Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Aida.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—2:15—8:30—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—Pain's Fireworks.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Havana.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—In Hayti.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—The Melting Pot.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland, Luna Park.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Flag Lieutenant.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—Billy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Jack Straw.
GAIETY—2:15—8:20—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—2:15—8:30—Detective Sparkes.
HACKETT—2:15—8:20—Such a Little Queen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—A Broken Idol.
HIPPODROME—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:15—An American Widow.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1909.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Florist Shop.
LINCOLN SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Girls.
LYCEUM—8:15—Arsene Lupin.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The Motor Girl.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—The Bridge.
METROPOLIS—2:15—8:15—The Witching Hour.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Love Cure.
NEW YORK—2—8—The Sins of Society.
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK—Balloon ascensions.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:10—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Dollar Mark.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Climax.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—Girls.
YORKVILLE—2:15—8:15—The Ringmaster.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	10	3-6	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Bankers and Brokers	8	1	Musical	9	3
Board and Rooms	9	6	New Jersey Advertisements	9	3
Carpet Cleaning	9	6	Ocean Steamers	9	4
Citations	9	3	Railroads	9	3
City Property to Let	9	2-3	Real Estate	9	3
Copartnership Notices	8	1	Real Estate for Sale	9	3
Country Property for Sale	9	3	Restaurants	5	6
Dividend Notices	8	1	School Agencies	9	2
Domestic Situations Wanted	9	4-5	Special Notices	7	6
Excursions	9	2-3	Steamboats	9	6
Financial Meetings	8	1	Summer Resorts	8	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	9	6	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	4
Help Wanted	9	4	Trust Companies	8	5-6
Hotels	5	6	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	9	2-3
Instruction	9	1-2	Work Wanted	9	4
Law Schools	9	2			

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 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; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the King of Denmark at the royal castle, near Copenhagen. ═══ The King of Italy has offered a cup as a prize to be contested for in his presence at the aviation meet at Brescia. ═══ The aviation meeting at Tournai opened with the attendance of an immense crowd. ═══ The Mexican Red Cross Society arrived at Monterey to take charge of relief work among the flood sufferers. ═══ The new Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Ralph Williams, arrived at St. John's, N. F.

DOMESTIC.—It was said at Beverly, Mass., that Secretary Ballinger was expected there today; the President's last week at Beverly, it was said, would be his busiest. ═══ Two brothers were drowned and their aged father was barely saved by another son when a canoe capsized in the Merrimack River, at Amesbury, Mass. ═══ Five thousand employes of the American Window Glass Company are idle as a result of the strike in the Pittsburg district. ═══ A Detroit business man and two women were killed and another woman was fatally hurt at Bay City, Mich., when a train struck the automobile in which they were riding. ═══ A planter near Charleston, S. C., shot and killed a physician's wife, whom he had mistaken for a burglar. ═══ Attorney General Garber of Alabama ruled that under the new prohibition law of that state no wine could be served at wedding feasts. ═══ The Hotel Masconomo, at Manchester, Mass., which housed the Cuban Legation, was closed because the employes drove the manager out to sea in his motor boat. ═══ Two men, believed to have caused the train wreck at Chewton Siding, Penn., on Friday night, were arrested at New Castle, Penn.

