ENGLISH ECONOMICS

Practical Hints for the American Voters.

London, August 15.

The Free Trade optimist has to whistle in order to keep up his courage. When there are no by-elections to disclose the progress of the Tariff Reform movement in constituencies of every class, there are labor statistics and calculations of revenue which he finds it difficult to explain away. How can he reconcile his assumption that the United Kingdom, blessed with Cobdenism, is the most prosperous country on earth with the two facts revealed by blue books—first, that pauperism is increasing year by year, and, second, that the percentage of unemployed to workers is rapidly rising? The fiscal system has been in operation for over sixty years, and commerce and home industries have been permanently adjusted to it. It ought by this time to be accomplishing maximum results in the improvement of the condition of the working classes, but there is appalling evidence of pauperism and lack of work. One of the latest poor law reports makes the percentage of workmen out of employment eight a hundred, and this is clearly a lower estimate than the facts warrant. Both political parties have united in a pension scheme for the relief of paupers over seventy, which cannot cost the nation less than $40,000,000 annually. In view of facts like these, how can any practical Englishman have undiminished faith in Free Trade as a system which inevitably promotes prosperity?

The revenue problem is as serious as the evils of pauperism and unemployment. The Liberal government is likely to stand or fall by the success or failure of Mr. Lloyd George in balancing the largely increased expenditures of the next budget by fresh sources of revenue. How is he to raise about $60,000,000 required for pensions, enlarged naval grants and increased cost of education? Mr. Spender is a thoroughly sane Liberal with a natural turn for mathematics, and he has been trying his hand at the problem without results which he can consider encouraging. He counts upon a saving of $25,000,000 by various economies in administration, but that is a cuckoo song that will not deceive taxpayers. He estimates the gain from the suspension of the sinking fund service at $10,000,000, and it is not likely to exceed that sum. He anticipates another revision of the death duties and the imposition of a super tax on high incomes, and forecasts increased revenue of $25,000,000 from these sources. Practical financiers, however, are convinced that the limit of direct taxation has already been reached, and that the treasury will not be enriched by additional processes of confiscation. Multi-millionaires will protect their heirs by distributing their property among them during lifetime, and super taxes will be evaded when they cannot be distinguished from robbery.

What becomes of the fiction of Free Trade prosperity when it is necessary to have recourse to such desperate expedients for balancing the budget? Large estates now pay toll to the extent of a tenth or an eighth at Somerset House in death and succession duties, and elastic calculators are already talking of expanding the percentage to one-fifth. There is a permanent shilling income tax, with a rebate of threepence for earned incomes of moderate amount, and there is a deliberate purpose of increasing these levies upon large fortunes by differential ratios and super taxes. What was once a resource in reserve for the emergency of war is now drawn upon steadily at high pressure in time of peace, when foreign relations are more satisfactory, alliance and entente better ordered than at any time since the Napoleonic wars, and England's supremacy in sea power is unchallenged. The proportions of direct and indirect taxation have been reversed since Cobden's time, and the burdens of naval armaments, complex administration and pensions for veteran workers have to be carried mainly by a small class of taxpayers, upon whom they fall with cumulative force. Is more money wanted for increased expenditures? It must be taken from this restricted class, which is already showing unmistakable signs of exhaustion and impoverishment. There is apparently no alternative under the Cobdenite system.

With the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Liberal government to effect reductions of expenditures and with the saving in interest following a considerable shrinkage of the national debt, it has been impracticable to avoid a large increase of outlay in administration. The annual expenditures are now $662,956,240, or an increase of $144,773,270 in ten years; and Mr. Harold Spender's $60,000,000 for pensions, navy and education is to be added to this, making the aggregate increase over $200,000,000. Even if the pension system be allowed to stand as it has been tentatively introduced—and no practical politician of either party considers this possible—the resources of Free Trade finance are to be strained to the uttermost in time of peace, with nothing in reserve but borrowing on a large scale in the emergency of war. The navy must be constantly reinforced by costly schemes of construction, and the pension system cannot be dropped now that it has been fairly started; and the money for the enlarged outlay can come only from direct taxation so long as a Liberal government remains in power. Not only are the evils of pauperism and lack of employment aggravated under Free Trade, but capital is also driven abroad, there is a shrinkage of realized wealth, and the most useful class of taxpayers, men with moderate incomes, is steadily bled and impoverished.

