



GERTRUDE BLACK. Coming to Madison Square Roof "Skihi."



R. C. HERZ. Performing at the Colonial Theatre this week.



ALBERTINA MARGADANT. In "Die Lustige Witwe" at the Harlem Casino.

NORA BAYES. "Folles of 1908" at the Jardin de Paris.

THE STAGE

New York Roof and Herald Square Open To-morrow.

The opening of the Jardin de Paris, the roof garden on top of the New York Theatre, and the reopening of the Herald Square Theatre will take place to-morrow. At the former "The Folles of 1908," a new musical review, will have its first Manhattan presentation, while "The Three Twins," a musical setting of the farce "Incoq," will occupy the stage of the Herald Square. Another opening will take place at the end of the week, when "Skihi," a musical comedy in two acts, will be presented on the roof of Madison Square Garden.

"Girls" continues a success and promises to stay at Daly's indefinitely.

The fourth month of "The Servant in the House" at the Savoy Theatre finds that play still a potent attraction.

A reunion of every one whose name is Wolf or contains Wolf in any part of it is announced for this week at the Lyric, where "The Wolf" is playing to large audiences.

Richard Carle continues popular as the henpecked hero in "Mary's Lamb" at the New York Theatre.

"Paid in Full" at the Astor Theatre is still enjoying public favor. The play will probably remain at the Astor until August, when it will be transferred to another theatre on Broadway.

Sam Bernard enters to-morrow his last week at the Casino in "Nearly a Hero." He will be succeeded on Monday, the 22d, by "The Mimic World," a summer review, which opens in Atlantic City to-morrow for a week's run.

The fun created by George M. Cohan in "The Yankee Prince" at the Knickerbocker shows no sign of decreasing.

"The Gay Musician" is now in the second month of a prosperous run at Wallack's.

"Die Lustige Witwe," at the summer garden of the Harlem Casino, in 12th street, is attracting many who cannot speak German to see "The Merry Widow" in German.

At the Circle Theatre "The Merry-Go-Round" continues on the top wave of success.

BESSIE McCOY. In "Three Twins" at the Herald Square Theatre.

THEATRICAL DIRECTORY.

- ALHAMBRA, 126th st. and 7th ave.—2-8—Vaudeville. ASTOR, Broadway and 43rd st.—2-15-8-15—Paid in Full. CASINO, Broadway and 38th st.—2-15-8-15—Nearly a Hero. COLONIAL, Broadway and 62d st.—2-8—Vaudeville. DALY'S, Broadway, between 25th and 30th sts.—2-20-8-15—Girls. DEWEY, 14th st., near 34 ave.—2-8—Vaudeville. EDEN MUSEE, 23d st., near 6th ave.—The World in Wax. FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway and 28th st.—Vaudeville. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d st. and 5th ave. HACKETT, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—2-15-8-15—The Witching Hour. HAMMERSTEIN'S, 7th ave. and 42d st.—2-15-8-15—Vaudeville in Roof Garden. HARLEM CASINO, 124th st.—Die Lustige Witwe. HERALD SQUARE, Broadway and 35th st.—2-15-8-15—The Three Twins. KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th st.—2-15-8-15—The Yankee Prince. LINCOLN SQUARE, Broadway, near 65th st.—2-15-8-15—Daughter of the People. LYRIC, 43d st., near 7th ave.—2-15-8-15—The Wolf. NEW AMSTERDAM, 42d st., near 7th ave.—2-15-8-15—The Merry Widow. NEW YORK, Broadway and 45th st.—2-8-30—Mary's Lamb. NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 45th st.—2-15-8-15—The Folles of 1908. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, near Lexington ave.—Vaudeville. SAVOY, 34th st., near Broadway—2-15-8-15—The Servant in the House. TONY PASTOR'S, 14th st. and 34 ave.—Vaudeville. WALLACK'S, Broadway and 30th st.—2-15-8-15—The Gay Musician.

