Amusements.

ACADEMY—8:15—The Warrens of Virginia.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:20—The Devil.
BIJOU—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY—8:15—Peggy Machree.
CASINO—8:15—Mr. Hamlet of Broadway.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8—Samson.
DALY'S—8:30—The World and His Wife.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN—8:15—Mary Jane's Pa.
GARRICK—8:30—The Patriot.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Automobile Show.
HACKETT—8:20—Salvation Nell.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Ballet of Birdland.
HUDSON—8:30—Lady Frederick.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Prima Donna.
LIBERTY—8:15—Via Wireless.
LYCEUM—8:15—Love Watches.
LYCEUM—Special—3—Beatrice Herford.
LYRIC—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Pied Piper.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Othello.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Chaperon.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—7:45—Tristan and Isolde.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:10—Little Nemo.
NEW YORK—8:15—Miss Innocence.
SAVOY—8:20—The Battle.
STUYVESANT—8:30—The Fighting Hope.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Boys and Betty.
WEBER'S—8:15—An International Marriage.
WEST END—8:15—The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; James M. Barrett, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The American Red Cross cabled $100,000 to the Italian Red Cross for the purpose of chartering a vessel at Genoa or Marseilles and loading it with provisions and other supplies for the earthquake sufferers; this makes $270,000 sent thus far. ===== The Pope opened a hospital in the Vatican that he might himself visit the sick or injured survivors of the earthquake disaster. ===== The King and Queen of Italy returned to Rome from Messina. ===== The efficacy of the relief work in Messina was greatly increased by the arrival of troops. ===== The American battleship fleet reached Suez two days ahead of schedule time and the Yankton and the Culgoa started at once through the canal; the others will follow quickly and will coal at Port Said. ===== The diplomats at Peking proved unable to agree, some favoring representations to the Chinese government on the dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai. ===== The prohibition of the killing of cows as sacrifices led to serious riots near Calcutta, and troops killed several rioters and seriously wounded about sixty. ===== The body of Father John of Cronstadt was transferred to Saint Andrews's Cathedral in Cronstadt amid demonstrations of mourning from thousands who lined the streets.

DOMESTIC.—The Italian Ambassador received instructions from his government to thank President Roosevelt and the American people for the aid rendered the earthquake sufferers in Italy. ===== Senator Henry Cabot Lodge left Augusta, Ga., after conferring with Mr. Taft; he urged the retention in the Taft Cabinet of Postmaster General Meyer. ===== The Missouri Legislature, which will meet on Wednesday, will settle bitter contests for the United States Senatorship and the lieutenant governorship of the state. ===== Many important questions, including the United States Senatorship, are to come before the Illinois Legislature, which will meet this week. ===== The Pennsylvania Legislature, which meets on Tuesday, will name two Republican Senators, in all probabilities Boies Penrose and George T. Oliver. ===== The re-election of Senator Heyburn, it was reported, would be contested in Idaho. ===== An inmate of the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane escaped and posses of keepers are searching the region. ===== Anson R. Flower, the well known banker, died at Watertown, N. Y. ===== The Citizens Union at Albany issued a statement in favor of a direct primary system.

CITY.—A nurse was badly burned while saving a woman and an infant from a flaming bed, which caught fire as she was giving her patient an alcohol bath. ===== The Italians of the East Side loaded carriages and express wagons full of clothing for the relief of earthquake sufferers. ===== Dr. Aked assailed anarchism in a sermon in which he drew lessons from the Sicilian disaster. ===== It was said here that a new Japanese freight line to cross Mexico on the Tehuantepec Railroad was in prospect. ===== Highway laborers of The Bronx will ask the Mayor and the Board of Estimate for an additional appropriation. ===== Fire in a loft building in West Broadway caused a probable loss of $200,000. ===== An unknown man fell to death down the stairs of the 28th street subway station. ===== At a meeting held in connection with the tuberculosis exhibition Mrs. Richard Aldrich advocated the cleansing of the slums as a means of preventing infection. ===== A little girl with an electric lantern caused much excitement in the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth avenues and 58th and 59th streets, as many persons thought she was a burglar. ===== A Williamsburg woman caught an alleged thief after two months of sleuthing. ===== Nat M. Wills's driver was held to await the inquest into the death of a boy who was run over and killed on Saturday night.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 33.

POOR PAY, POOR SERVICE.

