proudly added to the electors, "and court you, too. I canvassed you through your affairs and not your persons. You must look to the whole tenor of your member's conduct." It proved in the end too much to hope for, even in a city like Bristol and with a man like Burke. Yet Bristol may well be proud of the wisdom that chose Burke as its representative during that part of his public service which time has most thoroughly vindicated, and can join with us in admiring the fine and calm dignity with which he accepted his ultimate dismissal. He rejoiced that the justice of his course whether as to Ireland or America was no longer in doubt. "No," he exclaimed "the charges against me are all of one kind, that I pushed the principles of general justice and benevolence too far, farther than a cautious policy would warrant, and farther than the opinions of many would go along with me. In every accident which may happen through life, in pain, in sorrow, in depression, and distress, I will call to mind this accusation and be comforted." If his lofty shade takes any cognizance now of human affairs, he may read what these communities themselves think of that accusation in the Bristol statue and the Bath tablet.

Naturally Mr. Burke never reached high office. He was a party man, and most useful and highly prized as such; but not what the managers call a safe party man; and he had the defects of his oratorical temperament. It is not necessary, here and now, to dwell on these; but it ought always to be said when they are mentioned, that even his failings leaned to virtue's side. He shone in every field where his abilities were exerted, and left a great record in many—in economical reform, in maintaining the principles underlying the Revolution of 1688; in tender care for the land of his birth and the Church of his mother; in resistance alike to the reactionary policy of the Ministry, to injustice in India, and to the destructive tendencies of the French Revolution. But I may be pardoned for thinking that the highest service of his whole illustrious career, the most courageous at the time, the wisest, the most farseeing, was found in his outspoken sympathy with the American colonists, and his protracted and unflinching resistance to the measures which brought about the American Revolution.

No other man in England, hardly one even in America, saw quite so clearly as Edmund Burke that after an unwise Ministry had forced the colonists into a long war in defence of the English principle of no taxation without representation, the only possible outcome of the war by which the real England could succeed was an American victory. Yet no other deprecated the struggle so much; no other at the outset more sincerely desired to preserve the authority of Parliament and the just rights of the Crown. He even admitted the precedents, both on these islands and in the Colonies, for taxation without representation; but when once the right was determinedly challenged, he frankly recognized that, as he put it in lawyer-like phrase, "the assertion of the title would be the loss of the suit." While there was still a chance to draw back, he pleaded with the Ministry and with Parliament: "It is our business to rule, not to wrangle. It is poor compensation to triumph in a dispute, whilst we lose an empire. Your ancestors did at length open their eyes to the ill-husbandry of injustice. They found that the tyranny of a free people could of all tyrannies the least be endured." And then he reminded the Ministry that, while reciting the entire and perfect authority of the Crown, its predecessors had nevertheless, with the approval of the Crown, given successively to various English communities and also to the Welsh all the rights of English subjects. Are not the colonists, he demanded, as much Englishmen as the Welsh? By such steps he came to regard the struggle as not a rebellion, but a civil war, in which Englishmen in the colonies fought for old English rights, and in gaining these rights for themselves made them henceforth forever secure for England, too.

What Mr. Burke constantly sought in the American business, while it was possible, was reconciliation. His most important utterance during the long debate, from the Stamp Act to the Declaration of Independence, was entitled "Conciliation with America," and English oratory contains no more powerful or persuasive plea for peace. A month after the momentous declaration he wrote: "We are deep in blood. God knows how it will be. I do not see how I can wish success to those whose victory is to separate from us a large and noble part of our empire; still less do I wish success to injustice, oppression and absurdity."

This sheer mental inability to support injustice was the key to his whole conduct in American affairs—to his whole conduct indeed in every public affair. It is this which makes his discussions of old Eighteenth century issues a vivid and vital part of the English literature you cherish in the Twentieth century. Their great value was and is that he constantly looked to enduring principles for light on current problems. That was the crowning trait in the wonderful equipment which made him the greatest orator of his country, and its most splendid writer on public affairs;—the only man, as a critic of the day said, who had combined the two qualities in like perfection since Cicero. Such rank he won, by contemporary judgment and by that of posterity, in an epoch of great men and great deeds—the greatest, as Lord Rosebery has somewhere observed, in the history of the world up to that time, since the coming of Christ.