AT CONEY ISLAND.

Winged horses and an aerial ballet will be added to the "Hereafter" spectacle in Dreamland this week. "The Dance of the Wild" and "The Powder Feast" are the new features in the Moroccan village, where a band of Rastoul's Moorish bandits are on exhibition. Next week William A. Ellis will open a new water ride, with a dark channel five thousand feet long.

The attendance at Luna Park continues to be record-breaking. "The Man Hunt," "The Virginia Reel" and "The Human Laundry" are drawing large numbers of spectators. Among the other favorites are "The Mountain Torrent," "The Ticker" and "The Dragon's Gorge."

A comedy bill, headed by Lily Lena, the English comedienne and Adelaide Herrmann, "The Queen of the Magic," will be presented this week at the Brighton Beach Music Hall.

Blondin, the tight rope walking elephant in Boston's animal show in Dreamland, is smoking numerous pipefuls of tobacco now. Falkendorp's performance with tigers and lions is still getting much attention.

AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Maurice Levi and his band will give their first concert of the summer next Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Manhattan Beach. Two concerts will be given every day throughout the summer, no admission being charged.

VARIETY THEATRES

Williams and Walker make their first Harlem appearance in three years at the Alhambra this week in a skit called "The Guardian and the Hite-Melbourne MacDowell and Virginia Drew Tracott will also appear there in "The Final Lesson."

At the Colonial this week "Schooldays," a comic opera, heads the bill, with Herman Timberg, the boy comedian, and Maudie Earle, sister of Virginia Earle, in the leading parts. R. C. Herz, recently appearing in "The Soul Kiss," will appear in a character sketch.

Phyllis Rankin and Harry Davenport in "The Naked Truth," an opera by Edward Paulsen, will be seen this week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Emma Carus, Byers and Herman, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Truesdals are also on the bill.

Beatrice Morgan heads the bill at the 112th Street Theatre in "Mr. Shakespeare, 22." The Memphis Students, an organization of dancers and stagers, will be seen there this week in negro musicals.

Miss Cora Livingston, the champion lady wrestler, will continue her contests at Hammerstein's roof garden another week. In addition, Harry Tate's English comedy company will appear in "Motoring," a satire, and Horace Golden will introduce a new magical act.

New costumes have been made for several of the leading wax figures at the Eden Musee.

THE FRENCH NAVY

Cause of Its Decline from Second to Fourth Rank.

Paris, June 1. The French navy is in an unsatisfactory and indeed a critical condition. France, instead of being the second naval power, now ranks as the fourth and possibly the fifth. The naval budget and programme for 1909, although not yet published in detail, are sufficiently outlined in the estimates of the Minister of Finance, communicated this week to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, to disclose the fact that notwithstanding the sound judgment and energy of the present Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, no important improvement is to be looked for—certainly not before the lapse of four or five years. From a strictly military point of view the vulnerable features of the popular Anglo-French entente cordiale are the British army and the French navy.

The yearly sums that France has expended upon her navy have practically remained stationary since 1903. In that year the naval expenditure was \$62,000,000. This has been increased to \$68,000,000 for 1909, but with the express restriction imposed by the Chamber of Deputies that the construction supplement of \$3,000,000 shall apply only to vessels actually building, and not a cent of this sum can be expended upon new constructions. In the opinion of naval experts these figures indicate most clearly that France declines to retain her place among the leading naval powers. The situation is all the more startling when compared with that of Germany, where \$35,000,000 is spent yearly upon new construction, as against the paltry and absolutely inadequate annual appropriation of \$25,000,000 set apart for the same object by France.

Last year M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, succeeded in obtaining the adoption by the French Parliament of his shipbuilding programme, and the Chamber of Deputies voted the simultaneous laying down of six battleships of 18,500 tons displacement, to carry armaments intended to be superior to that of the British Dreadnought. These vessels were to be propelled by steam turbines which should give them the speed of the Dreadnought class. It takes twice as long to build a battleship in France as in Great Britain. The construction of the proposed six battleships was found to be so severe a tax upon the resources of the French shipbuilding establishments that the Chamber of Deputies decided that the period occupied in building them should extend over four years.