The recent visit of the New Jersey Civil Service Commission to the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton disclosed one condition of affairs which is gravely reprehensible, though the blame for it does not in any degree appear to rest upon the executive staff of that generally well conducted institution. It was found that the numerous and important class of employes known as "attendants," consisting of those who have personal charge of the unfortunate inmates, is composed, in considerable part, of temporary recruits of a decidedly inferior and unsatisfactory character. Some of the attendants are, of course, excellent men, intelligent and humane, who remain permanently in the institution and do acceptable service. But it is impossible to secure enough such men to do the work, and as the work must be done the managers are compelled to accept whatever help they can get—too often ignorant and brutal men, whose service is bad and who have to be summarily dismissed, so that there are two hundred or three hundred changes in the force of attendants every year.

The cause of this is the low rate of pay which the state Legislature grants to the institution for these attendants, in addition to the intrinsically unattractive nature of the work. To be for ten hours a day in personal attendance upon insane persons, who are sometimes violent, if not dangerous, often unclean and repulsive, and generally trying and irritating to the disposition, is at best an unpleasant occupation, the dreary monotony of which is broken only by incidents which are more than ordinarily disagreeable. Since in the doing of such work there is—as is inevitable—little prospect of promotion and practically no chance of rising to any considerable height, there is no cause for wondering that it does not attract a larger number of good men; and when, finally, the wages paid are not so large as those of ordinary farm laborers, the wonder is that the managers—who are not at all responsible for the low wages—can get even as many men and as good service as they do.

It must be regarded as poor policy to keep wages so low, and thus to keep this important department of public service in so unsatisfactory a condition. There have not been many tragedies or scandals in this New Jersey hospital, and in the last two or three years the character of its attendants and their service, and, indeed, of the whole administration, has been materially improved, so that its general conduct now compares favorably with that of other first class institutions of the kind. But such results have been attained in the face of great and unnecessary difficulties. To get good service from a force which is so frequently changing in composition and which at all times contains so large an unsatisfactory element is a strain upon the officers to which they should not be subjected, while the presence of even a minority of unfit attendants is a constant menace to the welfare of the helpless patients. Humanity and the good name of the state require that the insane, who are of all people most helpless and most pitiable, shall receive more intelligent, kind and patient care than they are likely to get from attendants miscellaneously gathered in from the highways and hedges at the wages of street sweepers or less. We have no thought that this deplorable state of affairs is peculiar to the institution to which we have referred, but should not be surprised to find that it prevails widely elsewhere and that it is especially to be found in asylums in which suspicions and complaints of brutality are most frequent. Poor pay, poor service, is an inexorable rule. But there are some places in which unnecessarily poor service is a crime.

STATE POLICE AGAIN.

The plan which Senator Raines is reported to be urging upon Governor Hughes for a state police force is the same that he advocated eight years ago. It was defeated then by public opinion, and it is likely to have even a stronger public opinion against it to-day. The cities of the state are accustomed to regarding the control of the police as part of their local self-government, and they would resent any system which took that function away from them. Nor can the argument be made that the results under a state police force are better than results under the local police. Missouri has a state police force, and St. Louis and Kansas City are constantly complaining about its political activities and agitating for a local system.

This city is making a worthy effort to work out its own salvation in the matter of the police, and it should not be disturbed. There has been progress in the last ten years. New York has better police commissioners now than it used to have. Demoralization is hard to cure in a body whose personnel changes so slowly as does that of the police, but one commissioner after another has worked earnestly for betterment, and with some degree of success. In this process public opinion has been educated. There would to-day be no general tolerance of commissioners appointed for political reasons, for there is an insistent public demand that the police be kept out of politics.

To take from the people of this city the control of their police would be to throw all this gain away just at the time when the future is most promising. We should have to begin educating afresh, arousing the whole people of the state to the need of keeping the police force out of politics. And in the nature of things the people of the whole state would not be as intimately affected by police questions, especially local ones, as would those of this city. If the proposed state police did enter into politics, the people of this city would be powerless, unless they could sympathetically interest the people of the rural sections in their troubles.

A SYMPTOM.

The organization of municipal employes, though its purpose is not avowed, is a significant incident. One of the organizers is reported to have said that it was time the city employes got together for mutual protection, inasmuch as even their children were ashamed to let their playmates in school know that their fathers were in the city's employ. If the children have acquired the impression that the city payrolls are full of idlers and supernumeraries, surely public opinion regarding the city's misgovernment is pretty well formed and widespread. Very likely this is an exaggeration; still in a hyperbolic way it probably expresses the realization of the employes that the public mind is made up against sinecures. Supposing they think that the public is doing them an injustice and that they are, upon the whole, a faithful lot, overworked and underpaid, they will be taking the wrong way to set themselves right with the people if they use their organization, as it is predicted they will, to resist the plan of the city authorities to make their day's work an hour longer.