The revenue argument for a revision of Cobden's system is likely to become unanswerable in the course of two years. Expenditures cannot be cut down, and there must be increased revenues for meeting them and for financing new social reforms; and a low tariff on manufactured goods will be the natural method of balancing a budget that is rapidly becoming unmanageable. Special pleas may be made for colonial preferences and practical means for enforcing retaliation and conducting reciprocity negotiation; but the necessity for obtaining adequate revenue for treasury purposes will be urgent, and tariff reformers will have no other scheme for raising money than duties on manufactured goods when they return to power. This is the result which thoughtful Free Traders forecast as inevitable, and Mr. Balfour has already anticipated the trend of fiscal controversy by inventing the phrase—"broadening the basis of taxation." It is coming as soon as the Liberal administration conducted by Mr. Asquith with the driving power of a strong will runs its course; and when the revenues are enlarged by moderate import duties it will be known whether employment in home industries is not more plentiful and whether there is not a decline in pauperism.

These results, which cannot be deferred many months in England, ought to be intelligently anticipated by American voters in their own elections. With Free Trade doomed to speedy downfall in England and with a low tariff on all manufactured goods as the probable substitute for it, it becomes more important from the American point of view to have an unnecessarily high tariff revised and reformed by its friends rather than by its enemies, and to have an administration in power that will take the largest possible advantage of opportunities for reciprocity and negotiation. Neither Free Trade in England nor Protection in America has been a heaven-sent, sacrosanct principle so much as a temporary policy needing to be adapted to altered conditions and the requirements of home and foreign markets. Now that each fiscal system is likely to be recast during the next four years, enlightened self-interest requires conservative rather than revolutionary tariff processes in America. The line should be regraded and repaired by Republican track layers, rather than the engine suddenly reversed by a Bryanite driver. Continuity should be maintained in the fiscal system to which American business interests are adjusted; and no fatuous attempt should be made to bolster up the Free Trade cause at a moment when England is discarding it for a higher revenue tariff.

I. N. F.

DIRECTOR OF NEW HOSPITAL HERE.

Professor Cole Said to Have Accepted Post at Rockefeller Institute Annex.

It was reported here yesterday that the head of the new hospital to be built as an annex to the Rockefeller Institute in 65th street would be Professor Rufus Cole, of Johns Hopkins University. In Ann Arbor, Mich., it had been expected that Professor Cole would accept the chair of medicine in the University of Michigan. He declined it, and it was reported there that he gave as his reason that he had accepted the post of director of the new hospital, offered to him by John D. Rockefeller.

Dr. William Park, the head of the research laboratory of the Health Department, said yesterday that he had heard the report. He said that Professor Cole was known as an exceptionally able bacteriologist. He is thirty-six years old and has done much original work.

DISCOBOLUS REPLICA FOR HARVARD.

University Also Gets Interesting Memorial of John Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 22.—Announcement was made to-day that two interesting monuments had been added to Harvard University's collection this summer.

One is a bronze replica of the Discobolus of the Vatican, the gift of Ernest W. Longfellow, of the class of '65, and has been erected in front of the Hemenway gymnasium. The second is a small fragment of an archway from St. Saviour's Cathedral, in Southwark, England, the church in which John Harvard was baptized in 1607. The fragment has been erected in the left hand archway of Appleton chapel.

CALLS AMERICANS "BOUNDERS."

English Professor Makes Caustic Criticism on Lack of Culture in Education.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 22.—American education has been advanced at the cost of culture and refinement, if the statement of Watson Selvage, one of the three American professors in English universities, is true. The professor declared, in his address here to-day, that the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are narrow and behind the American colleges, but are centres of culture, and because American athletes and Rhodes scholars lack the essentials of gentlemen Mr. Selvage believes Englishmen are unwilling to accept them as equals. The professor also affirmed that the influence of Germany was making graduates of American universities irreligious.

"It is true that American universities are ahead of any in England," said the instructor, "but education has advanced at the cost of appreciation of culture and good taste. The Rhodes scholarship is an absurdity, because the entrance requirements of the English university are one-half those of America, but Oxford is a centre of culture, and resents, with other English institutions, the all-prevailing presence of American bounders."

Germany's liberal treatment of American scholars, in contrast to England's narrow policy, Mr. Selvage declared to be the cause of the strong German influence in American education, and he said that this influence would account for the irreligious feeling which characterized American institutions and American college men.

R. H. DAVIS AS STREET CLEANER.

Novelist Head of Department in a Massachusetts Town.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Marion, Mass., Aug. 22.—Richard Harding Davis, the novelist, began his new duties here to-day as superintendent of street cleaning in Marion. He gathered a band of boys with push carts and steel prods to pick up waste paper, and started in amid the cheers of the populace on the streets of Marion lower village.

