FREE TRADE CONGRESS

Foreign Reinforcements for the Asquith Government.

London, August 8.

An international council has been one of the resources of Cobdenism in a defensive campaign against tariff reform. Representative Free Traders from America and the Continent have been welcomed by the Cobden Club, the Prime Minister and Mr. Winston Churchill, and have lent their moral support to a government which is making a determined stand against an organized movement for a revival of indirect taxation. Ministers and the Liberal press behind them have shown more sympathy for this assembly of foreign theorists, who have failed to direct and influence the fiscal policies of their own countries, than they displayed a year ago for the Imperial Conference, in which Premiers represented with authority the deliberate opinion of the self-governing colonies. That is a point which tariff reformers naturally emphasize. The intervention of the colonial Premiers was coolly received, if not openly resented, because the experience of the states of the empire corresponded with that of foreign nations and was in favor of national, colonial and imperial tariff systems. Outside assistance from irresponsible faddists and dreamers was effusively welcomed because the Free Trade government was in the last ditch, with the by-elections going heavily against it and its own resources for financing social reforms virtually exhausted. This reinforcement is not likely to prove helpful.

The oldtime formula that universal Free Trade will inevitably increase the aggregate wealth of the world has ceased to have any leverage in economic controversy. The most infatuated Cobdenites admit that it is a waste of breath to talk about the millennium and the brotherhood of man. They perceive the necessity of appealing to the enlightened self-interest of nations, and of convincing them that tariffs are injurious to them individually and that industries would be more prosperous, employment more diversified and prosperity more general under Free Trade. Mr. Winston Churchill, it is true, described the goal of Cobdenism as a co-operative commonwealth based upon "a larger and more harmonious synthesis"; but he speedily came down from the clouds like a Zeppelin airship struck by lightning. He pulled himself together, and laboriously explained how prosperous England still was under Free Trade and how fortunate other nations would be if they could be induced to follow her example. Mr. Asquith, without losing his grip upon the native soil, reinforced the argument by references to recent achievements in debt paying, the necessity for untaxed supplies of food and raw material and the facilities for obtaining as much revenue as is required without change of fiscal system.

What neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Churchill could explain was the increasing lack of employment and the growing revolt against Free Trade in England, when, according to their lights, the country was more prosperous than nations with higher tariffs. Nor were the foreign controversialists, in their turn, more explicit in accounting for the infatuation of progressive states in adhering to policies which Free Traders condemn as ruinous. Signor Giretti compiled a long list of Italian industries which were hampered by protection, but admitted that there was no immediate chance of success for any movement in the direction of lower duties. Professor Arndt read a paper by Herr Gothein, in which the industrial improvement of Germany was conceded, with a countercharge that it had been retarded by the taxation of food and by burdens upon every workingman's household. There were similar exhibits from France, where it was said that protected industries could be kept in operation only by higher levies upon consumers; and from America there was a wailing chorus of dissent from national policies, Professor Sumner's croaking bass proclaiming that protected interests were consuming one another, Mr. Franklin Pierce's shrill treble declaring that the people were at the mercy of monopolists, and Mr. Louis F. Post's wabbling barytone forecasting the recoil of the working classes from high tariffs to "sane socialism." When the confessions of this international experience meeting were closed there was no reasonable explanation of the perverse conduct of these highly enlightened countries in persisting in ruining themselves when they might easily prosper under Free Trade, nor of the widespread growth of the tariff reform movement in the United Kingdom.

The doctrinaires, while repeating their platitudes, were startled by a spasm of English sense. Mr. J. A. Hobson, instead of making a conventional Free Trade speech, declared that a good deal had happened in the course of sixty years and that the oldtime arguments had lost their force. The Cobdenites had assumed that the world was governed too much, that industries must neither be protected nor regulated, that competition must be unfettered, and that laisser faire was the highest statesmanship. Mr. Hobson warned the wiseacres that these ideas were as antiquated and rusty as the apprentice system, and that the fortress of Free Trade must be defended on more modern lines. The world was not governed enough; industries and corporations required scientific regulation; combination had taken the place of competition; trusts were not confined to tariff countries, but flourished in Free Trade England; laisser faire would no longer do; and since it was impossible to keep down national expenditures by retrenchment, new aspects of national finance must be considered and an alternative policy provided for the facilities promised by the tariff reformers for paying for social reforms. The old school Cobdenites were evidently disconcerted by Hobson's choice between abandoning Free Trade and regulating combinations which left the competitor and the consumer helpless. They would have preferred the cuckoo song, that there are neither trusts nor sweated industries in England. They were not prepared to applaud the suggestions that railways should be purchased, small producers enabled to borrow money on easy terms, the markets subjected to systematic regulation and schemes of legislation in violation of oldtime ideas of individualism strenuously promoted.