CITY.—Three of nine persons in a launch were drowned in the Hudson River, after a collision with a tug and two barges. ═══ There were many rescues of boats disabled in the storm. ═══ Jacob Adler, as a result of the East Side theatrical war, was forced to give up his theatre. ═══ Following a fervid exhortation a woman preacher at the Ocean Grove camp meeting fell fainting from the platform and died. ═══ The kosher chicken slaughterers of the East Side threatened to strike unless they were put on weekly wages, instead of piecework, as at present. ═══ Twenty-four swimmers, among them one woman, finished in the long swim of the Volunteer Lifesavers through Hell Gate to Clason's Point, and another woman was forced to stop from cramps. ═══ Oscar Hammerstein announced plans for the production of several new operas and the engagement of noted singers for the regular season at the Manhattan Opera House, beginning November 15. ═══ In a sermon preached to union men at the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. A. F. Underhill voiced the active sympathy of the Church with labor ideals. ═══ One eighteen-year-old boy stabbed another of the same age in an argument at a ball game in Crotona Park. ═══ The father of a Brooklyn bride, who objected to her marriage to the man of her choice, greeted the guests at the nuptials by throwing their gifts of china, glassware and furniture out of the windows of his house. ═══ Delegates from the Journeymen Bakers' unions of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut started a movement to unionize the larger concerns with a view to making them closed shops. ═══ It was announced that track laying in one of the Pennsylvania tubes between Manhattan and Long Island City was nearly completed and that work was progressing rapidly on the terminals in Long Island City.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 59.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Until this year New Jersey has had no law specially prescribing the responsibility of employers for injuries incurred by their workmen, but dependence was placed upon the general provisions of the common law. Last winter, however, Senator Ackerman secured the enactment of a measure which he had framed as the result of investigation, study and consultation with both employers and employes, and it has now gone into effect.

This measure makes the employer fully responsible for the injury or death of an employe resulting from any defect in the condition of the machinery, building or any part of the plant which was due to the negligence of the employer or any of his agents intrusted with the care of the plant, or which, occurring from any cause, was not discovered and remedied by them, or resulting from the negligence of any person exercising superintendence over the works; or, on a railroad, resulting from the negligence of any employe, except, of course, the one injured. Employes thus injured have the same right of compensation that they would have if they were not employes. Thus, when a railroad accident occurs through the carelessness of a switchman or signalman, a brakeman or engineer who is injured has as good a case for indemnity as a passenger.

Of course, the law does not protect an employe from those necessary risks of his occupation which remain after the employer has exercised all due care; nor does it provide for indemnity if the injured employe knew of the defect and failed within a reasonable time to report it, unless it was in fact also known to the employer or could have been discovered by him had he exercised proper care. All questions of knowledge of risk and danger, and of contributory negligence, are questions of fact, to be determined by juries in the usual way. And, finally, the law leaves in full force all the former provisions of the common law for the protection of employes and for fixing the responsibility of employers. The belief has been expressed that this is, on the whole, the most equitable liability law which has been enacted in this country, if not in the world. However that may be, it is an interesting circumstance that it was drafted, introduced and pressed to passage by one of the largest employers of labor in the state, and that at the same time it had the hearty approval and support of the workingmen's organizations. Its practical operation among the vast and varied industrial establishments of New Jersey, and especially on the railroads which gridiron that state, will be watched with much interest.

SCIENTIFIC DOUBT, NOT "CALUMNY."

If Dr. Cook is correctly reported in a dispatch to the Paris "Matin," it is to be feared that the doubts which have been expressed regarding his success have been misinterpreted. In treating them as "calumnies" he assumes an unfortunate attitude. There is neither discourtesy nor injustice in insisting that the burden of proof rests on Dr. Cook, not on those who have hesitated to accept his story. The rule applies not to him alone, but to every one who makes an extraordinary statement. The world was not fully convinced that Nansen accomplished all he claimed until the record of his observations was printed and had been critically examined. Even then a suspicion was entertained by a few experts that the distinguished Norwegian had not made a correct allowance for atmospheric refraction, and that an error of several miles had crept into his calculations.

The Danish government is said to have consulted confidentially a few Arctic explorers residing in Copenhagen as to the credibility of Dr. Cook's narrative before bestowing conspicuous honors on the American, and their opinion seems to have influenced the authorities. According to a press dispatch printed yesterday, these experts based their judgment "primarily on knowledge of Dr. Cook's character and former achievements." Apparently there was no examination of the record of his astronomical observations, for he had not yet come ashore, and even after his arrival it does not appear that there was any opportunity for such scrutiny. The favorable verdict, therefore, was rendered with an incomplete knowledge of the facts.