I have not mentioned what many may now consider his highest claim on your grateful remembrance. He is the author of the successful imperial policy of Great Britain. The ablest imperialist of to-day could not state it more clearly or comprehensively than Burke did, almost exactly a century and a third ago. Let me read his outline:

My hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties, which, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron. Let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government;—they will cling and grapple to you; and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance. But let it be once understood that your government may be one thing, and their privileges another; that these two things may exist without any mutual relation; the cement is gone; the cohesion is loosened; and everything hastens to decay and dissolution. As long as you have the wisdom to keep the sovereign authority of this country as the sanctuary of liberty, the sacred temple consecrated to our common faith, wherever the chosen race and sons of England worship freedom, they will turn their faces towards you. The more they multiply, the more friends you will have; the more ardently they love liberty, the more perfect will be their obedience. . . . Deny them this participation of freedom, and you break the sole bond, which originally made, and must still preserve, the unity of the empire. . . . It is the spirit of the English constitution, which, infused through the mighty mass, pervades, feeds, unites, invigorates, vivifies, every part of the empire, even down to the minutest member.

The policy thus outlined was rejected by the monarch of the day, with disastrous results. It was accepted with fervor and fidelity by his granddaughter and his great-grandson. Under them the British Empire has grown to deserve, far more fully even than when it was uttered, the familiar eulogy by the great Massachusetts Senator: "A power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." The earth is still circled with these, but now also with sweeter strains—those rising from the common language, common institutions, and common aims and aspirations of a reconciled race, carrying civilization to the remotest parts of the earth, and making more and more for universal peace.

I have only one thing to add. The colonists whom Burke befriended were after all but a feeble folk, less than three millions, scattered along the eastern fringe of a continent, with the ocean on the one hand and a savage wilderness on the other. They have since overspread that continent and stretched out in either hemisphere to the islands of the sea. I am here on Burke's threshold, to utter the voice, feebly and inadequately, it may be, but the authentic voice of that people of now nearly ninety millions, in reverent and affectionate gratitude to the memory, the undying memory, of their foremost friend in Great Britain.

RESOURCE MOVE GAINS.

National and State Legislative Candidates Pledge Support.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Pledges of active support have been received by the officers of the Conservative League of America from more than one-third of all the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress, and President Walter L. Fisher declares that the league has every reason to be gratified with the results of its first national campaign.

In addition to the signed declarations of support, which number 257, the league has received letters and telegrams from a considerable number of Congress candidates expressing approval of its policies and assurance of support. The campaign has also been carried into the state Assemblies, and 684 candidates for the lower houses and 206 candidates for state Senates have pledged their aid.

The conservation of natural resources on a country-wide scale had its inception in the suggestion of President Roosevelt, and received impetus last May when the policies to be pursued were outlined at a conference in Washington. The league now includes some thirty associations, united in the conservation of the natural resources of the nation in forest, field and stream.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

Numbers of Them Have Left New York for Belgrade.

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New York is a great camping ground in times of peace for those soldiers of fortune and well born adventurers whom the English novelist Henry Seton Merriman describes so graphically under the name of "The Vultures," and it would be interesting to know how many of them have sailed for Europe since the beginning of the present crisis in the Balkans, hastening to Belgrade, Sofia, Cettinje and Constantinople with the object of being on hand if any war breaks out. No one, not even the inhabitants of the countries immediately concerned in the imbroglio, is scanning more eagerly the newspapers day by day for the latest information about the situation than these men, who will be cruelly disappointed if rulers, statesmen and diplomats succeed in averting a conflict and in preserving peace; for in that event the journey of these modern counterparts of the ancient Condottieri from America to Europe will have been to no purpose, and the money spent thereon merely wasted—money which they have found it exceedingly difficult to obtain.

Formerly all the world was open to these soldiers of fortune. But nowadays their offers of service are frowned upon by most of the civilized powers. Nor did the showing which they made under the Boer flag during the last war in South Africa tend to improve their reputation, the general consensus of opinion, even among the Afro-Dutch for whom they fought, being to the effect that they did more harm than good. Certain it is that none of them, with the exception, perhaps, of the French Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, achieved any lasting distinction.

Germany, Austria, Italy and Great Britain have no use whatsoever for alien mercenaries. France and Holland still continue to enroll them in the non-commissioned ranks of their so-called "foreign legions," which are employed for the kind of work for which the governments of these two countries do not care to use their own countrymen. Russia will consent to grant commissions in her army to aliens only when the latter are of royal or otherwise illustrious birth. Rumania and Bulgaria have such splendidly organized, well equipped and perfectly trained armies that they do not care for the services of foreigners, particularly after their sorry experiences in connection with men of this kind in their war of liberation thirty-two years ago.