It was intended that two of these ships should be ready for service at the end of 1910 and the four others in the summer of 1911. The total cost was to be borne by five financial years, the annual average expenditure for the six battleships being about \$12,000,000. It would have been a far wiser policy to have fewer new constructions in hand and to complete them as quickly as possible, because under the present system of slow work France can never hope to put her new fighting units in commission until they have become back numbers as compared with the latest types of battleships or cruisers completed in Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Russia or Japan. It is now considered very doubtful whether the proposed six battleships of the Danton class, which correspond with the British Dreadnought, can be completed within the specified time.

The difficulties that the Minister of Marine has to face are, moreover, increased by the fact that his construction budget is hampered by the payments of more than \$1,500,000 which fall due for building the already obsolete battleships Liberté, Verité and Justice, now approaching completion, and which figured in the naval programme of 1900. There are altogether eighty vessels in different stages of construction in the French dockyards. About thirty of these, according to the official programme, ought to be completed before January, 1909. Of these two are armored cruisers, twelve destroyers and sixteen submarines and submersibles.

The French authorities have now discovered that the policy carried out by M. Pelletan during his nearly three years' tenure of office as head of the navy, has been a terrible setback for the fighting value of the French fleet. From an

THE POSTAL ENTENTE

Enthusiasts and Practical Reformers.

London, June 6. Rowland Hill's dream of penny postage for the world is now one of the safest forecasts. The example of America and England will be followed by all the progressive states as rapidly as the financial sacrifices can be borne by their postal authorities. There will be considerable financial loss during the first six months wherever the experiment of reducing foreign postage to domestic rates is tried, but the volume of business will speedily increase and the deficiencies eventually disappear. The interval required for financial readjustment is likely to be shorter between America and England than it would be between other great nations, since the relations between them are so intimate and commercial exchanges are increasing so steadily. On this account it is fortunate that they have taken the lead in cheapening international postage. With the immense volume of correspondence and circulars expanding year by year it will not be long before economists are silenced by the evidence that the reform is self-sustaining. Other nations will be forced to keep up with the spirit of the times and to promote good feeling by facilitating postal communication at low cost.

France and England, in their eagerness to find some substitute for a diplomatic alliance, which would be mutually embarrassing, were in the way of cheapening postage. That would have been a practical proof of friendship when a fresh reciprocity convention was out of the question, owing to divergent tariff policies, and when the military experts were unwilling to sanction the Channel tunnel and unable to provide a British army for Continental service in an offensive and defensive alliance. The American government received timely warning of what was in the air and hastened an agreement on proposals which had already been made by the British Postmaster General. In this way leadership in it is destined to become a general international movement has been secured by two countries most closely connected in language, racial sympathies and neighborly feeling. France is likely to be the next nation to make a penny

have helped to create an atmosphere for this postal entente. It was a trivial incident that made a postal reformer of Rowland Hill. A brother and sister agreed to send a letter with a blank sheet of paper once a quarter to each other as a sign that they were well and prospering. The shilling postage was never paid, and the letter was returned unopened, but the attempt to deliver it had conveyed the information which the cottagers wanted. That incident, as related by Coleridge, convinced Rowland Hill that postage must be reduced to a penny. Mr. Heaton was influenced by an equally pathetic episode in devoting the energies of a lifetime to cheapening postal communications throughout the world. After roughing it in his youth in New South Wales he returned to England with the conviction that pioneers in the colonies should not be allowed to forget the old folks at home. Overhearing an old woman in a village ask in a postoffice what the postage to Australia would be, he paid the sixpence for her, and subsequently learned that the letter had brought back a remittance of five pounds and put a helpless mother in communication with a thrifty and grateful son.