Dr. Cook is reported to have said that while he was in the Antarctic regions, acting as the photographer of the Belgica, other officers made the astronomical observations for the determination of latitude. His experience with that class of work, therefore, has been limited to the last two years, and he does not himself speak convincingly of his skill. He seems to recognize that latitude calculations are beset with peculiar difficulties in the polar regions. Owing to the low angle at which the sun must there be observed, the illusion concerning altitude, due to atmospheric refraction, must be greater than along the transatlantic steamship routes, and it is harder to say what corrections are demanded. These circumstances emphasize the desirability of submitting Dr. Cook's data to the scrutiny of persons able to judge of the accuracy of his computations and conclusions. The testimony which those who know him well offer concerning his character and the statements which have been made by Mr. Bradley about the adequacy of Dr. Cook's preparations are strong arguments in favor of believing that the Brooklyn explorer really discovered the pole. To complete the arch on which public confidence may securely rest it is only necessary to have the opinion of properly qualified persons regarding Dr. Cook's astronomical record. He owes it to the world to secure this as soon as possible.

AGAINST WARLIKE ARMS.

An order which the President of Cuba has just issued against the importation of warlike arms and munitions is highly commendable as a prudential measure for the protection of the peace and general welfare of the Cuban Republic, and also is suggestive of logical and appropriate means for guarding against insurrections and "revolutions" in other lands. The order is to the effect that firearms suitable for military use shall hereafter be imported only at certain designated places and under special license, and shall be sold only in limited numbers and to persons whose names are duly reported to the government. It is notorious that hitherto the essential preliminary of every "revolution" has been the importation of a lot of cheap rifles and cartridges, generally from the United States, for distribution among "patriots" who had a taste for looted pigs or stolen chickens, and the "revolution" has lasted until the cartridges were all exploded or the rifles burst.

There can be no legitimate objection to such an order. It is no infringement of the proper rights and privileges of the people. The only purpose there can be in importing military rifles is that of war, which only the government has the right to wage, or individual manslaughter, which is a crime. Men do not want Springfield rifles for snipe shooting, and for purposes of protection against marauders, if anything of the sort is needed, a shotgun is worth a dozen rifles. It has long been recognized here as right to forbid the common carrying of pistols, on the ground that the presumptive use of such a weapon was to kill or, at least, shoot a man. So the very possession of military arms, except under government license and supervision, may be forbidden on the ground that their only probable use is one which is unlawful.

It would be a good thing to have a similar rule adopted and enforced in various other countries which are too often subject to artificial "revolutions." First there comes to New York surreptitiously a stormy petrel of politics and purchases a job lot of rifles and ammunition, which he secretly ships to his country. These things are distributed, and then there is an "uprising of patriots." For many years civilized nations have agreed not to permit the sale of firearms or intoxicating liquors to natives of Africa, and that agreement is approved by principles of humanity. If in some way military weapons could generally be kept under the control of governments responsible for military operations, the result would be salutary. There is no more reason why every man should be a potential insurgent than a potential murderer.

ANOTHER PROPHET GONE WRONG.

When some would-be prophet appears with a new idea or an improvement upon an old one he finds little difficulty in securing plenty of followers. There is nothing more peculiar in human nature than its propensity for being attracted by new and wonderful beliefs, and no doubt there is enough basis to the statement that truth is stranger than fiction to cause otherwise well balanced men and women to think that perhaps a strange novelty in the way of a belief may be better than anything yet produced.

Some men who have not had their sanity called into question in the more practical things of the world have believed that at the ends of the earth where the scientific pole should be found there was an opening leading into the interior of a hollow shell upon which we live, but if Dr. Cook reached that point from which every direction is south no one can longer entertain such an interesting and fanciful notion. In fact, even if the intrepid explorer did not get within a degree or two of his destination, there is enough evidence already adduced to disprove the theories of this school of geographical thought.

There is always a class of persons who seem to take a great deal of pleasure in speculating on the formation of the terrestrial ball upon which they exist, and although predictions of the destruction of the earth in one way or another have been made with considerable frequency ever since some individuals learned of the gullibility of others, several groups of people are always looking forward to such a catastrophe on a date specified by the particular prophet who has won their confidence. And although the date may pass without anything more severe than the falling of a meteorite, their credulity will be equal to such another test.