Greece still shivers at the recollection of the mercenaries who took service under her flag in her last war with Turkey, and who, under the command of Ricciotti Garibaldi, did infinitely more damage to friend than to foe, and behaved in such a manner that their presence worked more havoc in the districts which they infested than the Turkish invader, and it at last became necessary for the Greek government virtually to expel them from the kingdom. In Turkey, at any rate until new laws are inaugurated, the army is closed to them, since the privilege of serving under the Turkish flag is restricted to Moslems, except in the case of those foreign officers who have been loaned by their respective governments to the Sublime Porte.

Japan absolutely declined to accept the numerous offers which she received of the services of foreign soldiers of fortune during her war with Russia, and indeed the only field that remains open to them is in the Latin republics of Central and South America and at Belgrade, where the government of King Peter, utterly demoralized by the influence of the men responsible for the death of his predecessor, cannot afford to display any squeamishness. But the Servian government has no money. In one word, the reign of the soldier of fortune, who played so important a role in the Middle Ages, and even in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, contributing even a fair share to the romance of the infinitely more prosaic and matter of fact nineteenth century, seems to have come to an end; and he has no place in modern warfare.

ENGLAND TO FOLLOW ROOSEVELT'S ACTION.

England is about to follow the example of President Roosevelt in sending a fleet of battleships and of big cruisers on a trip around the world, for the purpose of bringing home to her various colonial dependencies a notion of her naval supremacy and of her power to furnish adequate maritime protection against any danger which they may fear of foreign invasion and attack. Of course the dispatch of the fleet in question will depend on the peaceful settlement of the troubles which have arisen in the southeast of Europe. But the general impression seems to be that all peril from that quarter of a great European war has been averted, and that, while international irritation may continue to prevail, the various dissensions will finally simmer down into a congress to be held some time next summer. In government circles in England the belief in the maintenance of peace is very pronounced, and no one is more convinced of the fallacy of the popular apprehension of an early war with Germany than the First Lord of the Admiralty, Reginald McKenna, who has charge of the preparations for the proposed naval demonstration.

At the time when the visit of the American battleships to Australia was first announced, I called attention in these letters to the regret expressed in influential quarters in England that there was no British naval force of corresponding importance in Australian waters to take part in welcoming them there, and to the fears entertained in London with regard to the impression likely to be caused thereby in the antipodes. These apprehensions have been realized, and the utterances of statesmen and of politicians, as well as of the public press, in Australia and New Zealand, leave no doubt as to the existence of the conviction to-day among the white population there that in the event of trouble with Japan, which is what they dread more than anything else, they would have to look to the United States and to her navy for assistance and protection rather than to Great Britain.

It is for the purpose of counteracting and removing this popular impression in the antipodes, and of assuring the people there, by means of visible demonstration, that England's navy is double the size of that of every other nation in the world, and fully powerful enough to furnish maritime protection to all her colonial dependencies, no matter how remote, that a great British battleship and cruiser squadron is now about to be sent on a progress round the world, similar to that devised by President Roosevelt for the American fleet.

APPRENTICE-JUDGES IN SCOTLAND.

William Campbell, who has just been raised by King Edward to the bench of the Court of Session, or Supreme Court of Scotland, with the title of Lord Skerrington, enjoys the distinction of being the first Roman Catholic to be nominated to the Supreme Court of Scotland since the days of the Reformation. Although he is one of the most distinguished lawyers of the Scottish bar, and was selected for preferment by reason of his eminence in the profession, yet he was obliged to submit to the customary probation, which, dating from ancient times, survives nowhere else than in Scotland, so as to satisfy the bench and bar of his fitness for the office before being invested therewith. Judges of the High Court in Scotland are on nomination required to sit for two or three days with one of the puisne judges, and to report on the cases heard there, to the Inner House, that is to say, to the Court of Appeals, and then to sit for one day in the Inner House and to render an opinion on the cases debated there.

There have been several instances where the Inner House has rejected a new judge nominated by the government on the score of his not possessing the necessary legal qualifications for a seat on the bench. But of late years the men chosen by the state have been so eminent in their profession that their probation has become more or less of a formality, and there is never a delay of more than three days in transforming the nominee from an "apprentice" into a regular "Senator of the College of Justice," which, according to the decision of King Edward, entitles them to the prefix of "lord" and their wives to that of "lady" for the remainder of their respective lives. Some of them retain their patronymic with the title. Others, like the new judge, choose the name of some townlet, village or manor with which they are identified. But they do not rank as peers of the realm.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

BISHOP DOANE'S TRIBUTE TO DR. DIX.