Rowland Hill and Henniker Heaton have been the enthusiasts in the cause of penny postage. Practical officials have followed them, and in the course of seventy years the world has been converted to their views of making the exchange of letters within and outside the empire as cheap as possible. It was at the opening of Queen Victoria's reign that Rowland Hill worked out his first comprehensive scheme of postal reform, and it will not be long before the penny, good for the empire and for America, will serve to carry a poor cottager's letter anywhere under heaven.

I. N. F. DUKE STATUE UNVEILED Ceremony at Trinity (N. C.) College, Which He Founded. Durham, N. C., June 11.—A life size bronze statue of Washington Duke, the tobacco grower and founder of Trinity College, North Carolina, the work of E. V. Valentine, the Virginia sculptor, was unveiled on the grounds of Trinity College, at Durham, yesterday. In the presence of a representative gathering of well known people of the Old North State. The presentation speech was made by James H. Southgate, and the speech of acceptance by John H. Kilgore, president of Trinity, to which school Duke gave in his lifetime and in his will for its foundation and endowment more than \$80,000. Washington Duke was the father of James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company. He is also entitled to be known as the "father" of the Tobacco Trust. It was due to his business sagacity and insight that the combination of interests which has developed into the so-called trust was made possible. Duke's interest in Trinity College was due to his desire to make possible for the young men of his native state some of the advantages of education which environment had denied him.

The life of Duke was spent in the busiest and most progressive period of the world's history. At the time of his birth this nation was putting forth its first efforts in the art of government. He grew up with the Republic, always keeping step with its progress, taking into his own soul the best of the nation's spirit. Washington Duke after the Civil War hauled the tobacco output of his modest factory to the neighboring markets in a covered wagon, and himself disposed of his product. He saw the day when the products of his factory were shipped to all parts of the world and sold in every market. He was highly endowed by nature. He was blessed with sharp wits, keen insight and a strong and active body. He had stability and sobriety of judgment and the rest to live for the highest ends. Living through a period of intense bitterness, he was catholic in his feeling and his judgments. He helped churches and hospitals, schools and colleges, men and women, Democrats and Republicans, negroes and whites, Northerners and Southerners.

THE HISTORY OF THE CIGARETTE.

"AN ARMY CONTRACT."

The modern cigarette seems to have originated in Spain, where, maize or other vegetable envelopes for the tobacco being unobtainable, a thin sheet of paper was substituted. Thus the cigar and cigarette assumed distinct forms. A Spanish proverb declares that "a paperito (a paper cigar), a glass of clear water and a kiss from a pretty girl will sustain a man for a whole day." The quality, unsubstantial, airy cigarette is the natural smoke of the Latin peoples. Its use in this country dates from only some forty years ago. In 1845 a writer noted that the cigarette was smoked by foreign visitors only. The Crimean War of 1854-'56 led many military and naval officers to adopt this mode of smoking, then common in Malta, the Levant, Turkey and Russia. The first well known person who smoked cigarettes publicly in London was Laurence Oliphant, who had acquired the practice during his many years' residence in Russia, Turkey and Austria. At that time smokers made their own cigarettes as they needed them. About 1865 or 1870 the use of cigarettes had so spread that manufacturers began to cater for cigarette smokers. Even then manufacturers employed only a single man, usually a Pole or Russian, to make up cigarettes occasionally. The firm that now turns out the most cigarettes in England at that time made only a few hundred pounds of tobacco a year into the dainty, paper enveloped rolls. The demand for cigarettes increased, and they are now turned out by machines, which are marvels of ingenuity, at the rate of two hundred to four hundred a minute. Rice paper with which cigarettes are made has nothing to do with rice, but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree, or more commonly of fine new trimmings of flax and hemp. France makes cigarette papers for the whole world, the output of Austria and Italy being insignificant.

