—Judge.

YALE'S SEASHORE LABORATORY.

From The Yale Alumni Weekly.

The Sheffield Scientific School has purchased a site at the end of Rocky Beach, off Bradley Point, Savin Rock, on which an experiment and collecting station will be erected. The building proposed is not an extensive laboratory, but merely a structure to satisfy the immediate needs of the school in the collecting and study of marine specimens. During the last year Sheff voted to support one experimenting chemist at Woods Hole, Mass., and the structure at Bradley Point is intended for the use of experimenters during the months of the college year when Woods Hole is not accessible.

A LESSON IN THRIFT.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

A lesson in thrift is found in the advice given by Congressman John E. Andrus to a young man of this city for whom he had secured a minor appointment in the Capitol at Washington. Meeting the young fellow in the Capitol, he placed a hand on his shoulder and remarked:

"William, you are just beginning your life. Let me give you a bit of sound advice: When you leave your boarding house in the morning never take more than 30 cents in your pockets, enough, perhaps, for your luncheon and for carfare. You will then not be tempted to spend more than you can afford."

AMERICAN DIME NOVELS IN SPAIN.

From Daily Consular Reports.

Consul General Benjamin H. Ridgely reports from Barcelona, concerning the temporary popularity in Spain of a certain class of American publications.

"Another strictly American industry has been successfully introduced into Spain, namely, the old-fashioned dime novel industry. At all the newspaper kiosks French translations of the most popular of these novels have been selling rapidly for a year or more. The books retail at from 4.1 cents to about 6 American cents a copy. American publishers have recently asked this consulate to report as to whether or not this unexpected demand for dime novel literature is sufficiently stable to warrant the invasion of the field on a big scale with Spanish editions of everything in the dime novel series. The consul general says that after carefully investigating the matter he is compelled to report that there is not much outlook for this literature in Spain. As a matter of fact, it has already begun to pall upon the juvenile Spanish appreciation, and during the last three months sales have steadily diminished. Moreover, with the exception of Barcelona and Madrid, the reading public is not large. In connection with this matter it may be said that the best profits of Spanish publishers of cheap literature are earned in South and Central America, and it is likely that they have already supplied those markets with the class of literature above named.

BAR TO SOCIALISM.

Conservatism of the English Working Masses.

London, April 22.

The most effective safeguard against socialism in England is the conservatism of the industrious worker. The most startling result of the last general election was the increased representation of organized labor in Parliament. Trade unionism had suddenly become a political force and Hyndman and other revolutionists predicted that within two years it would be transformed into a militant socialist party. Extremists seemed to have justification for their extravagant hopes when the Labor party, a few months after the elections, affirmed at the Hull conference its faith in socialism and its ultimate object. A year passed and there was a revival of old-fashioned trade union feeling at the congress in Bath. Either because the Labor members were more moderate and restrained in the expression of their views, or because Parliament and the country had ceased to be frightened by their advanced opinions, they came to be looked upon as a safer and more manageable group than the Nationalists. Mr. Kier Hardie did not feel at home among them and Mr. Grayson's vehement manner and lurid declamation excited more criticism than commendation.

The Labor members were yielding to the influences of environment and becoming practical politicians with a sobering sense of personal responsibility for their opinions and policies. Westminster is a social leveller; members have a representative character and stand on their merits, and they are constantly rubbing against one another in the division lobbies and smoking rooms. The new trade unionists after playing with socialist phrases and ideals for a season showed signs of reversion to their true status as official representatives of organized labor. They gradually were rearranged in two groups, one more cautious and moderate than the other, and as they were brought into contact week by week with the old trade unionists and advanced Radicals the general trend of opinion was downward rather than upward. Speeches were occasionally heard from their benches which were avowedly socialistic; they could always be depended upon to jeer at sturdy John Burns as a renegade because he was a Cabinet Minister, and to support extreme measures like the unemployed bill; but the general effect of continuous service at Westminster was to establish their character as Labor members and not as socialists.