This outspoken call upon the Free Traders to wake up and to face the facts of the new situation in England was indeed more significant than the confidence of the doctrinaries in the ultimate triumph of their cause. It was a warning that Cobdenism was doomed in the kingdom unless its followers were prepared to legislate on new lines and to finance a great many Socialist measures. The Tariff Reformers knew how the money could be supplied for meeting largely increased national expenditures. The Free Trade Ministry would go down unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer could devise ways and means for satisfying discontented classes and pensioning veterans and disabled workers. That was a more practical issue than M. Guyot's vague generalities about the blessings of unfettered international exchanges, or Mr. Pierce's startling discosures of American immorality in tariff legislation, in which scant justice was done to the courageous efforts of a Republican administration to appeal to public conscience and to grapple with the evils of unregulated combinations.

The Free Trade press is already printing in black type some of the juiciest passages from the American speeches at the congress. In due time these will reappear in election posters and canvassers' addresses when the Liberal government appeals to the country against Tariff Reform. It will then be known whether these foreign partisans, who have never succeeded in converting their own countries to Free Trade, have more influence abroad where their exaggerations and sophistries are less easily detected. It will not, however, be an easy undertaking to convince sober-minded England either that its own Tariff Reformers are fools in wanting to readjust taxation, or that progressive countries like America, Germany, France, Italy and the self-governing colonies are ruled by knaves, because practical experience has taught them that a tariff is a trustworthy resource for raising revenue and for providing workers in the home market with employment. I. N. F.

NOT PARTY OR CREED.

Renomination of Governor Hughes Called Great Moral Question.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: To any thoughtful man the present attitude of a few Republican politicians, who style themselves as "We," and evidently flatter themselves that without their aid and advice the Republican party would soon be a thing of the past, is that likes and dislikes must govern the nomination of men for office and subserviency to them be the chief qualification of such candidates. To thoughtful men this seems very amusing, and would be amusing were it not for its serious side.

To this class of politician no question seems to have a moral side. The Decalogue is left out of their calculations. Not even state laws or the Constitution of our country must stand in the way if the pleasures and practices of the vile and wicked are to be interfered with and the schemes with which they fill their coffers stopped.

It surely cannot be that the great Empire State has fallen so low as to ignore the call now made upon its citizens to take a stand, not for any political party or any political creed, but for the great moral questions for which Governor Hughes stands; that no combination of political thugs shall set the law at defiance and carry on their nefarious practices, bringing ruin, disgrace and beggary in their train, as has done gambling, horseracing and the liquor traffic. Where do our churches stand, the great centres of our moral forces? Those who favor these evils stand shoulder to shoulder and spend their money freely to perpetuate them. Let those who love their country and want to see our law supreme come forward and speak out, show their colors and stand by them. Two years more of Governor Hughes and a great advance would be made in all that tends to stamp out the present contempt for law and relegate to the rear many of our "lawmakers," who at present seem lost to all the nobler feelings by which those who make our laws ought to be imbued. Give us men fearing God, hating covetousness and having the good of their country at heart. Put such men in our legislative halls, and with a fearless leader like Governor Hughes we should work such a moral reformation in the next two years as would make the world look on in amazement. "A SCOT."

New York, Aug. 17, 1908.

FINDS FARMERS FOR HUGHES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The editor of a well known farm paper writes me to-day that he finds, after a careful canvass among the farmers, that 90 per cent of the Republicans are strongly in favor of the renomination of Governor Hughes, and they will resent the effort to set him aside. It may be remembered that ex-Congressman Wadsworth was defeated by the farmer vote because of his attitude on the beef inspection bills in Congress a few years ago. IRA M. HAWKINS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1908.

WHERE SARATOGA COUNTY STANDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In last Friday's Tribune "A Travelling Man" gives his opinion that all counties except Saratoga want Governor Hughes for a second term. Probably this traveller has confined his trips to Saratoga Springs and its immediate vicinity, where the sporting class is catered to for the sake of the money it brings and leaves. In this greed higher interests are ignored, especially by political bosses who have property interests at stake. If Mr. Carleton will extend his travels through other parts of the county he will surely change his opinion. The Saratoga County Agricultural Society, whose members are representative and influential citizens, left no doubt of its position when it so emphatically took its stand with Governor Hughes during the trying days of last spring.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1908. SARATOGA.