Mr. Davis takes his appointment as director of the street cleaning department seriously, as do most of his fellow townsmen. He and Mrs. Webb Dexter offered to share the cost of the street cleaning, and the members of the Improvement Association elected him to take charge. He is paying the boys a monthly salary out of his own pocket.

TO ATTEND HAMILTON FUNERAL.

President Herbert Parsons of the Republican County Committee has appointed the following as a committee to attend the funeral services of Thomas L. Hamilton, a member of the Board of Tax Commissioners, who died on Friday: Job E. Hedges, chairman; William Halpin, Representative William S. Bennet, Abraham Gruber, George W. Wanmaker, William M. K. Olcott, Herbert Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Samuel Strasbourger, Frank K. Bowers, Ferdinand Eidman, John P. Windolph, Michael H. Blake, Joseph T. Hackett, Jacob A. Newstead, Max S. Grifenhagen, James E. March, J. C. Williams and Edmund C. Lee.

The funeral will be held at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 48th street and Fifth avenue, at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

THE HUGHES CANDIDACY.

A LESSON TO REMEMBER.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Governor Hughes proved himself to be a vote-getter in a year when the machine politicians in New York were the reverse. It would be folly to forget the lesson.

WOULDN'T HELP TAFT.

From The Philadelphia Record.

If the politicians prevent the Governor's renomination it will be recognized all over the country that the Republican machine in New York is in the hands of the racetrack gamblers and of the predatory and dickering politicians generally. That won't help Mr. Taft much.

THE BEST POLITICS.

From The Utica Press.

As a wise politician who keeps his ear fairly close to the ground, the Mayor [Thomas Wheeler] knows that the best politics and the way to get out the biggest vote is to have Hughes head the ticket.

AN UNPROFITABLE DEBATE.

From The New York Globe.

It would have been better if the conclusion to renominate Governor Hughes had been reached two weeks ago. It is better to have it reached now than in two weeks. The debate that has been going on is not one to be profitably continued.

NO REACTION.

From The Watertown Times.

The people like Governor Hughes because he has restored representative government and reflected their will. They want him renominated and re-elected that he may so firmly fasten this idea on the politics of the state that there can be no reaction toward the oldtime slavery, and that government of and for and by the people shall not perish but remain secure where Governor Hughes has established it in this state.

PRESTIGE OF THE GOVERNOR'S NAME.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

For the sake of the Republican party, and in the interest of what he believes to be good government, Governor Hughes has consented to open the campaign with a speech in Ohio for Taft and Sherman. The fact that he has been invited to take a conspicuous part in that important function shows how highly the prestige of his character and record is valued in national Republican quarters. The name of Hughes, excepting in some small political and sporting circles, is recognized as one to conjure with in arousing public sentiment and securing popular support.

MORAL QUESTIONS IN THE FIGHT.

From The Buffalo Express.

The candidacy of Governor Hughes is bound up with certain moral questions and is so recognized, not only in New York, but all through the West. The Republican party is never greater and never more successful than when it fights bravely for a moral issue. On the other hand, there is no voter so hard to placate as the one who has been offended in his moral sensibilities. It is not in one campaign only that he shows his resentment. His anger is apt to burn for the remainder of his life. The Republican party could afford anything else better than to offend its conscience voters.

STAGE AFFAIRS

BIJOU THEATRE.

Douglas Fairbanks Emerges as a Star in "All for a Girl."

The Bijou Theatre was reopened last night, and Douglas Fairbanks was presented as the leading actor in the play of "All for a Girl," by Rupert Hughes. Both the play and the player were heartily received by an audience composed for the most part of friends of Mr. Fairbanks and of Mr. Hughes. Mr. Fairbanks's efforts heretofore have been confined to auxiliar parts, and he was last seen here, at the Savoy Theatre, in "The Man of the Hour." In this new piece he appears as Harold Jepson, son of a broker who had killed himself after losing several fortunes. The young man resolved to begin at the bottom. There was no other place for him to begin, since he was penniless. He meets the man who was supposed to have invented the scheme by which his father "went to the wall." He proves to be an amiable old fellow. At his place he becomes acquainted with an elderly woman who plans to arrange a marriage between him and a rich young woman named Antoinette Hoadley.

Following her advice, he goes to a farm where he thought to meet the girl. Neither the elderly woman nor her ward was there, but females were not wanting on that farm. And the most attractive of them was one clad in gingham, with a sunbonnet thrown carelessly over her head. The new made him forget the old, and his love making prospered. The lass in the rural attire was Antoinette. She promises to be his wife, but becomes disgusted when she learns that Jepson had prearranged the affair with the elderly woman. She calls him a "fortune hunter."