The Social Democrats do not conceal their disappointment over what they consider a betrayal of principle. At a conference in Manchester they have turned against the Labor party and declined to have anything to do with it. One excited agitator after another denounced the sluggishness and conservatism of the trade union members of Parliament, and proposals for affiliation with the more powerful organization were scornfully rejected. The truth is perceived by extremists that the Labor members instead of marching behind the socialist leaders are halting and turning back, and another retreat is predicted if the miners join the main body of trade unionists. In place of a crusade against capitalism and property there is a class movement for promoting the ascendancy of organized labor in the working world. The socialists, instead of taking command of trade unionism and whipping in Liberalism, are thrust aside as irresponsible fanatics who are incapable of directing the political forces in the field and bringing about any practical results in legislation.

The Independent Labor party, which is released from trade union domination, may revive the hopes of the militant socialists by ordering a fresh advance in policy toward economic and industrial reconstruction. There is, however, cumulative evidence that organized labor is more deeply interested in working class questions than in vapory theories about common ownership of land and capital and the abolition of rent, interest and profits. The Labor members have been long enough in Parliament to discover how they happen to be there and how they are likely to return after a general election. Socialism did not force admission for them into Westminster, nor is it in the way of securing their return either in this decade or the next. Trade unionism is the main resource, because the two main parties are conscious of its power and disposed to form coalitions with it. There is so much of the oldtime conservatism left in trade unionism that the Labor members as they become habituated to Parliamentary influences lose fervor for socialist ideals and are content with representing the main body of wage earners and helping to improve their condition. Organized labor pays for the piper and socialism is not entitled to call the tune. The Labor members entered Parliament as dreamers, agitators and demagogues. After two years in the stately legislative halls they are working politicians, shrewd enough to separate themselves from revolutionary firebrands and to uphold the dignity of workaday England.

One effect of Socialist repudiation of the Labor party as unprogressive and backsliding is an improvement of its relations with Liberalism. If the trade unionists had been left to themselves there would not have been a third candidate in Northwest Manchester. Their leaders perceived the advantage of having Mr. Churchill as the future arbiter between capital and labor under obligations to them, and were not inclined to oppose his return to the Board of Trade. The Socalists interposed with a candidate of their own and conducted a noisy street corner canvass for him as a victim of capitalism maimed in a railway accident, while Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Burns had become decoy ducks for the moneyed class as Cabinet ministers. The coalition between Liberalism and Labor may be strengthened by coarse diatribes against the government for offering sugar and confectionery to the working classes in useless legislation and against trade unionists as the most dangerous enemies of socialism. If it be true that the working population of the kingdom is the most conservative and the least revolutionary in Christendom, there ought to be a recoil against socialism when it strikes with wanton ferocity the Labor members and their Liberal allies.

When Tories and Liberals alike are playing with fire for political effect the most encouraging sign of the times in England is a reaction among workers themselves against socialism of an extreme type. After the general elections the Socialists cracked the whip and drove the Labor members at a furious pace, but they are now jockeying their own group of irresponsible intriguers against public order. Trade unionism after supplying organization, money and voters for labor representation at Westminster, is regaining control of the political movement and not allowing Socialists to proclaim a class war as essential to the reconstruction of modern society. The best classes of workers are thinking over the dinner pails and carrying sobriety of judgment into labor politics.

I. N. F.

SATIRE FOR ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

A "pioneer" lunch and grill room "convention" will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday night by the Illinois Society of New York. This celebration will be in place of the annual dinner of the society. Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary will preside. Members made up to represent well known national figures will take part in a satire called "Presidential Possibilities." A "President of the United States" will be elected by the women, guests and members present.

AN HONOR FOR EDWIN A. ABBEY.

Paris, May 3.—Edwin A. Abbey, of New York, who exhibited a number of striking canvases at the recent exhibition of the Société des Beaux Arts at the Grand Palais, has been elected corresponding member of the Academie des Beaux Arts in place of the late Roberto Bompiani.