MARION CRAWFORD DIES

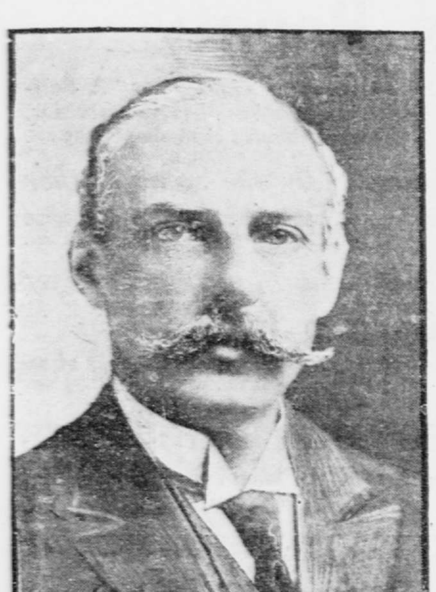
THE NOVELIST'S CAREER.

Noted American Author Expires at Sorrento Home.

Sorrento, April 9.—F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, died here at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Crawford had been ill for some time, one of the symptoms of his affection being fevers, which tended greatly to weaken him. Professor Enrico di Renzi, director of the American Clinic of the University of Naples, was called into consultation at the Villa Crawford some ten days ago and found serious bronchial and pleuritic complications. The illness had its origin in an attack of influenza.

Death came peacefully. Until this afternoon the patient retained consciousness, but apparently knew that the end was near, and calmly



F. MARION CRAWFORD.
The novelist, who died at Sorrento yesterday.

urged his family to cease weeping. His last words were, "I enter serenely into eternity."

According to the attending physician Mr. Crawford collapsed last night owing to extreme weakness. He then was without fever. He expressed sadly the presentiment that he was soon to die, but almost immediately afterward, alluding to the approaching Good Friday, he said, "I die with Christ." Mr. Crawford's daughter at his request then read to him extracts from Plato's "Dialogues," the novelist saying that they taught him serenity in death.

Harold, the novelist's eldest son, was the only member of the family not present at the deathbed. He is in the Far East. Bertram, who is a student at Oxford, England, was summoned home, and joined his mother and his sisters, Eleanor and Claire, and Mrs. Berdan, Mr. Crawford's mother-in-law, at the Villa Crawford.

Everywhere to-night in the village of Sant' Angello, where the Villa Crawford stands, next the old Capuchin monastery and amid orange groves two hundred feet above the sea, there is mourning. The fishermen and peasants, among whom the author was most popular, on hearing the news that he was dead wended their way to the villa to express in silence their sorrow. All the shops in the village were immediately closed, the door of each bearing a card on which was written, "Closed for public mourning." The Mayor and the Aldermen also went to the villa to present their condolences, and a detachment of the city guards was placed on duty at the gates in honor of the dead man.

The body of the author rests to-night on the bed in which he died, surrounded by flowers. The municipality desires to give Mr. Crawford a public funeral, but it is believed that it was his wish to have no ostentation, and the question of the funeral arrangements will be held in abeyance until to-morrow, when the author's will will be opened. This, it is believed, contains instructions regarding the funeral and regarding the spot which will be his last resting place.

Mr. Crawford had taken no nourishment for three days. The news of his death has been sent by cable to ex-President Roosevelt at Port Said. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Crawford were intimate friends, and when the former was in Naples on Monday he inquired about the condition of the author. Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Ambassador, to-night telegraphed the condolence of himself and Mrs. Griscom to Mrs. Crawford. "Accept this expression of deepest sympathy from my wife and me," the message said. "Your grief is shared not only by personal friends, but also by an immense and grateful public, who will sincerely regret the loss of one of the most brilliant and most lovable figures of our time, who more than any other contributed to make familiar to the American people all the charm and interest of Italian life and character."

Signor Nathan, the Mayor of Rome, also telegraphed as follows to Mrs. Crawford: "Accept my deepest sympathy, both personally and as Mayor of Rome, whose name and the character of her people Marion Crawford's magic pen carried throughout the world."

Francis Marion Crawford was one of the most prolific and facile of modern popular writers. He had to his credit nearly forty published novels, of which over two million copies have been sold. His facility is illustrated by the fact that he produced "Marzio's Crucifix" in ten days and that only twenty-four days were consumed in writing "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," one chapter a day of about five thousand words. His rise to fame was rapid. It was not till he was twenty-eight years old that he attempted fiction. Then his first effort, a complete novel, was a success.

Mr. Crawford was born in Bagni di Lucca, Italy, in 1854. Despite his foreign birth, he came of good old American stock, a descendant of General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame, who, by the way, was related to another historic character, Charlotte Corday.