Jepson vows to give her an admirable exhibition of his integrity. They are married. In the fourth act they are discovered in a Harlem flat. The husband is industrious. He is also heroic. He refuses to put his hand on gold that he has not made. By and by he becomes the partner of the old broker, and—well, the curtain falls on Mr. Hughes effort.

There are no problems in this little play, and neither murder nor suicide chilled the blood of the spectators. It is just an effective story of an overgrown boy with the heart of a man and of a little woman who is looking for the one thing needed to make her happy—love. Mr. Fairbanks is the big boy from beginning to end, nothing more and not a whit less. There is no maudlin sentiment in his lines or in his interpretation of them. Adelaide Manola impersonated Antoinette Hoadley as simply and effectively as the character required. A word should be said for Miss Jane Corcoran's Mamie Broderick. That young woman came mighty near being a star herself—since stars are made in a night nowadays. She brought to the happy character of the shop girl a mimicry that created many a hearty laugh. The cast follows:

Harold Jepson	Douglas Fairbanks
Henry Dinwiddie	Robert A. Fischer
Cephas Roddy	Percy Plunkett
Basil Mugg	John E. Brennan
Count Laszlo Bakony	Samuel M. Forrest
Prince de Cauchy	Emil De Varney
Edward Briggs	W. J. Constantine
Jenkins	Ernest Mack
MacDowell	Mr. Mack
Antoinette Hoadley	Adelaide Manola
Mrs. Clara Van Espen	Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh
Mamie Broderick	Jane Corcoran
Diana Dinwiddie	Ruth Shepley
Mrs. Lucinda Roddy	Florence Robertson
Jackson	Margaret Kenmare

ACTORS COMING HOME.

The Philadelphia Brings Players Here After Fast Passage.

The Philadelphia, the most consistent performer of the American Line fleet arrived here yesterday after a fast passage from Southampton for a steamer of her tonnage and horsepower. The Philadelphia invariably makes port on Saturday, but her arrival at 7:30 a. m. yesterday was unusual. Her time of passage was 6 days 13 hours 25 minutes. She maintained an average speed of 19.34 knots.

Many of the first cabin passengers were actors, actresses and theatrical managers. Prominent among them were Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, Harold Entwistle, Frank Goldsmith, William Gould, Miss Rose Melville, L. P. Walsh and Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Wilstach.

The Favershams have just completed a three months' vacation at Chiddingfold, their summer retreat in Sussex, England. Mr. Faversham talked of his plans for the forthcoming season, saying:

"Edwin Milton Royle is going to write another play for me that will be a sequel to 'The Squaw Man.' It will deal with the life and development in England of 'Jim' Carson's halfbreed son. I have obtained the rights of Bernard Shaw's newest play, 'Getting Married.' Mr. Shaw is anxious for Miss Opp to play the leading part in this country, and I will produce it soon after New Year's. I hope to give a series of special matinees of 'The Poor House,' the rights of which I bought in London. Albert Chevalier played it there. From Mme. Fred De Grassac, one of the authors of 'The Marriage of Kitty,' I obtained a new play, 'The Right to Lie.' I will produce here a new play by an American author, Edward Childs Carpenter, 'The Barber of New Orleans.' Another new play is by Anthony Hope.

"My first New York production, however, will be of Charles Frederick Nirdlinger's 'The World and His Wife.' I have sub-leased Daly's Theatre from the Shuberts, and after a brief season in Chicago and the West I expect to return to open in that theatre about November 2 and remain all winter."

WU TING-FANG TALKS TO STUDENTS.

Tells Young Chinamen Their Ideas Will Be Accepted by Their Country.

Ashburham, Mass., Aug. 22.—The feature of to-day's session at the conference of the Eastern Alliance of Chinese students here was the address to the students of Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States.

Minister Wu's remarks were of a general nature. He urged the students upon their return to their native land to help the government of that country in every way possible. He told them that they must be patient, and he said he believed that in time their ideas would be accepted by the Chinese government. He spoke of the present great opportunities the Chinese students had to get an education, and expressed confidence that when they returned to China they would find plenty of places to occupy.

Prominent among the new visiting arrivals today were Professor H. P. Beach, of Yale University; W. W. Yee, of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and Mr. Chang, Chinese Commissioner of Education to the United States.

BISHOP HENDRICKS GOING BACK.

Will Return to Cebu—Urges Open Door for the Philippines.