In a street of Edinburgh one day a dusty soldier went up to a little bootblack and told the boy to brush his boots and polish them well. The lad looked at the big Scots Gray and shouted blithely to another bootblack: "See you here, me! I've got an army contract!"—Youth's Companion.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON DUKE. Founder of Trinity College, North Carolina, and "father" of the Tobacco Trust. Unveiled on the college grounds last week.

SCHOOL SUMMER HOME

Majority of Tuskegee Pupils Work There All Year.

Most of the students at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute are too poor to remain idle during the summer months, when the institution, as far as learning goes, is closed. Many of them have no homes. All who expect to return in the fall must earn something during the summer to contribute to their support during the winter. In many of them do not go away. Some are in debt to the school and are in honor bound to remain and work out their debt during the summer. Some would like to go, but neither they nor their friends are able to raise money to pay railway fare. There are seventy-five students from Cuba, Porto Rico and other places in the West Indies. These students have no place to go, and many of them are sent to Tuskegee on condition that they remain during the whole period of the instruction—that is to say, for seven years—constantly under the care and direction of the school. Still others—this means the majority of the summer students—stay because they want to earn money during the summer to support themselves during the winter. Thus some five or six hundred students remain at the institute during the summer and are employed during the day in the school shops or on the farm. Although work normally closes the latter part of May, work never stops. The school now has an industrial plant, including the school buildings and stock in trade valued at over \$1,500,000, and it cannot afford to allow this plant to lie idle. The fact that the school is so largely conducted by the labor of the students makes it necessary that a considerable number of them should remain to keep the machinery going. Of the students who leave the school for the summer, perhaps the larger proportion go to their homes and to the farms from which they came to assist in making the crop. From March 1 to there is a steady drain on the student body caused by the demands for labor at home on the farms. Still others, those who have been trained in the trades, go to Birmingham to work in public works mills. Many of them go to work on public works and in building railways. A large number go to Montgomery and Mobile, where they obtain work as carpenters or as bricklayers. One of the reasons why so large a number of students fail to return to school in the fall is that they find it easy to obtain work at their trades at good wages and do not care to throw up a good job to return to school. A considerable number of students also go out in the country to work as farm hands during the summer. There is a term of school during the middle of July, after the crop is in, in which the farmers' children are free and can attend a term of school before the cotton picking season begins. Some few of the students obtain places as porters and bellboys in some of the Southern hotels. But very few, if any, of the Tuskegee students go from the grand army of college students who go from the Southern negro colleges to work as waiters in the Southern summer hotels and on the boats in the North. As a rule they are not fastidious enough. Boys educated to the trades do not make as good servants as college students.

AN OUTING FOR VETERANS.

The Veteran Association of the 23d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will have an outing to West Point on the afternoon of June 20 under the direction of "The Monday Night Committee." The steamboat Albany will leave DeBussches street pier at 1:15 p. m. and the West 120th street pier at 4:30 p. m. p. m. arriving at West Point at about 4:30 p. m. and after the dress parade of the cadets is over will start on the return trip at 7:30. Dancing on the lower deck. Among the committee men are seeing that the affair is a success are Nathan Lane and W. A. Tower. Tickets may be procured every night this week at the armory.

NOT A FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, went over to the State Department a short time ago to see Secretary Root. He didn't know what was diplomatic day at the department, when only diplomatics are received during certain hours. He started to go into Secretary Root's office when a messenger ministered: "Are you a foreign minister?" "No," replied Dr. Hale, "I am a domestic minister," and that settled that—Saturday Evening Post.

LONDON'S LAST PRIVATE GARDEN.

It is sad to hear that the last of the private gardens in the city of London is coming to an end. No. 4 Crosby Square, with its beautiful old staircase and pleasant rooms, is to be pulled down. Rippe trees were gathered in the summer of 1883 from the fig trees on the wall, and other trees grew near the fountain in the middle of the garden. An 1899 edition of Murray's "London" states that the present houses in Crosby Square were built in 1877. This was the year in which the Lady Mary was married to William of Orange.—Fall Mail Gazette.



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