Francis Marion Crawford's early youth was spent in Italy studying and dreaming the dreams which he later incorporated into his romances. Language was his early hobby. He became as familiar with French, German and Italian as with English. In early manhood he became proficient in Spanish and Swedish. Later he acquired Russian, Turkish and Portuguese. Not contented with modern tongues, he then made an extensive study of Sanscrit.

His childhood studies were conducted under a French governess. At twelve he was sent to America, and went to St. Paul's School, Concord. Later he studied in England, first with a clergyman in Hatfield Regis (the "Lonely Parish"), and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he went in for boating and mathematics. Then followed studies at Carlsruhe and Heidelberg from 1874 to 1876, followed by two years of Sanscrit at the University of Rome.

Then came a break in his dreamy student life. His interest in Sanscrit led him to India. Just at this time, however, it seems his finances began to suffer, and the student got his first taste of real work, and, incidentally, the hardest work he ever did. He became editor of "The Allahabad Indian Herald," an afternoon newspaper, a post he held for eighteen months. That cured him of journalism. In 1880 he returned to Italy, where he found himself again without money or work.

In India he had been about to enter the army when journalism presented itself and was accepted as a lesser evil. Now, having abandoned that alternative, he found himself at twenty-seven as far as ever from knowing what he wanted to do.

Then the illness of a sister called him to America. He came in a tramp steamer, and worked his way.

It was early in 1881 when he landed here. Not knowing what else to do, he reverted to his early love of study, entering Harvard and continuing his work in Sanscrit. He supported himself by writing for the magazines. The next year his real lifework began.

Mr. Crawford inherited the artistic temperament of his father, Thomas Crawford, a Scotch Irishman of New York birth, who was a sculptor, and, like his son, cosmopolitan by disposition. His mother was a sister of Julia Ward Howe. All his early studies, travels and rich experiences eminently fitted him for the work he finally took up. Yet, apparently, in all his twenty-eight years it had never occurred to him to attempt fiction. In fact, he was wont to assure his intimates that he had not the slightest gift of imagination.

The merest accident finally turned him into the right channel early in 1882. His uncle, Samuel Ward, had asked him to dinner one evening at a club in this city. In the course of the conversation he told with much detail his recollections of an interesting man whom he had met in Simla. Mr. Ward remarked, "That's a good magazine story, and you must write it out at once." That night the experimenter began "Mr. Isaacs," and finished it in a little over a month. The novel was accepted by Macmillan, and became popular at once. He followed it up with "Dr. Claudius." Then, at Mr. Aldrich's request, he wrote "A Roman Singer" for "The Atlantic Monthly."

Other stories followed rapidly. The author sailed for Italy in May, 1883, and spent most of 1884 in Constantinople, where he married a daughter of General Berden. In 1885 he returned to Italy and settled in Sorrento, where he owned a beautiful villa. He lived there till his death, with the exception of two visits to America, in 1893 and 1894.

The origin of the Saracinesca stories was a walk which the author took in the interior of Italy with a tutor when he was a boy, the region in which he placed the Saracinesca estates. When he wrote the first novel of the series he did not intend a group, but the plan grew, and the first story was so well received that he decided to continue the history through several generations, making it representative of the life of the nobility of a certain class in modern Italy. Though highly praised by critics, Mr. Crawford himself did not consider the series very successful.

For several years Mr. Crawford had a suite of rooms at No. 70 Fifth avenue, in this city, where he lived and worked when he visited New York. His principal workroom was 60 feet long by 35 feet wide. From 9 to 10 every morning he could be found here during his New York visits fencing with his maitre d'armes. Nothing ever interfered with his regular exercise. That in part accounted for his splendid physique. He stood 6 feet 2, with broad shoulders and a military carriage.

At one end of this favorite room was a big poster of his play, "Francesca da Rimini," with an autograph by Sarah Bernhardt, for whom he wrote the play at her request, and who produced it in Paris with great success.

At the time of his death Mr. Crawford was engaged on what he considered his most important work, "A History of Rome in the Middle Ages."

Mr. Crawford's chief works and the dates of their publication are: "Mr. Isaacs," 1882; "Dr. Claudius," 1883; "A Roman Singer," 1884; "To Leeward," 1884; "An American Politician," 1884; "Zoroaster," 1885; "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," 1886; "Marzio's Crucifix," 1887; "Paul Patoff," 1887; "Saracinesca," 1887; "With the Immortals," 1888; "Greifenstein," 1889; "Sant' Ilario," 1889; "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," 1890; "Khaled," 1891; "The Witch of Prague," 1891; "The Three Fates," 1892; "The Children of the King," 1892; "Don Orsino," 1892; "Marion Darche," 1893; "Pietro Ghisleri," 1893; "The Novel—What It Is," 1893; "Katharine Lauderdale," 1894; "Love in Idleness," 1894; "The Ralstons," 1894; "Constantinople," 1895; "Casa Braccio," 1895; "Adam Johnstone's Son," 1895; "Taquisara," 1896; "A Rose of Yesterday," 1897; "Corleone," 1897; "Ave Roma Immortalis," 1898; "Via Crucis," 1899; "In the Palace of the King," 1900; "The Rulers of the South," 1900; "Maria, a Maid of Venice," 1901; "Cecilia, a Story of Modern Rome," 1902; "The Heart of Rome," 1903; "Whosoever Shall Offend," 1904; "Soprano, a Portrait," 1905; "Venetian Gleanings," 1905; "A Lady of Rome," 1906; "Arethusa," 1907; "The Little City of Hope," 1907, and "Francesca da Rimini," 1902.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE.