DOCUMENTS OF EARLY NEW YORK.

Additional Light on the Papers Left by Berthold Fernow.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of August 16 you give an interesting account of some documents found among the papers of the late Berthold Fernow, state archivist of New York. I think I can throw some light on these papers, and tell you where you can find the translation and Mr. Fernow's own description of their value and interest. The Colonial Dames of the State of New York published, a number of years ago, "The Minutes of the Orphan Master's Court" of New Amsterdam, 1655-'63, translated from the Dutch for the society by Mr. Fernow. The second volume, published in 1907, contains, besides the last half of the Orphan Master's Court, some other records which the committee thought assisted in the historical value of the records, and these are "The Minutes of the Executive Boards of the Burgomasters of New Amsterdam" and "The Records of Walewyn Van der Veen, Notary Public, 1662-1664."

The first entry in these records is:

"Friday, February 11, 1661.—At the City Hall—Present, Messrs. Allard Anthony and Paulus Leenderzen van der Grift," etc., and the last entry: "On the 20th May, 1664, Elsie Jans, wife of Hendrick Jogheinsen, late widow of Adriaen Peters, from Alkmaar," etc., etc.

The records of Van der Veen were much injured, Mr. Fernow said, as, indeed, nearly all those he had translated, and hence have many spaces where the words have been broken out. "Appeared . . . the worthy Nathaniel . . . living at Boston," etc., etc. May, 1662, about the date. These end June, 1664. MARIA D. B. COX.

Setauket, Suffolk County, Long Island, Aug. 17, 1908.

WHITMAN'S "BARBARIC YAWP."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the always brilliant editorial paragraphs on the fifth page of the Sunday Supplement you recently discussed the claims of Walt Whitman as a poet. I cut this item out and sent it to a friend in New England. She responds:

"Somewhere (I can't find it) Whitman writes of his own work as 'barbaric yawp.' That is an admirable description, to my mind, and as felicitous a phrase as he ever used!" G. G. R.

New York, Aug. 15, 1908.

DENIAL BY N. Y. CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Recently several newspapers printed a pathetic story to the effect that a young woman, a girl of sixteen years in fact, had committed suicide as a result of the forcible removal from her of her infant child "by the Gerry society." One newspaper discussed the subject editorially, and the news exchange distributed the story to many out-of-town papers, which printed it. The unfortunate young woman lived in Long Island City. There are three distinct societies for the prevention of cruelty to children in the greater city of New York, viz.: (1) The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, covering the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens; (2) the Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, covering the Borough of Richmond, and (3) the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, covering the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. Each society is an independent organization, governed by its own directors and in no wise connected with or responsible to any other. All, however, work in the utmost harmony.

The girl suicide's case was made the subject of immediate investigation, which developed that her correct name was Maria Sicari Taolmina; that she married on March 20, 1907, and was deserted by her husband during December, 1907; that her child was born on February 1, 1908, in the husband's mother's house; that the young woman and her mother-in-law did not agree, and that the young woman's father took her to his house, leaving the infant at its paternal grandmother's; that the young husband returned to Brooklyn during June, 1908, was arrested at his wife's instance, but became reconciled and again went housekeeping with him; that she was driven to suicide in despair, according to her own father. The husband of the suicide was seen and had no statement to make as to her act. It was learned that the paternal grandmother personally took the child to an infant asylum at the instance of a priest whom she knew and upon whose written statement it was admitted, with the approval of the Brooklyn Department of Charities. There was no forcible separation of the mother and child, as the printed statement alleged. It was the grandmother's voluntary act, taken with the mother's approval, and could in no wise be connected with the tragedy. No society for the prevention of cruelty to children or "Gerry society," as our societies are sometimes known, had anything whatever to do with the case at any time.

The society has been communicated with by a large number of correspondents in other states, where the news article has been copied and made much of. It is needless to say what injustice has been done the work by the publication of this story and what serious misapprehension has arisen in the minds of casual readers who take their opinions from the press and who, unless this correct statement is brought to their notice, will have no way of knowing that the girl's suicide did not result from the infant's forcible removal.

E. FELLOWS JENKINS,
Secretary and Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

New York, Aug. 19, 1908.

BOTH DEVILS PROSPER.

Attract Full Houses to the Belasco and Garden Theatre.

If curiosity be taken as a standard, there is every indication that both Mr. Savage and Mr. Fiske will profit by the rival performances of "The Devil." The Belasco was filled last night from the pit to the gallery at exactly five minutes before the curtain went up, and by the time a reporter for The Tribune reached the Garden Theatre it, too, was crowded.