Rochester, Aug. 22.—After being away from his charge at Cebu, Philippine Islands, since the 10th of last January, most of which time has been spent in Rochester, Bishop Thomas A. Hendricks conducted his farewell reception at the Hotel Rochester yesterday. He will sail for Ireland early next week, where he will visit a number of religious communities in the interests of his work in the Philippines. He will also visit communities in England, France and Italy, and will report to Pope Pius X some time in November, after which he will sail directly to the Philippines and once more take up his abode in Cebu.

As a last word to Rochester folk, Bishop Hendricks said:

"Do all you can with your Congressmen to secure an open door in the Philippines."

YALE REGISTRAR ANNOUNCES MARRIAGE

New Haven, Aug. 22.—Alfred Knight Merritt, registrar of Yale University, announced this evening his marriage on January 24, 1904, and it was said that the ceremony was performed in New York City. The bride was Miss Nettie L. Hoyt, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have kept their secret from the public till the present time, although the Yale officials and many of Mr. Merritt's friends knew of his marriage.

Mrs. Merritt has been living in Bridgeport much of the time since her marriage. Mr. Merritt is a member of the Yale class of '93.

HIGHWAYS IN QUEENS.

Discharge of Useless Foremen and Inspectors Advocated.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with much interest the letter of A. J. Eno, of Jamaica, to Highway Commissioner Hicks, of Queens Borough, relative to the disgraceful condition of the borough's highways. I have also read the answer of Mr. Hicks denying the charges. I was more than pleased, too, to find that Mr. Hicks agreed with Mr. Eno after he had made a partial inspection of the borough's highways in company with Mr. Eno.

I am told, by the way, that Commissioner Hicks is drawing pay for about forty horses and carts. Now, the Bayside Farmers' Association has agreed to co-operate with Mr. Eno, which is a good move, and I would suggest that they begin by getting a list of all the employes in the Department of Highways, the pay each employe receives and the labor he is expected to perform. This would show to the public the number of blacksmiths, saloonkeepers, bartenders, loafers, etc., who are now on the department's payroll and whose greatest duty is to draw their pay.

Borough President Gresser has asked the Board of Estimate for an increase of $500,000 for the Department of Highways. There is no doubt that it is needed, provided the taxpayers could get a fair proportion of it spent for improving the roads. But from past experience the public gets about 10 per cent of the amount appropriated.

Now, I would suggest that, instead of increasing the appropriation for highways over last year's amount, the appropriation be decreased by $100,000 and the extra amount needed be made up by discharging two hundred foremen and all the useless inspectors who are now on the department's payroll. The workmen in the department cannot possibly do less than they have been doing with the foremen over them.

Here is a conversation recently overheard between a foreman in the department and the men working under him:

Foreman—Come, men; for heaven's sake get a move on and get a little something done. Some darn fool will be mean enough to report us if you stay under that shade all day.

Men (in chorus)—You go chase yourself. Your money don't pay us.

From this it is plain that the foremen in the department have not the slightest control over the workmen under them. By discharging these useless foremen and useless inspectors and some of the other deadwood, there would be a saving to the department of something like $1,500 a day, or $450,000 a year, which would about make up the increase asked for by President Gresser. What is more, we would have the same amount of work done, for the very simple reason that workmen can do no less than they have done in the past on the borough's highways with the foremen over them.

Jamaica, Aug. 13, 1908. EX-OFFICIAL.

ANOTHER GRAFT INQUIRY.

Citizens of Queens Investigating Borough's Government.

Various citizens' committees are collecting material for another grand jury investigation into the alleged wholesale graft methods in the Borough of Queens. According to the heads of some of the committee, the oldtime graft system has been continued with but slight interruption since the last crusade, and where officials have been forced to abdicate, they say, new grafters have stepped into their shoes. In the present movement lists of men holding city positions and positions with large corporations are being prepared and startling revelations are promised.

It is alleged that the city payrolls carry bartenders, tailors, real estate agents, clerks and others who draw money from the city while they are also occupied with their own business. It is also said that there are a number of men whose duty to the city consists in walking around to the Borough Hall on payday and collecting their "salaries." As yet nothing will be given out by the reform committees, but they promise to have everything in readiness when the October grand jury meets.

The manner in which the highways of that borough are looked after by the local authorities, it is said, will also be a subject of investigation. Committees from Flushing and Bayside have for months had competent men keeping track of the money spent on the highways and of the amount of work done in return.

Everything indicates that when the courts open in the fall a committee will visit Governor Hughes and lay before him the result of the summer investigation, and ask his aid in cleaning out the alleged grafters.

HAS NO ULTERIOR PURPOSE.