In his sermon at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon, Bishop Doane, of Albany, paid a high tribute to the life and work of the late Dr. Morgan Dix at a memorial service for the former rector of Trinity Church. He referred to him as "an able administrator, a man of detail, and at the same time a true pastor and a great teacher," and later on as "lovable, patriotic, and possessed of the high bred courtesy that makes and marks the gentleman on the one side, and on the other he was refined, gentle and believed thoroughly in his religious life."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of the falsehoods upon which the campaign against Governor Hughes is based is the charge, widely circulated in neighborhoods where Jewish citizens reside, that Governor Hughes was instrumental in desecrating Jewish graves. A cartoon representing the Governor as digging up graves in a Jewish cemetery has been widely published. This cartoon is nothing else than an insult to truth. The facts are that the so-called Mount Carmel cemetery bill, which is referred to in these libellous attacks, has not resulted in the disturbance of a single Jewish grave, and there is no great likelihood that any such grave will be removed. If there is any digging up of graves at all under this bill, it must be by the action of the local authorities. The bill which Governor Hughes approved merely authorized the laying out of a roadway connecting the counties of Kings and Queens, and full discretion as to the location of this roadway was left to the local authorities. Thus it appears that the Governor is being attacked because of some fear that the Democratic city government will be responsible for putting the road through a cemetery. The absolute falsity of this charge against Governor Hughes is shown by the following quotation from the memorandum of Mayor McClellan, which accompanied the Mayor's approval of this same cemetery bill, for the approval of which the Governor is attacked:

> There appears to be an erroneous impression concerning the effect of this measure. The bill is not mandatory, and its enactment does not necessarily mean that the street is to be opened through the land of any cemetery association. It simply leaves to the local authorities to determine the best route for such a road in case it is ever to be built, without being hampered by exacting restrictions.

Not only was this bill approved by Mayor McClellan, but it was also favored by Senator Sohmer, the Democratic representative of an East Side Jewish constituency. Senator Sohmer voted for this bill at the last session of the Legislature. Is it fair that a campaign to elect a Democratic candidate for Governor should be conducted on the line of falsification such as this?

HENRY MOSKOWITZ.

New York, Oct. 31, 1908.

AN INSULT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Chairman Mack of the Democratic National Committee said when he heard that Mr. Rockefeller would support Mr. Taft: "Undoubtedly the $23,000,000 fine of the Standard Oil Company would be fixed up in the event of Mr. Taft's election, as a part of the bargain." Mr. Bryan, in his impetuous and unwise manner of repeating what he hears, be it fact or fiction, repeated the same foolish prattle.

Is Mr. Mack or Mr. Bryan so ignorant that they do not know the meaning of their unjust speech? The case of the government against the Standard Oil Company for $29,000,000 is not in the keeping of Mr. Taft or the Republican party, but in the hands of the most sacred and honored tribunal in this world. Does Mr. Mack mean to cast dishonor on the Supreme Court of the United States and make them a party to such a nefarious "bargain"? Does he wish to teach the unthinking people of this land that the highest court can be wielded in the interest of Mr. Taft or the Standard or any other man or corporation?

Proper campaign methods are one thing, barefaced falsehood is another. Mr. Bryan insults the very people whose favor he seeks to secure by such methods. Mr. Mack compels me to vote for Mr. Taft.

HONESTY.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31, 1908.

THE SKUNK ISSUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At a recent Democratic meeting in this place, which was to be addressed by John Sharp Williams, an opening appeal for the state ticket of his party was made by a candidate for election to the Assembly on the basis of the damage to farmers in his district from the Republican game laws, which prevented them during the closed season from killing skunks! Governor Hughes should incorporate in his next message a recommendation that the game laws shall be so modified that the suffering farmers will not have to wait for relief until a Democratic Governor is elected.

H.

Saratoga, Oct. 31, 1908.

BECKETT DESERVES ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Important as are both the Presidential and the Governorship elections this year, neither is so immediately important to this community as is the election of a competent Surrogate, such as I believe Surrogate Beckett to be. The newly elected incumbent will, unless he dies, resigns or is removed, hold his office for a term of fourteen years, or through seven successive Governorship terms, and almost to the middle of the Presidential term beginning on March 4, 1921. The office will have to do with estates, great and small, aggregating during this long period hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Surrogates' office in this county is admirably administered at present. Surrogate Thomas long and deservedly enjoyed the respect of the bar and the community, and Surrogate Beckett in his brief incumbency has justified the action of Governor Hughes in appointing him. It would be difficult to find a lawyer with better qualifications for the place. He had long experience as a clerk in the court over which he now presides, and before becoming Surrogate had a large practice in the court.