David Belasco has reached the conclusion that George Arliss's Devil is about the most artistic creation New York has seen in many moons. Despite the fact that Mr. Arliss is no star of his, Mr. Belasco wastes no words in making known his opinion of that actor and of "The Devil" as a play. "It is a human play," he said last night, "and Mr. Arliss is a great actor."

Harrison Grey Fiske reached the same conclusion and had Mr. Arliss's name placed in the electric sign over the Belasco. He said that, having performed that formality, he considered Mr. Arliss a real star.

The speculators appear to have childlike faith in the Devil. They were ready to greet him at both playhouses yesterday morning, and when the public arrived at the box offices it found those energetic fellows had, by some means, procured many of the really choice seats. Neither Mr. Fiske nor Mr. Savage made any visible effort to check their operations. There was a line of speculators from 42d street and Seventh avenue to the Belasco Theatre, and they completely circled Madison Square Garden. By 9 o'clock the speculators at both places said they had sold out.

Mr. Savage announced last night that he would give $1,000 to the Actors' Fund Society if his good friend, Harrison Grey Fiske, could produce papers showing that Mr. Fiske had entered into any agreement with the author of "The Devil," Ferenc Molnar. More, the colonel announced that he would give another $1,000 if the "said Harrison Grey Fiske" would give substantial proof that he had paid in advance any royalties to the author. Meanwhile the "devils" will pursue their solemn avocation of exhibiting the ease with which poor humanity becomes subject to their power.

MISS DUNCAN AT THE CRITERION.

Isadora Duncan appears on the stage of the Criterion with only a thin covering to hide her graceful limbs, but there is not a vulgar gesture or an unnecessary exposure of the bare feet from the beginning to the end of her performance. There is grace in her every movement and gesture, and she is especially pleasing in the interpretation of dances of a boisterous nature—dances in which are exhibited the exuberant emotions of women such as the composers of classical music had in mind when they wrote their masterpieces.

Last night she gave her poetic interpretation of sections of Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," and it was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. She was recalled time and again, and at the end of her performance executed several special dances of a mirthful kind. Those who were not familiar with the music could readily understand her gestures and the graceful motions of her hands and feet and head when she depicted the maidens of Chalkis playing ball and knucklebone by the seashore, their great joy on beholding the Greek fleet and the lively "danses de Scythes." In response to a prolonged applause Miss Duncan performed to the music of Strauss's "Blue Danube."

BRILLIANT DAY AT BAR HARBOR.

Horse Show Exhibits Make a Record—Difficult Task for Judges.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19.—The second day of the Bar Harbor horse show brought out not only the largest and most fashionable crowd but the finest class of exhibits for a second day in the association's history. The stables of Miss Mathilde Townsend, Miss Anne Thompson, Gilbert Keech, Colonel Morrell, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, J. L. Ketterlinus, John I. Kane, Mrs. Ashurst and others sent a field of entries that made it hard for the judges to pick the winners.

In the boxes were Jacob H. Schiff, Paul Morton, General Thomas Hubbard and other well known men as well as women.

To-day's interest, however, centred chiefly on the track. The victoria class went to Miss Mathilde Townsend, Miss Anne A. Thompson taking the red and Philip Livingston the yellow. The saddle pony class went to Gilbert Keech, of New York, with W. S. Kuhn, of Pittsburg, second and Miss Carola T. Warburg third. J. L. Ketterlinus, of Philadelphia, took blue and red in the class for harness horses bred in the State of Maine. For the Bar Harbor cup for best harness horse shown to gig Miss Anne Thomson, of Philadelphia, carried off the blue ribbon in a spirited competition, with J. L. Ketterlinus second, Mrs. Philip Livingston third and the Plandome Mills stable, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, fourth. Frank B. Keech, of New York, took the harness pair, while Philip Livingston took the red and John I. Kane the yellow. For the class for harness horses there was a sharp competition, among the contestants being the Plandome Mills stable, Mrs. Lewis R. Ashurst, Miss D. P. Edwards, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. A. Butler Duncan and J. A. and Rowland Ness.

The saddle horse class was taken by Miss Anne Thompson, with Miss Alice V. D. Whiting second and third. The Park four class was postponed until to-morrow.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Aug. 19.—An area of fair and cool weather covers the northern portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and freezing temperature was reported Wednesday night in Manitoba. In southern sections from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast the weather has been unsettled, with scattered rains and slightly lower temperature.

During the next two or three days fair and cooler weather will prevail over northern districts east of the Mississippi, and copious rains will occur in the Gulf and south Atlantic states; in the plains states the temperature will rise, and a barometric depression, with rain, will advance from the north Pacific coast over the Rocky Mountain district.