Harry K. Thaw Makes a Statement Regarding His Bankruptcy Case.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Harry K. Thaw made public to-night a statement which is a reply to various reports regarding his financial dealings that have come out since he filed his petition in bankruptcy. Thaw, in his statement, says:

I am able to say that a statement attributed to Mr. Semple was not made by him. Mr. Semple will assure any inquirer that I have never given a draft of any kind upon my mother. At my request my business attorney, Mr. Lyon, obtained a loan for me on June 28, 1906, from my mother, but that is very different from drawing upon her. I have not drawn upon her at any time.

Regarding the rumor that he has some ulterior purpose in being adjudged a bankrupt, Thaw enters a specific denial. His lawyers, Colonel Bartlett, Mr. Morschauser and Mr. Peabody, have had charge of the conduct of his case, he says, but they have paid no attention to his business matters, which were in his own hands until heavy claims, some of which he believes were gross overcharges, forced him to protect himself and his legitimate creditors by making an application in bankruptcy. The bankruptcy proceeding, he declares, was no subtle scheme of his lawyers.

Thaw says that he has no wish to go to Pittsburg, as he believes that Mr. O'Mara and Governor Stone will protect his interests, but if his presence is required his counsel will add their word to his that he will return, or if a bondsman, not of counsel, is needed here in Poughkeepsie, he has friends who will put up $5,000 or $10,000, which he thinks is ample as security for a citizen charged with no crime whatever, and detained under a commitment which no lawyer of authority considers to be legal and constitutional.

MR. CONVERSE ADOPTS NIECE AS HEIR.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—John H. Converse, the philanthropist and manufacturer, filed in the Orphans' Court to-day a petition asking for an order of adoption of Miss Alice E. Page. Miss Page, who joins the petition, is a niece of Mr. Converse's dead wife, and he has become so attached to her since she has been at the head of his household that he desires to make her one of his heirs-at-law.

MISS HASKINS REMAINS IN BELLEVUE.

A. C. Haskins, son of A. I. Haskins, auditor of the American Tobacco Company, went to Bellevue Hospital last night to take his sister, who escaped from a Plainfield sanatorium on Tuesday, to his father's home. While he was calling for a carriage she acted so strangely that Dr. Minas S. Gregory, head of the psychopathic ward, decided that Miss Haskins ought better to stay at Bellevue for further observation. He said later that Miss Haskins would remain at the hospital over Sunday. She cannot recall where she spent her time between Tuesday and Friday night, when she was arrested at the Battery.

THE ROMANCE OF PIGEON RACING.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

The great pigeon race from France to England reminds those of us who have no connection with this interesting sport that the pigeon racing season is once more with us. Half a century ago there were probably not more than a hundred persons who knew what a homing pigeon was; to-day there can scarcely be fewer than half a million racing birds in Great Britain, ranging in value up to £20 each and more. There are at least eight hundred homing pigeon clubs, each of which offers prizes to its members ranging from £20 to £200; as many as sixty thousand birds, belonging principally to Lancashire and Yorkshire fanciers, have been liberated at Worcester, a very popular racing stage, on the same day, and races in which the competitors number ten thousand or more are quite frequent. As might be expected, many of these birds never return home. As many as forty thousand birds have been lost in a single season.

CHILDREN A PUZZLE

A Study in Infant Psychology by a Fresh Air Worker.

"There seems to be such a difference between different groups of children," wrote a worker for the Tribune Fresh Air Fund from Happyland, the home at Tenafly, N. J., after several weeks of experience there. It was her first year with the fund, and she is only about seventeen years old. "The ones that were here last week took things as a matter of course, and were harder to please than those now here. It may be that we caretakers are getting more used to the work. But they are still a never ending surprise to me.

"The other day some of the girls and I were playing a wishing game, and I was amazed at the wishes many of them made. I supposed that most of them would want to be rich or have a good time. Only one child wished for riches. One said she wished she could be kinder; another, that the country air would make her strong; several wished to be kept nice and clean always as they are here; most of them wished they might live in the country forever and ever."

The parties sent to Happyland number, as a rule, fifty girls. It surprised the attendant that so many children could be together constantly and have so few real quarrels. "Of course, there were disputes," she said, "but the children all seem to play together happily." Not "to rub a child the wrong way" was a problem that confronted her again and again, and an incident as astonishing as anything that occurred in the home is told of.