Lenox, Mass., April 9.—News of the death of William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of New York, at Beaulieu, in the South of France, to-day, was announced in a cable dispatch received here this noon. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Whitehouse had given up his residence in New York and had lived in Europe for the last four or five years. The last winter he spent in New York, sailing for France about two weeks ago. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Whitehouse was the son of the late Bishop Whitehouse, of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois. He was graduated from Columbia in 1860. Although a lawyer by profession, he had practised little, the care of property which he had inherited requiring all of his attention. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Century Club and the University Club.

He leaves four sons—Sheldon, who is secretary to Ambassador Reid at London; William F., jr., prominent in amateur aeronautic circles and a Brooklyn banker, and Henry and Norman, who are now abroad—and two daughters—the Hon. Mrs. Charles Coventry, of England, and Baroness Ramsey, of Russia.

JAMES W. TAPPIN.

James W. Tappin, vice-president and a trustee of the Colonial Trust Company, died yesterday from a complication of diseases at his home, No. 57 West 69th street. He was treasurer and director of the Rubinat Company and of the Salem Land Company and a director in the Trust Company of America. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Mary E. Brooks, and two brothers.

MRS. ESTHER HOGE PATTERSON.

Philadelphia, April 9.—Mrs. Esther Hoge Patterson, who was 102 years old last Sunday, died here to-night. She was a member of the most exclusive society circles here. Until about two months ago she retained all her faculties, but recently had been confined to her bed.

Her father was a Presbyterian clergyman who came to this country from Tyrone, Ireland, in 1798 and married Elizabeth Clay Holmes, of Carlisle, Penn. Her husband was Joseph Patterson.

PRIZE ESSAY ON ARBITRATION.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., April 9.—A committee consisting of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware, it was announced here to-day, has awarded to L. B. Bobbitt, of Baltimore, a Johns Hopkins sophomore, the prize of $50 offered by the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration for the best essay on the subject of international arbitration by an undergraduate student of an American college or university. The prize is the gift of a Harvard student, Chester De Witt Pugsley, son of ex-Congressman C. A. Pugsley, of New York.

HIPPODROME DIRECTOR RETURNS.

R. H. Burnside, general stage director of the New York Hippodrome, returned from Europe yesterday on the Mauretania. While there he visited London and all the cities on the Continent in the interests of Messrs. Shubert & Anderson. Many of the plans for next season's production at the Hippodrome were made by him while abroad. He engaged several novelties, and while in Vienna signed a contract with Mlle. Albertine Rasch, to be the leading dancer at the Hippodrome next season. Alfredo Edel, the Parisian designer of costumes, was also given many commissions for next season's attraction.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Garden.

Ringling Brothers' Circus, Madison Square Garden.

Concert under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women, for the benefit of their philanthropies, Carnegie Hall, evening.

Special meeting of the Republican Club, No. 54 West 40th street, 8:30 p. m.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

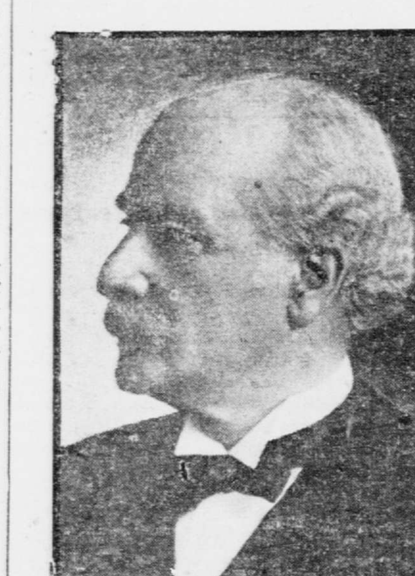
ASTOR—J. M. Black, Philadelphia; D. Tebbitt, London; Jiro Hirose, Tokio. BELMONT—President C. S. Mellen and Mrs. Mellen, New Haven; N. E. Parker, Detroit. BRESLIN—G. M. Eckels and J. L. Young, Mechanicsburg; W. A. Creighton, Boston. HOLLAND—H. MacBean Hart, Harwick, Scotland; R. T. Townsend, Pittsburg. MANHATTAN—Edward Osborne, Hong Kong; Dr. Owen C. Rees; Toledo; Edward H. Cozens-Hardy, Liverpool. ST. REGIS—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shaw, Chicago; Dr. S. MacKew, London. VICTORIA—E. P. Dean, Newcastle, England; H. C. Tuttle, Fairmount, W. Va. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Leroy D. Thoman, Chicago; L. J. Holton, San Francisco. WOLCOTT—Ex-Governor W. M. Bunn, Pennsylvania.