The latest example of this sort of mental irresponsibility comes from Florida. Some time ago a sect in that state listened to the words of a "priestess"—an amazingly large number of these shrewd charlatans are women—who predicted that Tampa would be wiped off the map on September 1, and sold their property and moved away. In the mean time the "priestess" elected herself business manager for the flock, and, as a sort of benevolent trust, controlled the provisions which the band used and made a good profit—as a good prophetess should—out of them. September 2 found the doomed city still on the map, and the disciples have been returning to it sadder, poorer and possibly wiser than when they left. It is probable, however, that a majority of them, even if they fail away from their present leader, will be ready to pay their allegiance to another of the same stamp.

IS THE MIDDLEMAN INDISPENSABLE?

"The Buffalo News" confronts us with a terrifying charge. It says:

> The New-York Tribune virtually impeaches the representative system of government in use in the United States when it holds that candidates have no title from the people, but only from middlemen, under the convention system.

We have in the United States a representative system of government and have found it a good one. The Tribune has not advocated demolishing it. We shall still elect, let us hope, executive, legislative and judicial officers who will carry out the will of the people as their representatives. The people have a pretty free hand in elections. They have not yet in all the states resumed the power delegated to the legislatures to elect United States Senators. But they long ago nullified in effect the power delegated to Presidential electors to elect a President and a Vice-President. Representative government rests on the firm base of an untrammelled right on the part of the electors to choose their representatives.

We have merely suggested that there are two sides to the proposal to introduce into the management of parties and the naming of candidates the methods which we follow in selecting officials. The true source of power in a party is the will of the majority of the members of that party. There may be advantages in a system which aims at ascertaining the will of the majority directly, instead of through the medium of middlemen who may or may not reflect it rightly. The middleman is a convenience, not a necessity, in the working out of the representative principle. A candidate can as truly represent a party without the friendly offices of a convention as he can with them. Why is it a reflection on representative government to say that methods of nomination might be simplified to advantage? What divinity hedges the convention delegate? Does "The News" want to enthrone him as a semi-independent agent, following his own judgment, if he pleases, rather than the judgment of those for whom he acts? Does it want, further, to go back and reconstruct the electoral college after the original design, with full power to follow its own inclinations in electing a President?

IMMIGRATION AND A LABOR UNION.

The action of the Central Federated Union in recommending the exclusion of all laborers, skilled and unskilled, "who come here for no purpose other than to settle in large cities and enter immediately into active competition with American mechanics," while perhaps natural from the point of view of the members of that organization, seems, on the whole, to be a short sighted policy. It is assumed, and indeed to be hoped, that all persons landing here do intend to enter some field of gainful employment. It is only by so doing that they can be expected to become valuable members of society. While the arrival of a foreigner who intends only to become an inmate of some public institution may create just so much greater demand upon the labor supply of the country, no great knowledge of economics is required to understand that in the long run the result would be most disastrous.

It should not be, but sometimes is, forgotten that every laborer who enters one line of employment here creates just so much greater demand for the products of other labor. The thrifty mechanic who reaches our shores makes necessary the work of a carpenter to build him a house and the work of a farmer to supply him with food. As to the clause relating to settlement in large cities, it is hardly just to discriminate against an applicant because his choice of location does not meet the approval of some particular class of individuals. There can be no question that there is a dangerous tendency on the part of many new arrivals to gather in certain districts, to their own detriment as well as to that of the community, but this is a problem of distribution which has already been taken up by the immigration authorities. And with interesting inconsistency some of the representatives of labor have protested against this as creating a sort of employment bureau for foreigners, thereby discriminating against the native American or naturalized workman.

POSTAL CARDS AND STAMPS.

Few announcements concerning our postal service have been more agreeable, from the point of view of taste and also to some extent of practical utility, than that which has just been made about the postal cards. The contract which was awarded the other day for the manufacture of nearly three and a half billion cards is understood to require that they shall be superior to the present cards in both quality of material and artistic appearance. There can be no question that such improvement is sorely needed, and we may pretty confidently expect that it will be effected.