It is significant, too, of a new spirit among the voters that the city employes should feel it necessary to organize. Hitherto they have enjoyed comfortable billets, in which they were secure. They have not seen the need of united action to protect their own interests, as city employes abroad have. Perhaps they have felt safe enough under the Tammany system, but, whatever the reason, such an organization as that just formed is long overdue if the experience of English cities is anything to go by. At present the Tammany organization must seem a dubious reliance, and the attention of the public is likely soon to be concentrated on payroll waste. The activity of such organizations as this is undesirable in city politics, but it is inevitable as soon as the public is aroused to demanding *quid pro quo* from its employes.

CANADIAN RELATIONS.

The welcome announcement that treaties for the settlement of all remaining disputes between this country and Canada are practically completed and will be signed in the very near future marks something like the beginning of a new era in American relations with the Dominion. For years, indeed ever since the separate organization of the two nations, there have been more or less serious controversies, claims and grievances marring the friendship which ought to prevail between us. In these things it must frankly be confessed the fault has lain partly on one side and partly on the other. There has also been such a division of sentiment against coming to a just settlement, that unwillingness arising chiefly from mistaken or unworthy motives. With a certain type of Americans it was once the rule to "put the screws on" Canada in the crazy hope that thus that nation would be brought to seek annexation to the United States, and many Canadians made the not altogether unnatural but deplorable mistake of supposing that those Americans were typical of the fixed disposition of our whole people.

There was a time when union of some sort was not impossible, nor even so improbable as to seem grotesque. That was before the Canadian provinces were united into a Dominion and when they enjoyed commercial reciprocity with the United States. That reciprocity was profitable to Canada in a superficial and temporary way, but it did not promote anything like nation-building. Under its continuance the Canadians would have remained nothing but an agricultural people, finding a lucrative market for their produce in this country. Our abrogation of the arrangement was at the time considered a bad blow to Canada, and it did cause some temporary distress, but it was in fact one of the greatest blessings which ever befell that country, for it led directly to the organization of the Dominion and to the subsequent development of Canada as a well-rounded and symmetrical nation, complete in agriculture, transportation, manufactures and commerce, and self-sustaining.

The curious clamor for union of Canada with the United States which arose a score of years ago apparently had its origin on the Canadian side chiefly among Liberals who hoped to find in it a campaign cry which would enable them to overthrow the long-seated Conservative government. The demand for free trade in Canada had the same origin. And it was noticeable that as soon as the Liberals succeeded on other issues in getting control of the government they completely abandoned and repudiated those campaign cries and became, as they have been ever since and are to-day, as much opposed to annexation, as stanchly imperialist and as resolutely and aggressively protectionist, as ever was Sir John Macdonald himself. Now, as our informed and judicious correspondent at Toronto has shown in his recent letters, Canada is as prosperous as she could expect or reasonably hope to be in any political circumstances and she has developed not only a material capacity but also a public spirit of independent nationality. On our own side of the border of course what little—it was never more than very little—sentiment in favor of annexation ever existed has practically disappeared, and the demands which are occasionally made for commercial union are probably at heart realized by those who make them to be quite vain. In these circumstances a complete settlement of all outstanding controversies should be easily effected and should be followed by the firm establishment of a lasting friendship.

PREDICTING EARTHQUAKES.

Last week's catastrophe in the Mediterranean has revived a discussion of the possibility of foretelling earthquakes. How far any warning of such a disaster is likely to be heeded is perhaps open to question, but the feasibility of giving one certainly deserves consideration. With increasing knowledge concerning the causes of seismic disturbance, perhaps a trustworthy forecast will some day be practicable. The utmost that conservative geologists are willing to say to-day is that certain well defined regions are much more susceptible than others, but to determine just when the forces at work will manifest themselves is another matter.

There is also something like agreement concerning the causes of earthquakes. It is conceded that a great many of these shocks are due to stresses set up in the crust of the earth. One group of experts attribute the stresses to the generation of vast quantities of steam by the leakage of water into the heated interior; another to the shrinkage of the earth in consequence of radiation; still another to the transfer of material from one region to another, and a fourth to astronomical influence. No one of the first three explanations of the internal strain would afford much help in fixing the time when an outbreak might be expected, but the last would, if it were correct.