The high traditions of the Surrogates' office in its best days will be maintained if he is chosen his own successor. Whatever the ability or the other qualifications of his competitors, his are certainly signal, and lawyers of distinction have pronounced him an ideal man for the post. The arguments which impel many independent Democrats to vote for Governor Hughes should lead also to a vote for Surrogate Beckett. He has been tried and found well fitted, and deserves to be elected.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

New York, Oct. 30, 1908.

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON GOING TO ROME.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—Archbishop John J. Glennon left St. Louis to-day for New York, whence he will sail on Tuesday for Rome. He expects to arrive there in time to take part in the Pope's jubilee on November 18. The Archbishop will return to America about January 10.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR—The Rev. Francisco O. Lannella, Monson, Mass. HOFFMAN—F. S. Monnett, Attorney General of Ohio; Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Cornwall. HOLLAND—Colonel L. B. Colt, Providence. MURRAY HILL—Dr. L. Loeb, Philadelphia; L. J. Rosenberg, American Consul at Seville, Spain. MANHATTAN—Martin A. Knapp, Washington. SEVILLE—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, East Hampton.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Nov. 1.—The weather was fair Sunday, except on the north Pacific coast and in localities in Illinois, Eastern Iowa and Missouri, where light rains were reported. Temperature continues below the seasonal average over the Eastern states and was above the normal in the Southern states and from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast. During Monday the weather will continue fair in all sections except in the north Pacific states and in areas in the middle Mississippi Valley, where rain will occur. For Tuesday generally fair weather is indicated except from the north Pacific coast over the northern Rocky Mountain states.

Temperatures will rise slowly from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast. Storm warnings are displayed on Straits Juan de Fuca, Bellingham Bay, at Grays Harbor and mouth of Columbia River. Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. The winds along the New England coast will be fresh northwest.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England and Eastern New York, fair and warmer to-day and Tuesday, fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair and warmer to-day and Tuesday; light variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and warmer to-day and Tuesday; light east to southeast winds.

Local Official Weather.—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.	42	39	6 p. m.	51	44
6 a. m.	44	38	9 p. m.	49	42
9 a. m.	45	39	11 p. m.	49	41
12 m.	52	42	12 p. m.	48	—
4 p. m.	52	45			

Highest temperature yesterday, 45 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 42; average for corresponding date of last year, 48; average for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 49.

Local forecast: Fair and warmer to-day and Tuesday; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

MUSIC

Concert of the Symphony Society.

The first concert of the Symphony Society took place in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon under circumstances which must have been encouraging to Mr. Walter Damrosch and the public-spirited music lovers who are upholding his generous enterprise. Though there was nothing sensational in the programme, the audience was imposing in numbers and highly appreciative of the musical offerings. It is a subject of wide discussion just now whether or not solo performances ought to be admitted to symphonic concerts, and it may be that a majority of the people gathered in Carnegie Hall yesterday attached more importance to the pianoforte playing of Mr. Josef Lhevinne than they did to the first symphony of Beethoven which opened the concert or the "Enigma" variations by Elgar which closed it; but the fact remains that all the music was heard with rapt attention and a dignified attitude toward the best in art was maintained throughout the afternoon. The programme, besides the symphony and Variations, contained the Scherzo from Debussy's String Quartet and his prelude, on Mellarmé's eclogue, "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," the solo piece being Rubinstein's Concerto in E flat for pianoforte. This was the number which delighted the souls of those in the audience who think that overtures, symphonic poems, symphonies and the like are but preludes and postludes to the music made by the solo performer. They made a happy noise over it, but fifteen minutes later seemed equally engrossed in the one orchestral composition of Debussy's, which has established itself in local concert lists. The E flat concerto of Rubinstein is Mr. Lhevinne's battle-horse. Some twelve or thirteen years ago he carried off the Rubinstein prize with it in Berlin, and he chose it to introduce himself to America with when he came here in January, 1906. Since then he has played it twice at concerts of the Philharmonic Society. In it he has always disclosed his best qualities, as he did again yesterday. It is largely a thing of shreds and patches, but it is brilliantly pianistic and is welcome occasionally as a relief from the dreadfully hackneyed list of concertos which concert-goers have been obliged to endure for years.