In recent years the cards have been of a little better quality than formerly, but they are susceptible of much further improvement. A paper at once thinner and tougher would be better for use and would probably cost the government no more than the present, while, of course, it would cost less for transportation of the mails if it were lighter in weight. As for the appearance of the cards, it may frankly be said that hitherto it has never been altogether creditable and often has been decidedly discreditable. If a severely plain design is desired, it at least should be better printed then it has generally been, and the effigy on the stamp in the corner should be something more than a scarcely recognizable smudge of ink. Our postage stamps are not always a delight to the eye, but at least they are usually clearly and cleanly engraved and printed, and the same should be true of the stamps which are imprinted on the postal cards.

And now that private postal cards are admitted to the mails at one cent postage and are being so numerously used, it may be worth while to consider whether a little more latitude might not properly be permitted in their shape and size. Most of the picture postal cards are of about the standard size and shape. But recently many very attractive ones have been placed upon the market which are nearly an inch narrower but also nearly an inch longer than the standard. In all other respects they exactly comply with the law. They are really smaller and lighter than the regular sized cards. But apparently for no other reason than their slight deviation in shape they are required to bear double postage. Many persons, not knowing this, have mailed them with one-cent stamps, only to have them not delivered, or to have the persons to whom they were addressed informed by the postmaster that the cards were held for postage and would be forwarded on receipt of one cent each additional; and as it cost two cents to send the additional cent in each case, the cost of transmitting each card was four cents! Of course, some limit of size and shape is necessary, but it does seem that so slight a variation as that which these cards present might be permitted.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Stock market operations at the moment are made up of the transactions of the professional element, with no indication in the character of the trading of an immediate return of public buyers. The latter have been frightened by the losses recently suffered and by the extent of the manipulation employed to advance quotations to the high levels of two weeks ago, but the people who have stocks for sale are counting upon the argument of industrial expansion, large grain crops and activity in the iron and steel business to attract a renewed outside inquiry for securities. The investment market is inactive. Bond houses are experiencing great difficulty in securing purchasers for the issues they have on hand, and corporations with new financing in view have postponed to a great extent the public announcement of their plans owing to the congested condition of the market. The strength of factors governing the intrinsic worth of investment securities naturally encourages pronounced optimism on the part of owners of American railroad and industrial shares, but in view of the prospects of higher rates for money and the extended position of the loan account of the local financial institutions conservative interests advise against speculative operations at this particular period. The leading railroad shares closed the week at an average price of 133.25, against 131 a week ago, while the chief industrials were at an average of 100.65, a gain of 1.65.

New York banks are losing currency on their operations with the interior, a reflection of which is presented in the course of domestic exchange and in the known movements of money, which show for the last week a substantial decline in bank cash holdings. Total reserve above legal requirements of the Clearing House banks stands at $15,338,275, compared with $59,644,950 a year ago, and in view of the increasing inquiry for funds at out-of-town points in connection with fall trade requirements and for crop moving purposes it is probable that local loan quotations soon will rule materially higher despite the remarks usually heard at this period of the year that the interior will be able to finance its requirements without calling upon its balances at this centre. In the last year the interior has sent an enormous amount of money to New York because it could not find employment for it at home, but conditions are rapidly changing in a direction that suggests the necessity of heavy withdrawals from this point in the near future. London has been a fair lender in this market, and just as long as rates remain higher here than they are abroad foreign loans will be available. Our export trade continues poor, and unfortunately the present outlook does not encourage the idea that excess merchandise exports in the autumn will be large enough to offset our financial indebtedness in Europe.

General factors underlying our industries gain strength each week, and it is only necessary to refer to bank clearings, railroad earnings, iron and steel trade statistics and grain harvest reports to find reason for the confidence that pervades business circles. Cotton crop prospects are poor, but otherwise the agricultural situation is uncommonly promising. Bank clearings in August averaged daily 31 per cent better than in the same month last year and 6 per cent better than in 1906. August business failures were light, both in number and in liabilities, the mortality being the smallest, with the exception of July of the current year, since September, 1906, while for the last week there was a decrease of forty-three in the number of failures reported. Gross earnings of railroads for the first three weeks of August were heavier by 10 per cent than in the corresponding period a year ago, with a loss of only 2 per cent from 1906, when the transportation business was breaking all past records. Manufacturers in all divisions are actively employed, and general wholesale transactions show a noteworthy increase as compared with this time in 1908, similar conditions prevailing in the retail trade, in which stocks have been depleted, with the assurance of large fall operations. Wholesale drygoods houses report a growing demand, and though there is some hesitation in cotton goods and yarns in the primary markets, owing to conditions affecting raw materials, the outlook promises an active output at firmer prices.