During Thursday the winds on the New England coast will be fresh from northwest; on the middle Atlantic coast, fresh to brisk southerly, shifting to northwest; on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts, mostly fresh to brisk southerly, with thunder squalls, and on the Great Lakes, fresh northerly, becoming variable on the upper lakes.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England and Eastern New York, fair to-day and Friday; cooler on Thursday; fresh northwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, rain, followed by fair and cooler, to-day; Friday fair; winds shifting to fresh northwest.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and Friday; fresh north winds.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908.
3 a. m.	69	67	6 p. m.	72	80
6 a. m.	65	69	9 p. m.	69	77
9 a. m.	67	75	11 p. m.	68	73
12 m.	76	79	12 p. m.	67	—
4 p. m.	75	80			

Highest temperature yesterday, 80 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 76; average for corresponding date last year, 71; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 72.

Local forecast: Fair Thursday and Friday; cooler Thursday; fresh northwest winds.

FRANK HENDRICK WINS

GETS ESSAY PRIZE.

Congress Campaign Committee Awards $150 to New Yorker.

Frank Hendrick, a lawyer of this city and a member of the Union League Club, received yesterday the award of the $150 prize offered by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee for the best essay on "Why the Republican Party Should Be Successful Next November."

Mr. Hendrick was graduated from Harvard in 1897. He also received his law education there. He

FRANK HENDRICK.
Winner of $150 prize essay contest of Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

has been interested in politics since he came to this city and has made several fights for the Republican leadership of the 29th Assembly District. In 1906 he was nominated for Congress from the 13th District by the Independence League. Mr. Hendrick is the author of "Railway Control by Commissions" and several other legal works.

Several thousand manuscripts were received, and two hundred were selected for a second reading. Of these, twenty-two were chosen for submission to the following judges, who were a committee of award: Ellis H. Roberts, ex-Treasurer of the United States; John A. Sleicher, editor of "Leslie's Weekly," and Henry L. Stoddard, editor of "The New York Evening Mail." Their unanimous decision, which is in harmony with the opinions of several officers of the Congressional Committee, caused the award to be made to Frank Hendrick.

Honorable mention was made of the following writers of essays: George W. Gallagher, Geddes, S. D.; Arthur J. Dodge, Washington; Ruford Franklin, New York; John E. Barrett, Scranton, Penn.; the Hon. J. S. Whipple, Albany; Perry F. Powers, Cadillac, Mich.; S. C. Price, Atwood, Kan.; Harry T. Stiger, Williamsport, Penn.; Thurlow Weed Barnes, New York, and Dr. C. E. W. Dobbs, Fernandina, Fla.

Mr. Hendrick's essay follows:

1.—THE PARTY OF EXPANSION.

The Republican party was founded upon the principle that this government was established to protect for all times the rights and opportunities of every individual from abridgment. That principle it has successfully maintained. Through the Civil War it consecrated a reunited country to free and equal American citizenship. It has kept the channels of interstate commerce open for all, and, through the national banking system, the refunding of the national debt, resumption of specie payments, the gold standard and the emergency currency law, has sustained the life current of national integrity.

As trustee of the national wealth it has investigated mineral regions, surveyed soils, developed waterways, including the Panama Canal; irrigated deserts, conserved watersheds and husbanded the public lands. Protecting American labor by regulating immigration and by taking at the custom house, to pay American taxes, foreign capital's advantage from low wages, it has preserved to American industries the home market of eighty millions of the world's greatest consumers, and so laid the surest basis for American competition in foreign markets. Uniting capital and labor thus in a common prosperity and common source of increased reward, it has created opportunities, improved conditions of employment, brought about a higher standard of living and more widespread distribution of wealth and wellbeing, and made expansion moral as well as material.

Intrusted with insular possessions, it has brought them peace and progress, and provided for the extension and protection of American trade, for the national defence and for the honorable discharge of the responsibilities of world greatness. Maintaining peace at home, with foreign nations and among them, it has given American rights and American opportunities new meaning throughout the nation and throughout the world.

II.—PARTY OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

Promising progress and prosperity, it has been politically sincere. It has never had a candidate of a section, prejudice or class, nor a platform of negation, scheme of repudiation, programme of scuttle or doctrine of despair. It has never lent itself to a demand for revolution, to be followed by reaction and retrogression. It has stood firm for evolution by constant, steady and enduring progress. Finding trusts, giant born, flourishing under supposed conflict of state and national law, the double prohibition of existence serving but to foster their development, it has never, in an attempt to destroy trusts, withdrawn, in state or nation, the protection of law from property, but has, through executive investigation and resort to the courts, resolved the conflict which had silenced law and given trusts existence.