Mr. Damrosch's band has not suffered from the reorganization of orchestral bodies brought about by the operatic conditions in New York this season. It is particularly excellent in the wood-wind choir and the quality of its tone as a whole was admirable yesterday, as was also its responsiveness and its capacity for modulated expression. Debussy's tone-poem, calculated to test it in every part, evoked almost as much enthusiasm as Mr. Lhevinne's brilliant playing.

H. E. K.

DEUTSCHES THEATER SUNDAY CONCERT

For his fifth Sunday popular concert at the Deutsches Theater yesterday afternoon Herman Klein had on the programme Mme. Shanna Cumming, Claude Cunningham, the Altschuler Quartet and the Halévy Singing Society. The latter organization, with its half a hundred male voices, in the singing of Heger's "Rudolph von Werdenberg" and Berner's "Studenten-Gruss," both in German, and Gelbke's "The Silent Village," in English, showed the benefit of the careful training of Leon M. Kramer, and added to the enthusiasm for choral singing.

Intelligent use of a voice pleasing in quality and trained to good expression was made by Mr. Cunningham, his singing of Franco Leoni's music to Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem "The Birth of Morn" and R. Huntington Woodman's "Give Me the Sea" displaying a finish that left the audience with a desire to hear more. Of Mme. Cumming's songs there was Bruno Huhn's setting of Shelley's "Love Philosophy" and two aries from Handel. She also sung with Mr. Cunningham the duet, "Help Me, Man of God," from "Elijah."

Besides the two numbers by the Altschuler Quartet, there were two solos for violin by Maximilian Pilzer and a solo for viola by Jacob Altschuler, to his brother's accompaniment on the piano. Mr. Klein's audiences are growing in size, but have not yet reached proportions which the character of his programmes merits.

FIREMEN'S CONCERT NETS NEARLY $5,000.

Nearly $5,000 will be added to the Firemen's Memorial Fund as a result of the concert given by John Philip Sousa and his band in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. As Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel gave the use of the house and the bandmaster and his musicians contributed their services in aid of the fund, the trustees figure that most of the $5,303 95 taken in at popular prices will be available for erecting a monument suitable to mark the services of the firemen who have died in discharge of duty.

The soloists were Estelle Liebling, soprano; Giacinta della Rocca, violinist, and Herbert L. Clarke. The concert closed with Reeves's "The Night Alarm," and when a detail of nine firemen marched across the stage to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," the whole house was brought cheering to its feet.

LIKE VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC BEST.

If it were left to the decision of the Sunday night audiences at the Broadway Theatre Victor Herbert would be declared the most popular composer on the programme. The fourth of the concerts by Mr. Herbert's orchestra last night had selections from Berlioz, Massenet, L'Ambrosio and others, but Mr. Herbert's own music was easily first in the affections of most of the listeners. John M. Spargur played the violin solo "Baerentanz" to the leading of the composer, Fritz Stahlberg, Mr. Herbert's assistant conductor, and came up smiling for the extra number imposed upon him. The new numbers were a selection from Ivanow's "Caucasian Sketches" and Lachaume's "Suite de Ballet."

NO "SALOME" FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Oscar Hammerstein said yesterday, in regard to the report that an attempt would be made to prevent his producing Richard Strauss's opera "Salome" at his new Philadelphia opera house, that he had no wish whatever to antagonize the people of Philadelphia. "I have at present no intention," said Mr. Hammerstein, "of giving 'Salome' in Philadelphia unless the subscribers expressly ask for it."

The regular sale of seats for single performances of the opening week at the Manhattan Opera House begins this morning at 9 o'clock. The bill for the first week, which begins next Monday night, is as follows: Monday, "La Tosca"; Wednesday, "Thais"; Friday, "Samson et Dalila"; Saturday afternoon, "La Tosca"; Saturday evening, "The Barber of Seville."

PRAISES LIFE OF BISHOP POTTER.

Shared Prophet's Fate, Dr. Grosvenor Says, in Advocacy of Advanced Measures.

The loss to the Church and the community caused by the death of Bishop Potter was dwelt on yesterday by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor in his sermon at the Church of the Incarnation. He spoke of the large heart of the Bishop, his interest in all classes and his sympathetic and upright life.

Bishop Potter was a loyal friend to all, Dr. Grosvenor said, and it was the human side of life that fascinated him, for he understood and interpreted the language of the people. Of Bishop Potter's part in the civic life of the community Dr. Grosvenor said:

> In some things he shared the prophet's fate in his advocacy of measures that only the future will accept. He was, for instance, well aware that prohibition was a failure, and that it often added the sin of hypocrisy to the sin of drunkenness. He knew that the curse of intemperance must be checked, and that we must raise the standard of the people's pleasures before we could rout the enemy and raise the national character.