"I had a little girl last week," she writes, "who was very affectionate, but who would not mind when spoken to; she didn't seem to know how. She laughed when spoken to gently and sulked when spoken to firmly. One day, when we were taking a walk, she was sulky, and so I let her entirely alone. Another child lost her temper because one of the girls had slapped her, and threw herself on the ground, kicking and screaming and refusing to get up. We were in the village, and so, of course, had a good many lookers-on, which made the child worse. When I was almost at my wit's end, who should come to the rescue but my little sulker. She got down on the ground and gave the child in the tantrums a bunch of flowers, a kiss and a piece of candy, which just 'touched the spot,' for I had no more trouble with either of the children during the walk."

And for the remainder of the vacation the little sulker was made to feel that she could be of help, and did not sulk again. Rainy days, something like yesterday, are not looked upon as a hindrance to pleasure at the homes. Every provision is made for indoor entertainment. At the Shepherd Knapp Home, in Litchfield, Conn., a rainy day causes a shout of "Augusta Hall!" and a grand rush for the place follows. There are boxing gloves in the lower or boys' room; basketball may be played there, and several musical instruments are used by the boys who have learned to play them. On the floor above the girls are provided with dolls, doll houses, jacks and other games. There is often regret when the rain ceases, for the children are compelled to remain out of doors when the weather permits.

A party of 125 children, nearly all boys, started on the Putnam last evening for Ardsley. The rain had ceased, but many of the children were prepared for rough weather with the rarest assortment of umbrellas.

"Any river where we're goin'?" asked one of the boys. He was told there was.

"Ain't any bigger dan de gutter on our street," he said, with an air daring contradiction. "Nearly went ober de curb. An' de sewer was stopped an' a big pond was at de corner an' we fellows wanted to wade, but, gee, we had to run to de mission. Dat's where we missed it sure; but say, is de river where we's goin' on de level?"

Among the children returning from Tenafly last week were three sisters whose stay had been cut short by news of their father's death. They were not told until they were almost at their home, and then by one of their friends among the neighborhood children. The information was given as a sort of triumph as being the first to tell. The mother looked at her children absently when they arrived. She seemed dazed. When the little girls kissed her she broke down and wept bitterly. She realized fully what the death of her husband meant for the children and for herself as their sole provider. These tragedies come very near to the Settlement workers, adding to their cheerfully undertaken tasks.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BROADWAY CENTRAL—J. A. Bulman, Leeds, England. HOTEL MAJESTIC—Dr. E. R. Lynch, Brattleboro, Vt. HOTEL GOTHAM—Herbert G. Squire, Minister to Panama. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Dr. W. R. Kerr, Chicago. WOLCOTT—Dr. A. D. Paree, St. Louis. HOLLAND HOUSE—W. H. Magoffin, Philadelphia. PARK AVENUE HOTEL—Dr. G. W. Leck, San Francisco.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Aug. 22.—The winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh southwest to northwest; middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west to northwest; south Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southwest to south; west Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the lower lakes, light to fresh northwest; upper lakes, light west to northwest, becoming variable.

Since Friday night there have been showers in the Atlantic Gulf states, the upper Ohio and lower Missouri valleys, the Rocky Mountain region and the extreme southwest. In the lower lake and south upper lake region, the Northwest and the extreme West the weather was generally fair.

Temperatures are below the seasonal average in the plains states, the central valleys and the greater portion of the lake region.

Frost occurred Saturday morning in North Dakota. It is warmer in the Atlantic states and the extreme Northwest, and generally cooler in the Pacific states.

Showers will continue Sunday and probably Monday in the south Atlantic and Gulf states, the Rocky Mountain region and the extreme southwest; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday. It will be cooler Sunday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, southern New England and the middle Atlantic states, and warmer in the Northwest, the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and the central plains states. It will be warmer Monday in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake and western lower lake region.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern New York, partly cloudy and cooler to-day; Monday, fair; light to fresh west winds.

For New England, partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in northern and eastern Maine; cooler in western and southern portions; Monday, fair; light to fresh southwest to west winds.

For Western New York, fair and cooler to-day; Monday, fair; light to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable Monday.

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	70	6 p. m.	76	75
6 a. m.	66	71	9 p. m.	70	74
9 a. m.	67	73	11 p. m.	69	73
12 m.	74	70	12 p. m.	68	—
4 p. m.	78	—			

Highest temperature yesterday, 76 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 72; average temperature for corresponding date of last year, 72; average temperature for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 72.

Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy and cooler; Monday fair; light to fresh west winds.

A NEW TECHNICAL DICTIONARY.

From Daily Consular Reports.