The notion that a tide in the molten interior of the globe is raised by the sun and moon has long had a few adherents. Among them was a Frenchman, Alexis Perrey, who made a comparison between the dates of 15,000 earthquakes and the occasions when the moon was in the right position to exert the strongest pull. His figures showed what seemed to be a trifling preponderance (about 2½ per cent) of favorable lunar dates over the unfavorable ones. On limiting his study to Southern Italy he found a slightly greater proportion. Unfortunately, however, a compatriot of Perrey, Delaunay by name, followed up the inquiry so as to include 140,000 earthquakes, and found that the excess of shocks when the moon was in the right position over those when it was in the wrong position "dwindled away to almost nothing," according to Major Dutton.

Professor T. A. Jaggar, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has faith in the doctrine referred to, calls attention to the fact that the destruction of Messina occurred on one of the earthquake dates pre-announced by another geologist, Mr. Frank A. Perret. The coincidence is striking, but should not be interpreted hastily. Seismologists may be led by it to re-examine the evidence for and against the lunar tide theory, but until it can be more completely established than it was by M. Delaunay the world will be justified in regarding it with skepticism, and in hoping that a better basis for forecasts will yet be found.

Perhaps a useful clew has been afforded by the well known Japanese student of earthquakes, Dr. Omori. He has expressed the belief that great shocks are preceded by minor ones in the region above the seat of the disturbance. Of course, it would be necessary to distinguish between tremors which possessed significance and those which had none. However, if a way could be found to do so—and the attainment of the result does not seem altogether impracticable—the hint may lead to a safer system of prediction than any yet suggested.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Although many traders still insist that prices of securities are much too high, only the very bravest take positions on the short account, despite the fact that the sixty most active railway stocks rose $29 a share during the last year. It cannot be said that fundamental conditions have changed much of late, beyond a gradual improvement in railway earnings and a growing feeling of confidence in the new year. A somewhat surprising feature of the almost uninterrupted advance of prices for a year is the fact that there are few evidences that speculators have made profits. While this is partly due to the large holdings of securities when the decline came, they are being liquidated from time to time as prices recover sufficiently to allow holders to get out even. Meanwhile at the current high levels there are few speculative buyers other than the leading interests that have been supporting the market. Any concerted effort to take profits by these big people would precipitate a severe reaction. Meanwhile there is less than the customary investment buying at this season, owing to the increased caution that is constantly taking more investors into the bond market.

Money is naturally abundant after a year of widespread contraction in business, not only in the United States but throughout the civilized world. As a result, not only commercial paper but all borrowing is now at most attractive terms. The banks have liberal reserves in this country, and the Bank of France attracts much attention by its phenomenal holdings. It is interesting to note that the smaller demand for gold has not prevented a further increase in production both here and in Africa. Each week the Bank of France secures all the gold offered at London, and is not compelled to pay as large premiums as it did a few weeks ago. It is an interesting financial circumstance also that silver bullion has recovered to about 1½d an ounce above the lowest point on record. Closing incidents of the old year still further increased the deficit in the government Treasury, the excess of expenditures over receipts for the last six months being about $65,000,000, against a deficit of about $8,500,000 in the last six months of 1907. The last Panama Canal bond issue has produced little increase in the available cash balance in the Treasury, and another loan or more withdrawals from the national banks may be found necessary at any time.

Full returns of retail holiday trade are most encouraging in nearly all sections of the country. Some cities, notably Baltimore, indicate that stocks of Christmas goods were purchased in excess of needs, so that considerable supplies were carried over; but it is difficult to determine whether the volume of business fell behind other districts or whether the mistake occurred in too generous buying. Staples have moved well, considering the unseasonable weather in many districts, best reports in this respect coming from the Northwest, where severe snowstorms have prevailed. There is still little interest in jobbing or wholesale lines, results of inventories confirming the opinion that liberal orders will follow the trips upon which travelling men are starting out this week. Preliminary figures of foreign commerce for the latest week indicate a big reduction from the movement a year ago, owing to special efforts at that time to ship merchandise in exchange for gold that was coming in this direction at the rate of about $200,000,000 a month. There has been much improvement of late in mercantile collections, and there are numerous evidences of smaller overdue accounts after January 1 than was expected.

Spot cotton declined a little, but promptly recovered, more cheerful cables coming from Manchester, although exports were 40,000 bales less than in the same week last year. The amount of cotton that came into sight was about the same as in the closing week of 1907, and there was a good gain in takings by domestic spinners. In the local speculative market there were larger offerings of January notices, but these were promptly absorbed, and the general range of prices was helped rather than hindered by this operation. A striking increase occurred in the local certificated stock during the month of December, but the market was not affected. Spot middling uplands continue to rule about 2½ cents a pound higher than at the corresponding date a year ago. Although flour trade is quiet and production light at Northwestern mills, there is a firm tone because of the high position of the raw material. The weather at the Southwest has been somewhat irregular, although there is no reason to believe that the new winter wheat crop has materially suffered. On the other hand, cables from Argentina suggest that after all it may be necessary to reduce the exportable surplus to 100,000,000 bushels. Smaller country offerings tended to harden the corn market, and support was also given by the closing of short accounts at Chicago.