Production of pig iron in the last month was enormous, but there was no indication of surplus stocks being accumulated. The tendency of prices has been upward for iron and finished steel products, with all the signs pointing to higher quotations before the end of the year, though a passing reaction in pig iron is not improbable. That the iron industry practically has recovered all of its lost ground is evident from the fact that the rate of production in August compared most favorably with the actual output in 1907, the banner year in the trade. Notwithstanding the fact that the orders from one of the largest consumers of steel plates in the country almost have ceased, owing to the strike at the company's works, the demand for material of this class continues heavy, and full operations by the Pressed Steel Car Company would mean a substantial delay in deliveries of plates. The strike on the part of the employes of this company is serious, but it is believed that a settlement will be forced in the present month. Every furnace in the Pittsburg district is in operation, and furnace men are not inclined to quote freely for 1910, owing to uncertainty over the coke market, in which prices are becoming firmer. The railroads continue to award liberal orders for cars and locomotives, while contracts for steel rails are heavier.

Commodity prices show strength, with the only important decline for the week in wheat. Speculation in cotton futures has been relatively light on a firm basis of prices, though advances following the publication of the government report were not important, owing to the fact that the conditions shown had been pretty well discounted. The report reflected a serious deterioration in the month of August, the decline in conditions since July amounting to 8.2 points to an average of 63.7, the lowest ever recorded. Drouths, accompanied by high temperature, causing a premature opening of bolls and preventing the development of the stalk, was responsible for the poor exhibit, but in cotton trade circles it was thought that the situation might be somewhat more favorable than officially stated. Wheat harvesting is proceeding under almost ideal conditions and the outlook for corn continues to favor the early estimates of a record breaking yield. Flour is lower, with a better domestic and foreign business reported. Receipts of hard wheat, both spring and winter, are larger and millers are selling flour more freely.

Now Labor Day, and then the grand rush back to little old New York and the same old grind of business.

A week or two hence we shall see if New York is again to be subjected to the proverbial outbreak of "autumnal typhoid." If it is, it will be pertinent and discreet for doctors or patients to make note of the scene of the latter's summer outings and the sanitary conditions which prevail there. Particularly, if the water supply comes from a well, with its "old oaken bucket," or pump, while all sewage goes into an adjacent cesspool with underground connections with the well.

It has been discovered that Dr. Cook is a charter member of an anti-McCarren Democratic Club in the Williamsburg section. This will be sad news to Brooklyn's elongated exemplar of Jeffersonian statesmanship. What if the anti-McCarrenites put forward the Arctic explorer as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Borough President?

From the flights of Wilbur Wright last summer the King of Italy had a chance to learn something about the aeroplane, but he will doubtless witness some exciting contests if he attends the races at Brescia this week.

The serum for the treatment of cholera devised by Dr. Salambini and recently tried in Russia is by no means the first preparation of the kind known to the world. Dr. Haffkine made not altogether unsuccessful efforts to manufacture such a remedy in India years ago. If a better one is now available it promises to be of great service in Asia and the Philippines, as well as in almost the only European country which is regularly afflicted with the disease.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Corriere," of Rome, which published some time ago a copy of a document said to have been found in the library at Bergamo containing an account of "an airship voyage across the English Channel in 1751," is receiving much attention at the hands of investigators. In The Tribune's notice of this alleged achievement, in which a monk named Grimaldi, of Civita Vecchia, was the chief actor, it was stated that there was nothing in the Italian paper's article to indicate that it was not written in good faith. "Now," writes an Englishman from Rome, "the records of Civita Vecchia are being searched in vain for a Grimaldi and the papers of England for a story of the flight. The document may be in the library, but who was the practical joker who placed it there?"

Head Waiter—What's the matter with that dyspeptic looking old chap over there at the fourth table?

Assistant—He's got a grouch. He was getting all ready to make a kick about that canteloupe, and he found it was a good one.—Chicago Tribune.