E. A. HITCHCOCK DEAD

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Expires in Washington.

Washington, April 9.—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, died at 11 o'clock this morning at the home of his son-in-law, Commander Sims, of the navy, aged seventy-four.

Mr. Hitchcock had been ill for several weeks. He contracted a severe cold while in the West, and as his condition became more serious he hurried to



ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.
Former Secretary of the Interior, who died at Washington yesterday.

Washington to place himself in the hands of specialists who had attended him in his official career here. He suffered from a complication of kidney, heart and pulmonary diseases. Ever since he arrived here he had been confined to his bed and constantly attended by physicians and trained nurses. His condition had become steadily worse in the last few days, and last night all hope for his recovery was abandoned.

At the bedside when the end came were Mrs. Hitchcock, the three daughters, Commander Sims and a nephew, George C. Hitchcock, of St. Louis. The body will be taken to St. Louis to-morrow, arriving there Sunday night. The funeral will be held on Monday, the burial being at Bellefontaine Cemetery, in that city.

President Taft sent the following letter of condolence to Mrs. Hitchcock:

My Dear Mrs. Hitchcock: The sad news of the death of your husband has just come. Mrs. Taft and I extend to you and your family our sincerest sympathy in your great loss. Your husband's record for honesty and high sense of official duty were deeply impressed upon the country by his efficient conduct of the Interior Department and his dignified and able representation of this country abroad. The gratitude of his fellow citizens and the high respect for his memory may in time, I hope, mitigate the intensity of your present sorrow.
Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

All flags on the Interior Department here and on all buildings throughout the country under the jurisdiction of that department will be placed at halfmast for ten days out of respect to the memory of Mr. Hitchcock, as the result of an order issued by Secretary Ballinger to-day.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock made his most enduring reputation as watchdog of the public domain. His career as Secretary of the Interior was a continuous and successful warfare with the most powerful of criminal political influences. Every embarrassment that human ingenuity could devise was put in the way of his endeavor to release the government lands from the wealthy despoilers. He brought about the indictments of 490 persons, of whom eighty-nine were convicted before he left office. More of them have been convicted since.

One of the most popular methods of stealing public lands was to fence in a tract and use it for pasture without paying rent. Many of the trespassers had come to regard the privilege as a vested right. In some instances local judges refused to consider such cases. Among those who opposed the Secretary's crusade were United States Senators, members of Congress, Land Office officials and federal judges. Mr. Hitchcock put seventy-five special agents at work. In one year alone 324 cases of timber stealing were reported and 338,530 acres of land restored to the public.

It was as Minister, and later as Ambassador, to Russia that Mr. Hitchcock won the recognition that made him a Cabinet officer. He had been appointed to this post by President McKinley by reason of the President's personal knowledge of his special fitness to strengthen the relations between the United States and Russia and to find a market for surplus American manufactured articles.

Mr. Hitchcock was a great-grandson of Colonel Ethan Allen, the Robin Hood of the Green Mountains, who captured Fort Ticonderoga, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He was born in Mobile, in 1835. After completing his education in New Haven he took up business, and in 1860 went to China, where he entered the mercantile house of Oliphant & Co. For twelve years he remained in China. Returning to this country, he settled in St. Louis, where he soon became prominent in business and acquired large wealth. He was president of several manufacturing concerns, among them the Crystal Plate Glass Company, and controlled large railroad interests.

In August, 1897, he was made Minister to Russia, which post was elevated to ambassadorial rank during Mr. Hitchcock's incumbency, thus giving him the honor of being the first American ambassador to the Russian court. He became Secretary of the Interior in December, 1898, to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss, and served in that capacity for eight years.

Mr. Hitchcock was a Republican of the stanchest type and an idealist to an extent almost incredible to those whose association with practical politics has been extensive. He assumed the office of Secretary of the Interior with the conviction that no Republican Senator or Representative would urge upon him the adoption of a policy which would not reflect credit on the party, or the appointment to public office of a man whose character or lack of efficiency could in the slightest degree detract from the repute of the administration. Unfortunately, this almost quixotic confidence in his fellow Republicans received some severe shocks during the first years of his administration of one of the most difficult of the federal departments.

His blind faith in the recommendations made to him by Republicans in Congress led him to make a number of appointments which he subsequently regretted, and in some instances to adopt policies he was later compelled to reverse. With the realization that his confidence had been abused Mr. Hitchcock's idealism changed to a skepticism almost as exaggerated, and Senators and Representatives found that, regardless of their standing in the party, their every recommendation was regarded by the Secretary with grave suspicion.