It has never proposed to advance American workingmen and American institutions by banishing American industries and building up those of other lands, and scored to insult labor with an illusory promise of immunity from law. Yet it passed the pure food law and the employers' liability law, secured equal accommodations on railroads, aided agriculture, created the Civil Service, established free rural mail delivery, reduced foreign postage and increased pensions. Continuing naturally marked out progress, it will keep its pledges of tariff readjustment, currency reform and development of the merchant marine, and make the United States the financial centre as it has made it the industrial centre of the world.

III.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE PARTY—IT ORGANIZES THE NATIONAL WILL.

In the evolution by which party government has become the extra-constitutional method of securing responsibility to the people, the Republican party has become their traditional representative and the Democratic party the organized aspiration of individuals for power without responsibility. Fairly tried, from 1883 to 1895, the two Democratic houses and the Democratic President were a "wild team" and a helpless driver. Democracy agitates local differences. Republicanism organizes the national idea. In 1863 the people were committed to the cause of human liberty; the idea of "Liberty and Union" expanded for the first time into the reality of the American nation.

In 1879 money was committed to a specie basis; specie was at once, until 1893, no longer sought, and government bonds went to a premium at the reduced rate of interest. In 1896 business men were again committed to confidence; before a single statute was enacted prosperity set in and in ten years bank deposits almost trebled—a permanent gain which the recent panic, a "state of mind" now completely dispelled, scarcely touched. In 1906 business was committed to fair methods; without compulsion violations largely ceased.

The Republican party, at each period, sounded the public conscience, felt the national pulse, framed its policies in response, and realized in law the dominant American idea. Its constructive past assures its constructive future. It is to-day as it always has been, "the party fit to govern."

IV.—THE PARTY OF STATESMEN.

The party of statesmanship, it has been the training school of statesmen. Its policies have been forged in the heat of public discussion, tempered in the deliberation and shaped in the conflict of many trained minds, and drawn and finally wrought for the country's welfare. Dominating its members through principle, it assures unity in government; its stanchest partisans have made the greatest contributions to national progress. The roster of its leaders is the national roll of honor of public service.

V.—TAFT AND SHERMAN CONSTRUCTIVE CANDIDATES—A CONSTRUCTIVE PLATFORM.

Republicanism stands to-day for progressive policies in safe hands. By solving the constructive problems of world power in the last two administrations, William H. Taft taught the world our capacity and us his own. In all constructive legislation for twenty years James S. Sherman has been a leader. In the records of the Republican candidates as well as in the platform are written the story of the nation's progress and the reliance of the future.

A Democratic President or a Democratic House would turn back those pages; thereafter Bryanism would record "Destructive." This the Republican Senate could not prevent. Under Taft and Sherman and a Republican Congress the great progress of the past will be held and the greater progress of the future will be assured.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

HOTEL MANHATTAN—Wu Ting Fang, Washington. THE PLAZA—William W. Lawton, Havana. GOTHAM—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rousseau, Washington. HOTEL ASTOR—George Gouzeries, vice-consul, Greece, Lowell, Mass.

HAD FEARS OF "RABBITS."

But Youngster Rat Bit Will Not Need "Patrick" Treatment.

"We wuz just ridin' along in de trolley," said the yellow haired boy with the green corduroy patch on his khaki trousers, "when I saw a rat. Gee, it wuz big an' had whiskers 's long as our cat, an' I trowed me bag at it an' hiked fur it. De rat, it stopped in de corner, an' I grabbed at it an' it grabbed me finger. Gee, it hurted. Den de rat pushed outer de door an' wuz gone. Say, teacher, 'm I goin' to have the rabbits?"

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund attendant looked grave. She had heard of mental suggestion causing disease, and the youngster seemed to have heard somewhere of rabies. So she shook her head.

"You will not have rabies. I'll wash the wound and bandage it and it will soon heal. You must not think of it. You will certainly not have to take the Pasteur treatment," and the attendant wrapped the bleeding flinger in a handkerchief.

"Wat is dat, dat Patrick treating?" he asked.

But the "teacher" changed the subject, and the party bound for one of the Fresh Air homes shortly arrived, and in the ensuing joy of the change the boy forgot all about the danger from "rabbits."