DEVICE TO STOP RAILROAD WRECKS.

Former Train Dispatcher Perfects System—To Be Tried in Chicago.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Nov. 1.—Willard H. Gilman, of Medford, a former train dispatcher, has just perfected an electric device for a system of continual control over trains, which he says will stop railroad wrecks. Railroad experts, dispatchers and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission who have seen it say that it is simple and marks an epoch in railroading.

It consists of a number of semaphores and signals distributed over a railroad, which can be controlled or operated from a central dispatching station. It will soon be installed in Chicago at a complete demonstrating plant.

OBITUARY.

DELOS A. BLODGETT.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 1.—Delos A. Blodgett, for sixty years closely identified with the lumber industry of the country, died at his home, here, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1825.

Mr. Blodgett founded the villages of Hersey, Evart and Baldwin, Mich., and was one of the first to demonstrate the value of Northern Michigan land for agricultural purposes. He was always a Republican, and was a delegate-at-large to the national conventions of 1892 and 1900 and was several times district delegate. He was married in 1859 to Jennie S. Wood, and to this marriage were born John W. Blodgett, Republican National Committeeman for Michigan, and Mrs. Edward Lowe.

Mrs. Blodgett died in 1890, and in 1893 he married Miss Daisy A. Peck, of Atlanta, and she survives him, with three young children.

DR. SAMUEL T. DAVIS.

Lancaster, Penn., Nov. 1.—A telegram was received here to-day announcing the death of Dr. Samuel T. Davis on October 23, in the mountain district of Mexico while on a gunning expedition. The telegram states that Dr. Davis died from heart disease near Colonia-Pachico, Mexico, and was buried on the following day. At the time of his death the party were in camp a week's journey from civilization.

Dr. Davis was a former president of the state board of health, was president of the select branch of councils of this city and prominent in municipal, medical and social circles.

Dr. Davis had hunted extensively in Canada, British Columbia, Mexico and the United States and was a prolific writer on the subject.

EUGENE L. MUNN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1.—Eugene L. Munn, president of the Park National Bank, of Holyoke, and one of the best known financial men in New England, died at his home in this city to-day, after a protracted illness, at the age of fifty-four years. Mr. Munn was born in Greenfield, Mass. At the age of twenty-five years he organized the City National Bank, of Holyoke. A few years later he organized the Home National Bank, of that city, and was made its cashier. In 1892 he organized the Park National Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death.

MRS. ISABELLE SAPORTAS.

Mrs. Isabelle Saportas died last night at the home of her son, Adrian J. Saportas, at No. 480 Bedford avenue, Williamsburg. She was in her seventy-seventh year. For many years she was well known in Manhattan, but for the last three years she had lived with her son in Williamsburg. She was the widow of Edward Saportas and the mother of Baroness de Wardener, who lives in Paris. Her father was William F. Jones, who was for many years an exporter of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, where Mrs. Saportas was born, moving to this country early in life.

Heart disease caused her death after an illness of three months. She leaves five sons and one daughter.

MRS. JULIA FLETCHER CARNEY DEAD.

Was Known Chiefly for Her Verse, "Little Drops of Water."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Julia Fletcher Carney, author of the verses, "Little Drops of Water" and "Deal Gently," died to-day, aged eighty-five years, after a three months' illness. She was born in Lancaster, Mass. Her published writings include "Gifts from India," "Poetry of the Season," and a series of Sunday school question books. For fifty years she lived here. At seventy-one she wrote "Fill Your Home with Sunshine."

Mrs. Carney, née Miss Fletcher, was a Boston school teacher when she wrote "Little Drops of Water," the familiar child's hymn that became known all over the English speaking world. The first stanza was written one night. The others were worked out the following morning, in response to a class room request for something original. This was in 1845.

SCHUBERTS HAVE TWENTY STARS.

Also Control Twenty-six Theatres in Various Cities of the Country.

With the recent acquisition of Nance O'Neil and a renewal of their contract with Julia Marlowe, the Messrs. Shubert have now under their direction twenty "stars" of the theatrical firmanent. The list includes E. H. Sothern, Mary Mannering, John Mason, De Wolf Hopper, Nazimova, Maxine Elliott, Louise Gunning, Eddie Foy, Lew Fields, Sam Bernard, James T. Powers, Emma Carus, James Young and Marguerite Clark. The Shuberts also have under their management twenty-six theatres, nine of which are in this city and the others in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Washington, Buffalo, etc.