His was a rugged honesty which brooked no compromises. Partisan expediency he could not understand. Every policy suggested to him he found either good or bad. Every responsible employe of his department he regarded as above criticism or beneath contempt. Having lost the confidence he had originally placed in the members of his party in Congress, he sought to decide all policies and all problems unaided, and, although he worked eighteen hours out of the twenty-four in his efforts ably and conscientiously to administer his department, he was often unable to keep pace with the work which accumulated on his desk.

Mr. Hitchcock's intense honesty and sincerity of purpose always commanded the respect and admiration of President Roosevelt, of whose Cabinet he was for three years a member, although there was no Cabinet officer of whom members of Congress carried more complaints to the Chief Executive. Mr. Roosevelt realized that Secretary Hitchcock had accomplished great things in his department, that he had with the utmost bravery attacked an extensive system of land frauds and made that form of dishonesty too perilous to be longer attractive; that he had been confronted with a desperate situation in the General Land Office and had eradicated dishonesty and materially improved its administration; but by many members of Congress he was wholly misunderstood, and few gave him credit for the good that he accomplished. His successors, Secretary Garfield and Secretary Ballinger, pay high tribute to the work done by the rugged idealist who preceded them.

ERLANGER COMES BACK.

Does Not Care, He Says, What the Shuberts Do.

Abraham Lincoln Erlanger, the "little corporal" of the theatrical syndicate, arrived here last night on La Provence. He had been abroad a few weeks, chatting with Charles Frohman and making arrangements to entertain London with "Little Nemo." A wireless message conveyed the news to him of the withdrawal from the managers' association of the Messrs. Shubert. He was told that in a communication from their publicity department the Shuberts had indicated an intention not only to "go it alone," but to form a new association.

"I have always made it a point," Mr. Erlanger said to a reporter for The Tribune, "not to interfere in any man's business. The Shuberts have a right to withdraw from the local association of managers if they see fit. It's up to them; and, as for me, I don't give a—well, anything—what they do. Let 'em go ahead. On Sunday I'll say something."

David Belasco and Lee Shubert returned to town yesterday afternoon. Representatives of Mr. Belasco said that his relations with the Shuberts were pleasing to him, and that while he might not take a formal part in any controversy that would give offence to the syndicate, he had contracts with the Shuberts which he expected to honor, and expected them to do likewise. Mr. Belasco does not own any theatres outside of this city. In connection with the Shuberts he directs one bearing his name in Washington. His contract for booking productions at the Shubert theatres will not expire until next year, it was pointed out, so that he could not assume friendly relations, if he would, with Klaw & Erlanger without inviting the opposition of the Shuberts. On the other hand, it was said that Belasco was shrewd enough not to anger the syndicate by an open alliance at this time with the Shuberts.

Lee Shubert did not look the picture of a fighting man when he arrived. But he intimated that he would not run away from a battle.

"How do you suppose Klaw & Erlanger will view your warlike attitude?" he was asked.

"I don't know, and I don't care. What they may think will not worry me."

"I am not prepared to say just now," he added, "what our tactics will be, or whether we are powerful enough to run our business without the aid of the syndicate."

Cincinnati, April 9.—The millions of the Mackays, the Vanderbilts and other New Yorkers are said to be back of the Shuberts in their fight against Klaw & Erlanger. Max Anderson, president of the Columbia Theatre Company here, is quoted to-day to this effect. According to him, the "straw that broke the camel's back" was a speech which Abraham Erlanger made at a dinner in New York just before sailing for England a few weeks ago, in which he is said to have made some remarks about the New Theatre, which Lee Shubert has been engaged to manage.

LAMBS ORGANIZE IN CHICAGO.

Arrange for All-Star Gambol to Raise Funds for New Clubhouse.

Chicago, April 9.—Chicago members of the Lambs Club of New York held a meeting here to-day and organized by electing George Barr McCutcheon, chairman; W. S. McCrea, vice-chairman, and John G. Jenks, secretary. The meeting was called by Augustus Thomas, shepherd of the Lambs, and was presided over by Herbert L. Jones, a New York Lamb.

The Chicago members arranged to constitute themselves a local committee to take charge of the arrangements for the all-star gambol, which will be given at a Chicago theatre on May 29. The proceeds of the performance will be applied to the building of a new clubhouse for the Lambs.

REQUIEM MASS AND "MEFISTOFELE."

Verdi's Requiem Mass and the prologue of "Mefistofele" attracted to the Metropolitan Opera House last night only a fraction of the Good Friday audience that these works deserved, as conducted by Mr. Toscanini. It was the third performance of the requiem and the next to the last piece of conducting for Mr. Toscanini, whose season ends this afternoon with "Madama Butterfly."