The pastor of the Congregational Church in De Ruyter, the Rev. F. D. Webster, came down with 163 children early this week. They had been entertained in homes near De Ruyter and Cortland by persons interested by Mr. Webster in the work of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. It required a great deal of work to place this large number satisfactorily and also a lot of energy at this end to select the right kind of children. Those sent were all of the most needy class. They were exhausted by the many weeks of hot weather before they left for De Ruyter, but came back refreshed, and practically all had gained in weight.

Mr. Webster brought many requests from those who had entertained the children that the same ones be sent to them next year. And the children were, of course, eager to return. Mr. Webster had observed the by no means unusual result of giving. Those who had entertained the tenement house products had found great pleasure in giving, and an uplift went with it that has been lasting. Next year Mr. Webster will not have any difficulty in placing a large party from this city.

From the Middle Collegiate Church the Rev. Dr. Devins, manager of the fund, received a letter, saying:

We thank you very much for all your kindness and courtesy to us. All the children whom you have sent for us seem to have had a great deal of pleasure and been well treated. We trust all will have good health for the winter because of the good time the Tribune Fresh Air Fund has given them this summer, and will also be better students and better children for all they have enjoyed in many ways this summer.

The Church of St. Cornelius, in West 46th street, has supplied many children for Fresh Air parties, the Rev. Isaac C. Sturges, the rector, personally gathering them and seeing that they were well fitted for the vacations and accompanying them to and from their destinations. He wrote to Dr. Devins this week in answer to a letter:

I thank you for your kind letter and also thank you most heartily for sending our children to the country. I will send you no more this season, as I am so worn out that I cannot get them together. Your work has been so successful and so helpful to us all that I want to express my appreciation of it.

Mr. Sturges gave his time throughout the hot days of the summer getting the children together, giving himself to the work with great energy. He is one of many who have co-operated with unselfish zeal with the fund manager.

One party of fifty girls was sent to Litchfield yesterday.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Proceeds of a children's fair given at the Quogue Field Club, Quogue, Long Island, on Thursday afternoon, August 13, from 3 until 6 o'clock, through Miss Lizzie Van Boskerck	$330 00
"In memory of three dear ones"	15 00
"H. E. S."	3 00
Hazel and Laura Trimble, Passaic, N. J.	6 00
"Mrs. G. L. S., New Jersey"	5 00
Second Congregational Church Sunday school of New London, Conn., through William H. Reeves, treasurer	25 00
Presbyterian Sunday school of Amenia, N. Y., through L. F. Eaton, treasurer	14 60
"Stockbridge"	10 00
"R. M. S."	5 00
"A friend of the children, Waterbury, Conn."	5 00
"Chippewa Bay, St. Lawrence County, N. Y."	10 00
"J. H."	25 00
"M. K. P."	3 00
"L."	5 00
"In memory, W. G. H."	1 00
Mrs. Silas C. Halsey	10 00
"S. F. L."	10 00
Previously acknowledged	20,468 70
Total, August 19, 1908	$20,951 30

Contributions, preferably by check, money or express order, should be made to order of and mailed to The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New York.

"NEWSPAPER DELUSIONS."

John A. Sleicher Assails Sensational Press in Speech at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug. 19.—At the morning session of the National Editorial Association to-day, John A. Sleicher, editor of "Leslie's Weekly," spoke on "Delusions." Mr. Sleicher severely arraigned the less conservative newspapers of the country for inaccuracy and catering to partisanship. He said in part:

Lord Cromer, in his recent book on "Modern Egypt," attributed to an English daily paper that outburst of hero worship in 1885 which compelled Gladstone, against his judgment, to send General Gordon to his tragic death in the Soudan. How many men eminent in public and private life in the United States have been hounded into retirement, disgrace and in some instances to death by the injustice of a thoughtless and sensational press? But "Get circulation" is the motto. Get it, for it means money and power! Assail the rich, print the sanguinary details of every horrible crime and disaster, varnish vice, appeal to the passions, distort the truth, divide the people into masses and classes and pit them like wild beasts against one another, shock the sensitive, mock the reformer, show the people how they are deceived and oppressed, and never fail to impress upon the maddened mob you are creating that you alone are the friend of a long suffering people.

The urgent need of every great American city is a daily newspaper that shall print less and better news; that shall exercise such censorship over its columns that no one's character shall be assailed, no institution's standing be discredited, no vested right be jeopardized, and no man or woman's motives impugned until the editor has justified his statements. Better less news and real news; better news a day late and right than a day earlier and wrong.

A. L. Lawshe, Third Assistant Postmaster General, spoke on "The Attitude of the Postoffice Department Toward Newspapers and Second Class Matter" to-day. He said that he regarded the present rates on second class matter as justified, but that he was not in favor of an increase.