Chief Wagner of Washington's fire department is agitating for automobile fire-fighting apparatus, and has officially recommended it to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Chief Wagner reports that in Springfield, Mass., one automobile engine was operated from July 3 to August 14, in which time it responded to forty-seven alarms, travelled nearly two hundred and forty miles and cost the department for that time only $11.41. He holds that this is a conclusive argument in favor of the motor vehicle as against the picturesque, but slower, horse-drawn engine.

"No, Mr. Sparks, I can never marry you. You have no consideration for the feelings of my mother."

"Why, what makes you think that?"

"You hung your hat over the keyhole before you started to propose to me."—Cleveland Leader.

Professor George E. Vincent, of the University of Chicago, who is planning a flying trip through England in an automobile, with the expectation of making the circuit of the island in eight days, has been dean of the faculties of art, literature and sciences in the university since 1907. He was born in Rockford, Ill., in 1864, and after being graduated from Yale in 1885 travelled in Europe and the Orient, then becoming literary editor of "The Chautauqua Press." He has since been connected with Chautauqua work. At the opening of the University of Chicago in 1892 he became fellow in sociology, and ne since has been assistant instructor, assistant professor and professor of sociology.

"Why do you call him effeminate?"

"He never knows when he's said enough."—Detroit Free Press.

If former Governor Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey is able to achieve his ambition, the United States Senate will in 1911 have among its members another ex-school teacher. Mr. Stokes is now a leading candidate to succeed United States Senator John Kean, whose term expires on March 4, 1911. The former Governor was a teacher in the public schools of Cumberland County, N. J., before entering the political arena, and is now president of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton. He held many public offices before being elected Governor of New Jersey.

Unsophisticated Visitor—Why do so many of your best people play what they call bridge whist?

Society Leader—Oh, just to make the time fly.

Unsophisticated Visitor—I see—time is money.—Chicago Tribune.

HUGHES "A NATIONAL ASSET."

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer declares that Charles E. Hughes is a national asset. What are the liabilities?—Burlington Daily Free Press.

Considering the Hughes record to date, there are no "liabilities"; there is a large, unencumbered surplus, and the dividends are not all in.

Of course, if by "liabilities" "The Burlington Free Press" has reference to something which may or may not happen in the future, its facetiousness is an invitation to venture into the precarious domain of political prophecy, and, in America, that is the fool's business, for wise men shun it. Politics is a will-o'-the-wisp. Politicians are phosphorescent, and sometimes, quite unjustly, too, they fade away under the public glare. Men may loom large today in public esteem; but to-morrow, if we still view them through the fickle eyes of a varying public sentiment, Gulliver could put an army of them in his coat pocket.

But no such unkind fate is likely to wait upon Charles E. Hughes. The mental habits, moral courage and inherent straightness of the man negative the suggestion of such a possibility. In his case the surplus is likely to continue to outrun the "liabilities," despite the efforts of those who may seek to pull him down to the level of political bankruptcy.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY INQUIRY.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

It is astonishing how emphasis is being placed upon the alleged "verdict" of the New York investigating committee that "the direct primary is a gold brick."

This "verdict" is but the newspaper statement of a single member of the committee. It is not official, it does not represent any one but the man that gave it. Furthermore, the committee itself was a perfect absurdity. Led by "Pat" McCarren, it deliberately started out to get evidence against the direct primary principle. Professional politicians everywhere sprang forward to give it the desired testimony, and the respectful attention given their outbursts was in marked contrast to the aggressive cross-questioning which greeted those who spoke on the other side.

It is our belief that the McCarren report—when it comes—will react upon the people of New York favorably to primary reform. We certainly hope so. Meanwhile we would warn the people of this state that the "gold brick" statement of a member of the Brooklyn boss's committee is exactly what its name implies.

FARMERS AND THE RAILROADS.

From The Daily Oklahoman.

Not many years ago the ordinary farmer in this country could communicate with important railway officials through the mails only. Personal interviews were not to be thought of, and the only occasion when the "horny handed son of toil" was permitted to cast his eye upon the high-ups of railwaydom came with the occasional visit of the private car to Jonesville.