Miss Destinn's spontaneous outpouring of sweet, limpid tone and Mme. Homer's rich beauty of voice and power of interpretation contributed their usual generous share toward the beauty of the performance. Mr. Martin's hoarseness had almost disappeared, but Mr. Witherspoon did not sing with quite his usual clarity, due to a slight cold. His singing was satisfying and good to listen to, nevertheless. Mr. Didur again gave authoritative and harrowing qualities to his Mefistofeles—imposing in defiance. Under Mr. Toscanini's conducting the chorus and orchestra achieved excellent results.

The special week of opera—the last of the season—closes with "Madama Butterfly" this afternoon and "Götterdämmerung" to-night.

OPERA COMPANY OFF FOR CHICAGO.

Four hundred strong, the Metropolitan Opera House forces start for Chicago this morning. The cost of transportation alone will be about $10,000, but Chicago is expected to net big profits in the two weeks to be spent there. The Windy City will have an opportunity to hear most of the operas given here this season. The orchestra and singers needed for "Madama Butterfly" and "Die Götterdämmerung" will leave New York to-morrow after closing the opera season here to-day.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION MEETS.

Veterans Distinguished by Congress Re-elect Officers.

Fourteen men who won fame on the battlefield or on the vessels of the navy, either in the Civil or the Spanish-American war, met last night at the Hotel Astor to elect officers. The men of the Medal of Honor Legion were awarded medals by special acts of Congress for bravery outside the line of their duty, and in token of the distinction each wears a small bit of ribbon under his Grand Army of the Republic button or Spanish-American cross.

The old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Major Walter Thorne; first vice-president, John H. Cook, second vice-president, Benjamin B. Levy; secretary, Richard Galbraith, and treasurer, Justice J. C. Julius Langbein. E. P. Grimes was chosen as chaplain and John J. Nolan was elected sergeant-at-arms. The following men were made members of the executive committee: James W. Webb, chairman; H. N. Young, G. A. Sunquist, E. P. Grimes and Charles E. Morse.

SUMNER'S DESK AND SOFA SOLD.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, April 9.—At the sale to-day of the library, autographs and bric-a-brac of George Alfred Townsend, the newspaper correspondent, Charles Sumner's Senate desk and a Senate sofa with carved eagle back were sold. The desk brought $31 and the sofa $24.

$250,000 FOR HAWAIIAN CHARITIES.

Honolulu, April 9.—Charles H. Cook, president of the Bank of Hawaii and head of many business enterprises in Honolulu, distributed to-day $250,000 among various churches and charities in commemoration of the religious significance of Good Friday.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, April 9.—With the exception of light snow and rains from the lake region and the Ohio Valley eastward and showers along the south Atlantic Coast, fair weather has prevailed since Thursday night. Pressure has fallen rapidly in the Northwest, and it is much warmer in that section, with slightly warmer weather in the Southwest.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west; middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west to northwest; south Atlantic Coast, light northwest, becoming variable; east Gulf Coast, light and variable, becoming south; west Gulf Coast, light to moderate south; Lake Michigan, light northwest to north, shifting to south Saturday night and increasing.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate west winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, continued cooler to-day; Sunday, fair, slightly warmer; light west to northwest winds, becoming variable by Sunday.

For Western New York, fair, continued cooler to-day; Sunday, fair and warmer.

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

	1908.	1909.		1908.	1909.
3 a. m.	54	50	6 p. m.	49	43
6 a. m.	42	49	9 p. m.	45	39
9 a. m.	41	46	11 p. m.	43	37
12 m.	47	44	12 p. m.	43	—
4 p. m.	51	49			

Highest temperature yesterday, 51 degrees (at 12, midnight); lowest, 37; average, 44; average for corresponding date last year, 50; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 45.

Local Forecast.—Fair and continued cool weather today; Sunday fair; moderate west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

NOT CITY OFFICERS

Dr. Draper on Proposed Charter's Educational Provisions.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the joint hearing upon the education chapter of the proposed New York City charter, held by the Cities Committees of the Legislature on the 6th inst., Senator McCarren very pertinently asked why the management of the schools should not be through a department of the city government as well as the management of the police service or the fire service, etc. The answer was not given as completely as it seems to me it should be.

The reason is that the State Constitution (Article IX, Section 1) directs that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools." The constitution does not require the Legislature to provide for the maintenance and support of policemen or firemen or street cleaners. The Federal Constitution omitted all reference to the education of the people, evidently because that was deemed to be a matter for the states. All states have assumed control over it. It has not been left to inference or implication. Every state has erected a state system of education by positive provision in its constitution and laws. In no case has a state permitted it to become a matter for a municipality as such to deal with. Often a state has utilized the machinery of a municipality to care for some interest of the schools, but that has been only for convenience or from the necessities of the case.