The Shuberts at present have some misunderstanding with the so-called syndicate, and for a time they threatened to secede, but it is not probable they will be forced to that extreme. Lee Shubert has not been actively connected with the National Association of Theatrical Producing Managers for several months. He said Henry M. Savage, the president, had not been "fair in his treatment."

The Shuberts made known yesterday this list of their performers and theatres with a view, it is thought, to impress upon their business associates that they have some grounds for demanding fair play.

"LOVE WATCHES" IN FRENCH STYLE.

Innovations To Be Tried To-night by Mr. Frohman at the Lyceum Theatre.

As a compliment to a number of French players who will attend to-night's performance of "Love Watches" at the Lyceum Theatre, Daniel Frohman purposes to introduce several innovations, which, if the audience approves of them, may be made permanent. The performance is to be given, as far as possible, after the custom at the Théâtre Française, where, under the title of "L'Amour Veille," "Love Watches" was first performed. To begin with, there will be no music. The musicians were informed yesterday that their services would not be required to-night.

The audience will be apprised of the rising of the curtain by a double set of les trois coups (the three strokes), a custom followed in all French playhouses. The first set will be given four minutes before the curtain rises, and the second two minutes after the first. The seats have been slightly altered, and facilities arranged to permit the audience to move about the theatre between the acts. The French players now here are the guests of Miss Burke, whose performance in "Love Watches" has given delight to numerous audiences.

MRS. FISH RECOVERING FROM OPERATION

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is recovering at her country home at Garrison-on-the-Hudson from an operation performed by Dr. Andrew J. McCosh. At her home last night it was said that Mrs. Fish was resting comfortably.

HEAR OF MRS. ASTOR'S DEATH AT SEA.

The news of Mrs. Astor's death was received by wireless on Saturday on board the American liner New York, which arrived yesterday from Southampton. Among those on the ship who thus learned of Mrs. Astor's death were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William Miller Collier, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren and Nathaniel Thayer.

Died.

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

Astor, Caroline W.
Bloomfield, Clemence C.
Brathwaite, Rev. Francis W.
Coblentz, Lucien.
Crittenden, Cornelia G.
Fargis, Josepha A.
Gibb, Maria R.
Hilton, Edward B.
Kelly, Hugh.
Robinson, George W.
Rue, Jeanie A. H.
Stuart, William C.
Swam, Lucretia G.
Tennant, John H.
Wadsworth, Mary T.

ASTOR—On Friday, October 30, at her residence, No. 842 5th ave., Caroline Webster, widow of William Astor and youngest daughter of the late Abraham Schermerhorn. Relatives and intimate friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence on Monday, November 2, at 2 p. m.

BLOOMFIELD—Clemence C. Bloomfield, on Sunday, November 1, 1908, widow of the late Frederick A. Bloomfield. Funeral services at No. 33 Milford ave., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, November 3, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Metuchen, N. J.

BRATHWAITE—At St. Andrew's Rectory, Stamford, Conn., at 11:30 o'clock Thursday evening, October 29, 1908, Rev. Francis Windsor Brathwaite, rector of St. Andrew's Parish, Stamford, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, Monday morning, November 2, at 11 o'clock.

Died.

CRITTENDEN—At the home of her son, Walter H. Crittenden, No. 95 Willow st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, October 31, 1908, Cornelia Goldthwaite Crittenden, widow of Seth W. Crittenden and daughter of the late William J. Bacon, in her 86th year. Friends and relatives will receive notice of service. Interment at Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 3.

FARGIS—On the 29th inst., Josepha A., beloved wife of Joseph H. Fargis and daughter of James E. McLarney. Funeral, Monday, November 2, from her late residence, No. 133 East 91st st., at 9:30 a. m., to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park ave. and 84th st. Interment in Calvary.

GIBB—Maria R. Gibb, at Neatherwood, N. Y., Saturday, October 31. Notice of funeral later.

HILTON—At Milan, Italy, on October 4, 1908, Edward Banker Hilton, eldest son of the late Henry Hilton, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral service at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Horace Russell, No. 47 Park ave., Manhattan, on Tuesday, November 3, at 10:30 a. m.

KELLY—On Friday morning, October 30, after a short illness, Hugh Kelly, aged 50 years, beloved husband of Mary E. Kelly (née McCabe), died at his late residence, No. 30 Washington Square West. Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Monday morning, November 2, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—This Board, upon learning of the sad and unexpected death of Hugh Kelly, our beloved