Manufacturing plants were very generally interrupted by the holidays, but most concerns start the new year with a fairly good amount of business on hand, and the active capacity this week will be larger than at any previous date in over a year. Footwear shops are well supplied with orders, and shipments through Boston are far surpassing those of corresponding weeks in the previous year. Full prices are demanded and secured, there being little effort to obtain concessions, which helps to hold the markets for hides and leather in good condition. At the textile plants the best progress comes from certain woollen goods divisions, aided by the persistent strength of the raw material. There is a vigorous struggle between buyers and sellers in the primary market for cotton goods, but producers have had somewhat the better of the argument because of the latest recovery in raw cotton. Some of the railways are adding to their purchases of rails and other supplies, but in most cases the disposition is to wait for a little further progress in the new year, and also something more definite regarding the tariff. Pig iron furnaces constantly increase output, and the yield of coke ovens grows with the better water supply.

New Yorkers can perhaps help to solve their own traction troubles by treating Mr. Whitridge's new fare boxes on his "pay-as-you-enter" cars hospitably. The question of solvent companies, free transfers and adequate service is bound up in the getting of a nickel for every passenger.

One of the most hopeful appointments made by the Mayor is that of Mr. W. H. Edwards to be Street Cleaning Commissioner. As deputy Mr. Edwards has acquired the necessary practical knowledge. He knows what a given number of men can do under given conditions. He knows how far a certain amount of money can go toward cleaning the streets. He also knows that the strictest kind of business methods must be employed in the administration of the finances. If Mr. Edwards continues to apply enthusiasm and knowledge to the job, as he has done while Deputy Commissioner, there are some millions of men and women who will rise up and call him blessed. He has begun by choosing a good first assistant. He and Mr. Hogan will make a strong pair. Among other things, they realize the value of team work.

The resistance of some adherents of Mr. Castro to the new administration in Venezuela is to be regretted, inasmuch as it causes some disturbance and bloodshed, though it is by no means surprising. But we must believe that the majority of Venezuelans will strongly support President Gomez in the rational and enlightened course which he has adopted and that his administration will prevail.

The "oldest office boy," just retired after sixty years of service, was too old to use the sick grandmother excuse.

Life was no joke in the days of the French prehistoric man who could not smile.

If Messrs. Edwards and Hogan make a success of street cleaning no one will question the value of football as a training for real life. New York has had only two successful Street Cleaning Commissioners.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One of the Great Lakes steamship companies which operates a fleet of vessels engaged in the ore carrying trade is building concrete floors in its big steel ships. The company, says "Popular Mechanics," was long confronted with the problem of constructing bottoms in the vessels which would do away with the constant repairs and the construction of new floors. When the vessels make the up-lake trip it is the practice to pump water into the hold for ballast, and the alternate wetting and drying results in the rotting of wooden floors. In addition to this evil, the wood floors are easily broken and torn out by the huge grab buckets employed in unloading the ore at the docks. The concrete eliminates the rotting out process and effectually resists the abuse of the grab buckets.

RESOLUTIONS.

There's no more cause to worry
O'er the errors of mankind:
There's no more need to hurry
For a solace to the mind.
Here's a glorious institution
That brings relief so pat.
I'll make a resolution
And I'll let it go at that.

Our courage it may soften
When we hear the story told
How resolutions often
Are simply pigeon-holed.
But weeping or invective
Need not tell of feelings sore.
If one is not effective,
You can always make some more.
—Washington Star.

A pamphlet entitled "An Exact Description of the Jewish Aged Needy Home" of Jerusalem has been received in this city, in which aid is asked for that institution. Referring to a rival home, the booklet contains this notice: "Suddenly we obtained here a concurrence, some suspected individuals have put a couple of old men, new-coming from Russia, with certain amounts of money, laid hands upon the money and hired a house, published thousands of circulars, envelopes, etc., and scattered them the world over, and the beggarliness is ready. In this critical we must call the attention of our benefactors to this bubble company. Therefore, beloved brethren, we implore you to help us in this critical situation, which we had not all the twenty-six years passed away since the foundation of our institution. We hope that benevolent men will understand this well and hinder the prosperity of the begging company and take care that their donations should come to the real aim of salvation."

He—If you refuse me I shall blow out my brains.
She—Impossible.
He—Maybe you don't believe I have a pistol.
She—Oh, I dare say you have the pistol, all right.—Philadelphia Record.