Following the mandate of the constitution, the state has enacted general educational laws and constituted general educational authorities for the specific purpose of assuring adequate and suitable schools in every part of the state. The state has constituted a local educational organization for every rod of its territory; which local organization becomes a part of the state's general educational system; but if the people of any city or district, through such local organization, omit to maintain schools or maintain inadequate or inefficient schools, the law and the authority of the state at once step in to provide them. Ordinarily the local interest in education is sufficient for all ends. Commonly there is enough good sense in a community to prevent the use of the schools for other than educational ends. The American spirit is generally to be relied upon to carry out the state's educational plan according to its letter and intent. But it is not always so.

In every part of the state, and ever since the educational system began to grow, the public schools have been part and parcel of the state system, designed to assure equality of opportunity to all the people of the state. The New York State constitution throws upon the Legislature direct and immediate responsibility for the maintenance and support of a system of schools "wherein all the children of this state may be educated." This, of course, charges the Legislature with responsibility for a system of schools which shall be suitable and adequate for the purpose named. It has come to be fundamental that the educational system is a state system, and in no sense a municipal system. Public education is completely differentiated from those municipal activities for which the municipal government should be charged with primary responsibility.

This state raises by tax, and pays from its treasury, something like seven millions of dollars a year for the support and maintenance of its educational activities. Where the money of the states goes, the responsibility, care and direction of the state go, also. This is not the mere theory of an education officer. It is fixed by the holdings of the courts of last resort in all the states where the subject has had the advantage of judicial determination. There is no lack of determinations to this effect by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. There are no well considered legal authorities opposed to this fundamental principle of the educational system. It is the only principle upon which a reasonably efficient educational system may be assured in all parts of a state.

The New York State Legislature has uniformly observed this principle in the making of laws, whenever laws have not been smuggled through the Legislature without real consideration. The Legislature has also observed this principle in the interpretation, as well as in the making, of laws. The state constitution provides that no person shall be eligible to the Legislature who at the time of his election is "an officer under any city government." In 1876 a school inspector in the city of New York was elected to the state Senate. His seat was contested on the ground that as such school officer he was an officer under the government of New York City. The Senate decided that the Board of Education of the city of New York was possessed of powers and liable to the performance of duties not of a local character, and hence was not under the city government. The charter of the city of Albany, through a piece of legal bungling, enumerates members of the Board of Education among the city officers. A member of that Board of Education was elected to the Legislature. His seat was contested on the ground that he was constitutionally ineligible. After full consideration of the subject, men of all parties in the committee of investigation agreed that, notwithstanding the provision in the Albany city charter, a member of the Board of Education was not and could not be a city officer, and therefore was not ineligible to the Legislature—and the House adopted the report without dissent.

In view of all this, the provisions in the proposed New York City charter including members of the Board of Education in the list of city officers, and specifically constituting the education department an administrative department of the government of the city of New York, are both meaningless and confusing.

The education laws of this state and of many other states have provided for the appointment of members of the Board of Education by the Mayor, not because he is Mayor, but in spite of that fact, and because he is the only general officer upon whom it seems at all feasible to confer the power of appointment. Upon the whole, appointment in that way has perhaps worked as well as the creation of the board in any other way would have done. But the provision in this proposed charter that the Mayor may remove any member of the Board of Education at his pleasure is a vicious novelty in legislation which has never been invented until now.

It goes without saying that the educational system must necessarily be separated just as far as may be from the political activities of a municipality. Of course, there are likely to be points of inevitable contact. No one has been disposed to complain much about the school budget going to a central board of estimate and apportionment for consideration with other public expenditures, because of the almost imperative necessities of the case. But any arrangement which empowers any board or officer of the city to fix or change a teacher's salary, or to do anything else bearing upon the freedom and efficiency of the schools, and which does not give the management of the schools absolutely and completely to the officials who are chosen for that particular purpose, ought to be stoutly resisted by every one who is interested in the welfare of the schools.

The provision in the proposed charter that the Board of Education of the city of New York shall not possess the powers or privileges of a corporation, taken in connection with many other provisions, to some of which I have only alluded, submerges the educational interests of the city in the corporation and the politics of the city itself. That would take away all vestige of educational independence. It would deprive the people of the city of New York of important educational rights which the rest of the people of the State of New York enjoy.

In a word, the educational chapter of the proposed charter is drawn upon a theory which has never been legally established, which is repugnant to universally established legal and educational theories of the country, and which is absolutely antagonistic to their interests of education.

A. S. DRAPER.

Albany, April 7, 1909. Commissioner of Education.

Died.

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

Brush, Amanda.
Carey, Sarah S. B.
Carlstedt, August.
Carpenter, George R.
Clark, Matilda S.
Clearman, L. L. S.
Gibbons, Mary.
Hicks, Paula R.
Irving, Elizabeth F.
Lawrence, William T.
McCormack, Frederick C.
Metcalfe, Jasper.
Milhau, Ida.
Monk, George D.
Oldner, John G.
Reardon, Dennis.
Scheidecker, Mathias H.
Whitehouse, William F.
Williams, Emma A.