THE CELTIC MAY CARRY PRESIDENT.

It was said in this city yesterday that the White Star Steamship Line was making a strong effort to carry President Roosevelt in one of its steamers on the first stage of his journey to Africa to hunt for big game.

According to the plan which the line is trying to carry to a successful issue the President would sail in the Celtic, which will leave New York on March 6 and reach Madeira on the 14th, allowing him two days there to catch the steamer of the Union Castle Line, which will touch Madeira on its way from Southampton to Cape Town.

I. O. O. F. TO MEET AT SARATOGA.

Odd Fellows of high and low degree, numbering some three hundred, with their wives and families paid a visit to Coney Island last night. Before this there was a strenuous day in town, at the second session of the Grand Lodge in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue, near 14th street. The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge will be at Saratoga. Rochester was the only other place mentioned. It was decided that the monument already made as a memorial to Past Grand Sire John Stebbins, of Rochester, is to be erected in the plot provided by the order at Rochester. The final session of the Grand Lodge will be held to-day, when the reports of the committees on appeals, the judiciary and petitions will be heard.

DECLINES TO HONOR OLYMPIAD HEROES.

Acting Mayor McGowan received word yesterday from Lieutenant Colonel Charles O. Davis, of the 13th Coast Artillery, a branch of the national guard in Brooklyn, that it would not take part in the reception to be tendered the returning Olympic athletes on August 29. The notification was in answer to letter from Lieutenant Colonel George W. Wingate stating that the acting Mayor desired to have the regiment represented in the celebration, and was the result of an officers' meeting, where the feeling was general that the national guard should not be used for such a purpose. The action was taken despite the fact that the 13th Coast Artillery is known as the athletic regiment and had four men in the Olympic contests.

Nervous women take Horsford's Acid Phosphate to quiet the nerves; relieves nausea, sick headache and insomnia. A wholesome tonic.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Bradley, Edwin A., 2d.
Dayton, John.
Henke, Anne D.
Keiser, Johanne.
Lane, William B.
McGrath, Katherine J.
Mestivier, Julia.
Miller, August W.
Otten, Ida.
Pratt, Alice A.
Pringle, William.
Rosenthal, Sarah.
Strobell, Emeline O.
West, Martha W.

BRADLEY—Suddenly, on August 18, at South Norwalk, Conn., Edwin A. Bradley, 2d, at the age of 10 months, beloved son of Herbert C. and Gertrude Bradley, of Montclair, N. J. Funeral from residence of E. A. Bradley, No. 136 Upper Montclair ave., Montclair, N. J., at 5 o'clock Thursday.

DAYTON—At No. 60 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn., on August 18, 1908, John Dayton, in his 81st year. Funeral services at the Second Congregational Church, on Friday, August 21, at 3 p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2 p. m.

HENKE—On August 17, at her residence, No. 108 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn, Anne D. Henke, in her 71st year. Funeral private.

KEISER—On August 17, 1908, Johanne, widow of Fritz Keiser, and member of Diana Lodge, No. 1,194, Knights and Ladies of Honor, New York. Funeral on Thursday, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, No. 62 Court st., Brooklyn.

LANE—At his son's home, Indianapolis, Ind., on August 17, William Baxter Lane, aged 77 years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Bynner, No. 18 Monroe st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 20, at 2 p. m.

M'GRATH—At Bay Shore, Long Island, on August 19, 1908, Katherine J. McGrath. Solemn requiem mass for repose of her soul at St. Patrick's Church, Bay Shore, on Thursday, August 20, at 10 a. m. Interment in Holy Cross.

MESTIVIER—On Monday, August 17, 1908, Julia Mestivier. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Nugent, No. 205 Sumpter st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

MILLER—On August 12, 1908, August W. Miller, of No. 95 Clinton st., Hempstead, Long Island, formerly of Brooklyn.

OTTEN—On Monday, August 17, 1908, Ida Otten. Will be buried at Dover, N. J., on August 20, at 2 p. m., from the home of her sister, Mrs. Josiah Roberts.

PRATT—Suddenly, at Mill River, Mass., August 18, Alice A., daughter of the late William and Sarah Pratt. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRINGLE—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., August 19, 1908, William Pringle, in his 76th year. Funeral from his late residence on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 p. m. Please omit flowers.

ROSENTHAL—On August 18, 1908, Sarah Rosenthal, in her 70th year. Funeral from her late residence, No. 2177 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 20, at 10 a. m. Interment in Washington Cemetery.

STROBELL—On Tuesday, August 18, 1908, Emeline