American news that has gone abroad and been sent back to us sometimes is hard to recognize. For instance, "The Illustrated London News" prints a portrait of James S. Sherman and labels it "James S. Palmer, Vice-President-elect of the United States." "The News" says that when President McKinley died Mr. Roosevelt, "who was then Vice-President, succeeded automatically to the Presidency without opposition," and adds that, if anything should happen to Mr. Taft, "Mr. Palmer would probably, if precedent were followed, take his place."

"I see the question has been raised, 'Should actresses wed?'"
"If some of them can't cook any better than they can act they shouldn't."—Detroit Free Press.

On New Year's Day there was presented to the State of Massachusetts, to be preserved in the Senate gallery, all that is left of a guidon of Troop H, 4th Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteers, the first United States banner that was raised over the Confederate capital in Richmond. The flag itself, framed in gold, was placed upon the wall of the gallery of the old Senate Chamber. The field is nearly all gone and few stars remain, surrounding the red "4." The stripes are badly frayed, but the letter "H" still remains. Below is the inscription:

Guidon of H Squadron,
4th Massachusetts Cavalry.
The First Colors Placed upon
The Capitol at Richmond, Va.,
April 3, 1865.
Flying for about two hours until
Replaced by a garrison flag.

Three-quarters of the houses in Vienna are now without water. The city is suffering from a water famine due to the almost unprecedentedly dry weather of the last five months. In normal seasons Vienna enjoys a supply of cold pure water brought from the Alps, eighty or one hundred miles away. About seven years ago the city had grown nearly to the capacity of the service, and the City Council undertook the construction of a second aqueduct, also from the Alps, about one hundred and twenty miles from Vienna. Several millions of crowns were appropriated for the purpose, but a large proportion of the sum was diverted year by year for more ornamental but less useful purposes, such as the creation of small parks and the erection of monuments and fountains. Meanwhile the population was increasing at the rate of 40,000 a year, and the water supply was no larger. Now 18,000 houses are practically without water and the remainder are being cut off at the rate of 800 a day. As the work of constructing the new aqueduct cannot possibly be finished before the end of 1910 the outlook is gloomy.

News had reached Washington that a hunting permit had been issued to the President.
Representatives looked at each other fearfully.
"Wonder if it mentions an open season for Congressman?" they asked each other, apprehension in each face.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HUGHES'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

SINCERE AND WHOLESOME.

From The Brooklyn Standard Union.

In part, the address is a preachment of obvious moral truth, but in everything it is sincere and wholesome, untouched as becomes such an occasion with any partisan allusions.

"LOYAL SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE."

From The New York Evening Post.

The entire address was in the Governor's best vein of seriousness, with an edge of vigor, and undoubtedly portends further valiant efforts on his part to render, in his own words, "loyal service to the people."

THE VETO POWER.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The old school of public men will contend that the veto power was given the Governor to use only in emergencies. But the world moves on. The conviction largely prevails in these days that not only is the Governor justified in its use, but is constitutionally bound to its use as a watch dog over the acts of legislatures.

IN A SECURE POSITION.

From The New York Times.

The present Governor of the state can afford to be suave. He is in an exceedingly secure position, and he won it by precisely the course he points out, in the exercise of his "privilege to justify his position to the people, to whom he is accountable." He appealed to the people over the heads of a hostile Legislature, and his victory was notable.

SECOND TERM WELL BEGUN.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The Governor's inaugural address was delivered yesterday. New York State people and most of the other English speaking persons on this half of the world know quite well what to expect of Mr. Hughes on these occasions. Dignity, sincerity, progressive common sense and a marked leaning toward the most austere ideals of popular government are the distinguishing marks of his state papers and his public addresses, which bear some resemblance in these respects to the utterances of that great citizen, Grover Cleveland.

"ESTABLISH JUSTICE."

From The World (Dem.).

Nobody has rendered a clearer, simpler, more logical account of the duties and functions of a state government under the Constitution of the United States than did Governor Hughes in his inaugural address yesterday. But his definition of one obligation in particular, in our opinion, is worth all the rest combined:

"Our processes for the settlement of disputes and the punishment of crime should display the least possible delays and the fewest technical obstructions consistent with opportunity for fair hearing and proper deliberation."

This is the most important duty that the state has to perform, and it is the most pressing service that Governor Hughes can perform for the people of New York.