Died.

BRUSH—On April 8, Amanda, widow of Jesse Brush, in her 89th year. Funeral at the chapel of the home, 104th st. and Amsterdam ave., on Saturday, April 10, at 2 p. m.

CAREY—At Montclair, N. J., April 6, 1909, Sarah S. B. Carey, wife of Stephen W. Carey and daughter of the late Dr. Leroy M. and Maria A. Yale. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 240 Orange Road, Montclair, on Saturday, the 10th, on arrival of 2:10 train from Barclay st., D., L. & W. R. R. Carriages in attendance.

CARLSTEDT—April 7, August Carlstedt, aged 24. Services at The Funeral Church, No. 241 West 23d st. (Campbell Building), Saturday evening at 6 o'clock.

CARPENTER—On Thursday, April 8, 1909, George Rice Carpenter, in his 46th year. Funeral services in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10 a. m.

CLARK—Died at Great Neck, Long Island, on Thursday, April the 8th, Matilda S., wife of the late John M. Clark, in the 82d year of her age. Relatives, friends and neighbors are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, April the 10th, at 11 a. m. Carriages in waiting at Great Neck depot on arrival of train leaving East 34th st., New York, at 10 a. m.

CLEARMAN—
KANE LODGE, NO. 454, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Brother L. L. S. Clearman, at his late residence, No. 206 Clairmont ave., Montclair, N. J., Saturday, April 10, on arrival of train leaving 23d st., D., L. & W. R. R., at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages in waiting at Montclair.
FREDERICK C. MEACHAM, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

GIBBONS—On April 7, 1909, Mary, wife of John J. Gibbons, at her residence, No. 494 Riverside Drive. Funeral services Saturday, April 10, at 10 a. m.

HICKS—On April 9, 1909, Paula Reno, wife of Louis Hicks and daughter of Morris and S. Marie Reno. Funeral services from her late residence, at Highwood, N. J., Monday, April 12, on arrival of 1:20 train from Chambers st., Erie Railroad. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

IRVING—On Thursday, April 8, 1909, at the residence of her son, the Rev. David O. Irving, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman Irving, in her 88th year, daughter of the late Dr. Alfred and Eliza M. Freeman, of New York City, and widow of the Rev. David Irving, D. D. Funeral services will be held from the Bethel Presbyterian Church, Dodd st. and Midland ave., East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 10, at 11:30 a. m. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church station, D., L. & W. R. R., on arrival of the 10 a. m. train from New York. Kindly omit flowers.

LAWRENCE—On Thursday, April 8, at his residence, No. 515 Madison ave., New York, William T. Lawrence, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the convenience of the family. Kindly refrain from sending flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

M'CORMACK—On Wednesday, April 7, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Frederick Clark McCormack, in the 41st year of his age, son of the late William H. and Fannie McCormack. Funeral services will be held at St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, N. Y., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station, East 43d st., at 9:44 a. m., returning leaves Irvington 12:34 p. m.

METCALFE—Suddenly, at his home, No. 46 Johnson st., Brooklyn, Jasper Metcalfe, dearly loved husband of Emily K. Metcalfe, and father of Mabel L. and the late Frank S. and Edith J. Metcalfe. Funeral services at 8 p. m., on Saturday. Interment at Greenwood, private.

MILHAU—On Wednesday, April 7, 1909, Ida Milhau, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services at National Funeral Directing Company, No. 15 Greene ave., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 11, at 2:30 p. m.

MONK—April 9, George Dwight Monk, aged 44 years. Body lying at The Funeral Church, No. 241 West 23d st. (Campbell Building).

OLDNER—On Tuesday, April 6, 1909, at his residence, No. 128 South 9th st., Brooklyn, John G. Oldner, son of the late John G. and Helen M. Oldner, aged 30. Funeral on Saturday, from the Church of the Epiphany, South 9th st., at 10:30 a. m.

REARDON—Dennis Reardon, aged 54. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Annie E. Reardon, No. 131 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 10, at 2:30 p. m. New York and Sandy Hook pilots invited to attend.

SCHEIDECKER—On Wednesday, April 7, 1909, at Pembroke Sanatorium, Concord, N. H., Mathias Henry, son of Albert G. and the late Mary Jane Scheidecker. Funeral on Saturday, April 10, at 2:30 p. m., from his late residence, No. 1060 71st st., Bay Ridge Park, Brooklyn.

WHITEHOUSE—Suddenly on Friday, April 9, at Beaulieu, France, William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, aged 67. The funeral will be held on Tuesday.

WILLIAMS—In this city, April 8, 1909, Emma Alice, widow of Charles H. Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y.

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