Consul General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, notes that at the annual meeting of the Association of German Engineers, lately held at Dresden, announcement was made that the great work of compiling and publishing the new technical dictionary, which was conducted under the auspices of the association, had to be stopped because it was found that the expenses would amount to more than four times the estimates. Mr. Guenther adds:

"The great progress in science and industries had created a vast mass of new terms and matter largely in excess of what had been estimated at the beginning. This stoppage is to be greatly regretted, as the want of a new technical dictionary and encyclopædia is acutely felt by thousands of persons engaged in scientific research, in all lines of commerce and production, in literature, journalism, and in the administration of state and municipal government. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the executive board of the Association of German Engineers has made strenuous efforts to take up and complete this valuable work, and has succeeded in obtaining therefor the aid of the federal government of Germany and of the Ministry of Education of the Prussian Kingdom."

QUEENS WHO SMOKE.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

Somehow it seems unimaginable that Queen Alexandra or the German Empress or the Queen of Rumania should have taken to the "cigarette habit," to which most of the younger consorts of European rulers confess. Yet Carmen Sylva is on a list of "Queens who Smoke" which has just been published, and explains that she has never yet put a poetic thought into writing without that best of nerve soothers, the cigarette, between her lips. The Dowager Empress of Russia, Queen Amelia of Portugal and the Dowager Queen of Spain are also among the smokers, and, of the younger generation, the Empress of Russia, who had never smoked a cigarette before her marriage, is now probably the one whose daily allowance of cigarettes is the largest. But, then, "ladies' cigarettes" in Russia are of the very mildest kind—almost as mild as chocolate imitations.

OBITUARY.

ELBERT L. LEWIS.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.—Elbert Lynn Lewis, a widely known newspaper man, died early yesterday at Buffalo, after an illness of a week from intestinal trouble. He was forty-seven years of age. Mr. Lewis had been employed on newspapers in Oneida, Rome, Utica, Syracuse and Niagara Falls. At the time of his death he was an editorial writer on "The Times," of this city.

JOSIAH R. DANIEL.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Rev. Josiah R. Daniels, one of the best known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this part of the state, died at his home, No. 89 Mount Carmel Way, Ocean Grove, to-day from paralysis.

The Rev. Mr. Daniels was a member of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, and also of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. He was stricken with paralysis some time ago, but his death to-day came as a surprise. He was seventy-one years old.

50 INDICTED IN SPRINGFIELD RIOTS.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 22.—Twenty more indictments, making a total of fifty in connection with the recent race riots, were returned by the special grand jury of Sangamon County late to-day. The latest batch of accusations includes five indictments against Thomas Marshall and twelve other negroes whom he is accused of having led in a murderous assault upon William Bowe, chief clerk of the county treasurer's office.

Bowe has been hovering between life and death for a week.

The other indictments returned to-day are against whites and are based upon the destruction and looting of Loper's restaurant.

This was the third day on which the grand jury had returned indictments against the alleged rioters and their leaders. Thus far, however, only one person, Abraham Raymer, stands accused of murder, he having been charged with complicity in the lynching of William Donnegan.

About thirty-five men are in jail awaiting the disposition of their cases by the grand jury. Several of these indicted to-day have not been arrested as yet, and their names were suppressed at the order of Judge Creighton, of the Circuit Court, who issued bench warrants for their arrest.

Died.

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

Day, Francis A.	Mangold, Adelina.
Goodridge, Caroline M.	Streeter, Noyes, Jr.
Hamilton, Thomas L.	Thompson, Grace W.

DAY—Entered into rest, at Morristown, N. J., Friday, August 21, 1908. Francis Asbury Day, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 54 Elm st., on Monday, August 24, at 2 p. m.

GOODRIDGE—At Bellows Falls, Vt., on August 17, Caroline M., wife of the late Solon F. Goodridge, formerly of this city, aged 91 years.

HAMILTON—On Friday, August 21, 1908, at his residence, No. 342 West 27th st., Thomas Lyon Hamilton, beloved husband of Charlotte M. Hamilton and eldest son of Margaret H. and the late John L. Hamilton. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 48th st. and 5th ave., on Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

MANGOLD—At Irvington-on-Hudson, August 21, Adelina, widow of the late Ferdinand Mangold, aged 80 years. Funeral services from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Monday morning, August 24, at 10 o'clock. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown. Carriages in waiting at Irvington Station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central 8.52 a. m.

STREETER.—Noyes, jr., beloved husband of Ada Streeter, on August 21. Funeral service at his late residence, No. 206 West 146th street, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON—Grace W. Thompson, aged 60 years, wife of William A. Thompson and daughter of Oliver P. Woodford, deceased, suddenly on August 22. Funeral private, on Tuesday, at No. 929 Marcy ave., Brooklyn. Interment at Tarrytown, Newton, N. J., and Easton, Penn., papers please copy.

CEMETERIES.

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