LOCK VS. SEA LEVEL CANAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why was it decided to build a lock canal at Panama, instead of a sea level, when the board of consulting engineers reported in favor of the sea level plan eight to five? Here are a few facts on the subject:

First—The Isthmian Canal Commission of 1899 deliberated over the canal question for two and a half years, and then the board of nine commissioners unanimously reported as to the Panama route that they decidedly rejected the sea level plan in favor of the lock canal plan.

Second—The board of consulting engineers of 1905 advised as follows: Eight for sea level and five for lock canal.

Third—The Isthmian Canal Commission in 1906, after considering the report of the consulting engineers, recommended as follows: Five for a lock canal and one for a sea level.

Tabulating the votes of the three commissions, we find as follows:

	Sea level.	Lock.
Commission of 1899	0	9
Consulting engineers	8	5
Isthmian Canal Commission	1	5
Total votes combined	9	19

Thus the votes of the three commissions combined gives but 9 for sea level and 19 for lock canal. This shows a great preponderance in favor of the lock canal.

The fact that, in spite of the consulting board reporting in favor of a sea level, the lock canal plan was adopted, is frequently objected to.

Let us analyze the votes of that board on the question, and we will find in the minutes of the proceedings of the board that some who voted for the sea level did not consider the lock canal impracticable or dangerous in any way, but voted as they did because they considered this country so great and rich that it should build the ship canal even if it cost $100,000,000 more and took several years longer.

Mr. Quellennec, while voting for a sea level canal, said, speaking of the dangers offered by the locks and dams: "I am not disturbed by these dangers which can be avoided," etc., and therefore "I consider a multilock canal as practicable."

Mr. Parsons, voting for a sea level canal, said: "If this were a commercial enterprise for a private company, I should vote for a lock canal, as I believe it can be built for less money and probably in less time, consequently giving a better chance for profit in the enterprise, and will also answer the practical requirements of commerce for some years to come."

In view of these expressions of the two above quoted members when voting, is it to be wondered at that when the Isthmian Canal Commission came to review the report of the consulting engineers they should have considered them as having indorsed a lock canal as far as practicability and safety went, and that the vote might be considered as well to stand but 6 for the sea level and 7 for locks, and they, choosing to adopt the cheaper and quicker built plan, felt justified in doing so by the recorded views of the consulting engineers.

S. D. D.

New York, Dec. 31, 1908.

COMMISSION FOR W. M. CHASE.

William M. Chase has received a $5,000 commission to paint a portrait of Spencer Kellogg, a resident of Buffalo. There will be a "one man exhibition" of Mr. Chase's work in the Albright Gallery, of Buffalo, from January 15 to February 15, with thirty pictures on view, comprising portraits, still life, landscapes and figures. On the evening of January 30 Mr. Chase will lecture on Whistler in the Albright Gallery.

MUSEUM ACCESSIONS

Group by Arthur Lewin-Funke Presented by E. D. Adams.

One of the most remarkable of the recent accessions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, noted in the bulletin for January, is a marble group by Arthur Lewin-Funke, mentioned in The Tribune yesterday as a part of the exhibition of contemporaneous German art which is to be opened to-night. This marble group has been bought by Edward D. Adams, one of the trustees, who presented it to the museum. It represents a nude woman crouching with a child in her arms. Lewin-Funke is one of the best known German sculptors, and founded the Academy for Painting and the Plastic Arts in Berlin in 1901, an institution of which he is at present a director. He won the Prix de Rome in 1896 at the Berlin Academy with his work entitled "Saved from Drowning." The Kaiser later bought two of his works, the "Fighting Boys" and "Dancer," now in the Royal National Gallery. He also has won the honorary diploma of the international exhibition at Turin and the Prussian gold medal for art.

Mrs. Wheeler Smith has given three pictures to the museum, two of them being portraits of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and one a landscape by Alfred Thompson Bricher. These pictures formed part of the collection of her late husband. According to tradition, the earlier of the two portraits represents that pamphleteer of the time of Cromwell, "Freeborn John"—John Lilburne—a work which shows the influence of Frans Hals. The landscape by Bricher shows a pleasant stretch of beach and promontory and quiet sea bathed in sunlight. This is the only example of his work possessed by the museum.

Among the loans is a jade mountain, one of the largest known examples of carved jade, which was lent by Herbert N. Squires, formerly Minister to Cuba and to Panama. It is 28 inches long, 21 inches high, 18¼ inches in width and weighs 640 pounds. It is almost white, with the faintest tinge of green and yellow, and comes from Turkestan. It represents a mountain of conical form, with deep ravines, clumps of fir and willow trees here and there, interspersed with little nooks holding pavilions, while at the bottom are quaintly carved Chinese figures in the national costume. On one side there is an inscription of the Emperor Kienlung (1736-'95). It can be seen by those visiting the German exhibition to-night, as it sits close to the Nestorian tablet, lent by Fritz von Holm, who brought it from Shen-Si province, near Sianfu, the ancient capital.

Among the other gifts are several pieces of metal work, among them a two-handled pewter porringer of German manufacture in the eighteenth century, and 151 silver and silver-gilt souvenir spoons from various countries. Among the paintings purchased are a Corot, "The Sleep of Diana," and a pastel portrait of Josiah Ingersoll. Many examples of textiles were presented to the Museum last month, among them being gifts from Mrs. Thomas L. Rushmore, Mrs. S. C. Bigelow, Miss Florence Colgate and Miss Elise Hansen Silljan. The Princess Nicholas Feodoseieff Cantacuzene gave the museum a modern Rumanian peasant's embroidered costume, in five parts. Justice Truax has lent a silver-gilt chalice of the early sixteenth century, from Germany.

PRESTON GIBSON ENGAGED.

To Wed Granddaughter and Heiress of Late Senator McMillan, of Michigan.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—Mrs. James McMillan announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Grace McMillan Jarvis, to Preston Gibson, son of the late Senator Gibson, of Louisiana. Miss Jarvis was a debutante of last season. She was educated in Berlin and other foreign cities. She has travelled extensively, and returned to Washington only a few weeks ago, accompanied by her uncle and aunt, Sir John and Lady Harrington, whom she had visited in Berlin and London. Miss Jarvis inherited a fortune from her grandfather, the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan.

Preston Gibson's mother was a Montgomery, of Louisiana, a sister of Mrs. E. D. White, wife of Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. White and Mrs. Gibson are among the Montgomery heirs who inherited the Delmonico and Café Martin properties, as well as a considerable tract of land in The Bronx, in New York City. Mr. Gibson has one child, Henry Field Gibson, by a former marriage, when his wife was Mina Field, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page.

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS WILL "TALK."

But Don't Let Him Hear You Call It a "Lecture."

A story has just come out as to how Rear Admiral Evans regarded a proposition to lecture. Advances were made to him to go on the platform and tell the public something about the navy. He gave this characteristic reply:

"If you will give me a trustworthy rowboat and a horse pistol I will fight any submarine that you can trot out, but I'll never lecture."

The Navy League, which was urging Admiral Evans to go before the American public and give a straightforward account of the navy, was at wits' ends. Finally inspiration whispered to put this question to him: "Will you stand up and talk for an hour?"

"Yes, I'll do that," he agreed, "but I'll never lecture."

And so it is that Admiral Evans is to make his "talk" at a reception on Friday evening at Carnegie Hall. A special train will be run from Annapolis for the benefit of naval officers and instructors. A military guard, under command of General Horace Porter, will escort Admiral Evans to the hall. Delegations from half a dozen cities will be present.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Jan. 3.—All the cottagers who have remained in the Berkshire highlands for the early winter are packing up and preparing to go to town or to travel in the South for the remainder of the cold months. This has been the longest season that Lenox has known as a resort. The cottagers have found much of interest, and prolonged their stay for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom will close their villa to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have departed for New York, after spending the holidays at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier has closed her villa and taken rooms at the Curtis Hotel. During the week she will go to New York to close her town house, and will depart on the 12th for Southern California with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Turner Dana.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, who have been at Windyside, are preparing to depart on Wednesday for town.

Mrs. William B. Bacon will close Rocklawn to-morrow and will go to the hotel for a time before going to New York for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey's house party at Tanglewood for the holidays dispersed to-day, and Mr. and Mrs. Dixey are to go to their Boston home early this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Greenleaf have departed for New York. Mr. and Mrs. William Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenleaf, who were in Lenox for the Benjamin-Bacon wedding, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rogers, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, John Sloane, George E. Turnure, Francis H. Kinnicutt, W. P. Rogers, the Misses Josephine and Beatrice Crosby and Sheldon Crosby returned to New York this afternoon.

THORNLESS CACTUS A SUCCESS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 3.—Official reports on the first summer's field cultivation of the Burbank thornless cactus were made public yesterday. The average results are pronounced successful. The report says that the fears that the thornless varieties would revert to the old habit of growing thorns have been dispelled. The utility of the plant as a fodder for cattle seems to have been established.

BIG GIFT TO BOWDOIN.

From The Kennebec Journal.

President Hyde of Bowdoin College announces that the college has recently received securities of the par value of $300,000, and an actual value of considerable more, from a donor who wishes for the present to remain unknown. A very substantial and welcome holiday gift, which causes much rejoicing among all friends of the college.