In recent years there has come a change. A day or two ago at Shawnee a meeting of the Farmers' Union of Oklahoma was addressed by B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island-Frisco lines. In that address Mr. Yoakum asserted that "the prosperity of all business is dependent on the farmer, for the farm is the basis of the nation's credit and wealth." "The farmers and railroads," continued the railway magnate, "are natural partners."

This new relation is gratifying, for it must be said that if the co-partnership has existed in years gone by the present senior member of the firm was the "silent partner," had little say-so in the conduct of the business and secured but a small percentage of the profits.

The farmer, on the other hand, nursed numerous grievances against the other member of the firm, many of which were imaginary. He was persuaded by questionable friends to believe that the railroad was his inveterate enemy, and maintained that view. Believing that he was constantly robbed by means of exorbitant freight rates, his $15 thoroughbred racer after it had been run down and the railway claim agent came around to effect a settlement. An improved relationship and better understanding between these two great industrial factors may be expected when a railway man of such prominence as B. F. Yoakum says to a body of Oklahoma farmers: "I do not come to tell you how you should run your farms, nor to discuss uplift theories of country life, but to exchange views and promote intelligent co-operation."

WELSH SCENES

An American Circuit—Castles and Tudor Houses.

Conway, August 20.

The Welsh circuit is receiving almost as much American patronage as the cathedral and lake tour, or the Highland, Dartmoor and Cornwall rounds. American names are on every hotel register. American voices are heard on every mountain path or coast esplanade which is not beset with holiday English trippers. The favorite route is a long loop from Chester through Ruabon and Bala to Dolgelley and thence through the Snowdon villages to Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway and Llandudno. It does not include the Celtic district of St. David's nor the coast around Tenby, but it embraces the most romantic mountain villages, the approaches to the highest summits, the most beautiful castles and the most popular seaside resorts in North Wales. It is a fine motor circuit, for the main roads are excellent even in the mountainous district, and there are comfortable inns in remote villages. It is also a varied and charming round for economical tourists dependent upon coaches, brakes and excursion trains, and, with the musical cadences of voices trained for Eisteddfodau, the characteristic sounds of a Celtic language as individual as the Gaelic of Ireland or of Scotland, and with quaint glimpses of rural occupations and workers' cottages, there is the pleasurable sense of a rapid flight through a foreign country. North Wales has become one of the best features of the American itinerary of the Old Home.

If a belated traveller arrives at Rhyl on a Saturday night in August he can readily believe that the good old roystering days of Queen Bess or of Charles II have returned, for the station will be swarming with intoxicated soldiers scampering for trains, charging headlong across platforms, and, when forced to halt until midnight for a mislaid Denbigh special, roaring jubilantly in "Men of Harlech" or other stirring songs. What a noisy, rollicking rabble it will be, and how lustily with loud guffaw and trilling roundelay will the choruses be rounded out by trained singers! Cavaliers may be in command of the town at midnight with serenades for their gentles, but in the morning Roundheads will be on guard all along the coast and up and down the mountain villages. It will be a rigorous, Nonconformist Sunday, with train service suspended, tramways to Great Orme's Head motionless, castles and show places closed, empty and darkened public houses and swarms of trippers and holiday makers taking their pleasures as seriously as the hymn singing congregations in the chapels. The thrifty native likes to drive a good bargain at the visitor's expense, but Sunday traffic is an abomination in his sight.

The favorite halting place in this circuit for Americans is Conway. Mountains and headlands can be matched in their own country, but the castle high on the rocks, with the belt of town walls, semi-circular towers and mediæval gateways, is unique in beauty of form and environment. Carnarvon was a larger fortress, and with its outlying town walls overlooked a lovely lagoon; but in its ruined state it is only the empty shell of its former pride and glory. The round towers of Harlech, high upon a seaside crag, are effective; ivy clad Beaumaris, with its traceried windows and central court, is a beautiful ruin; enough remains of Dyserth and Rhuddlan, Denbigh and Ruthin and other Welsh castles to suggest their oldtime splendor. The appreciative sightseer halts at these show places and turns away listlessly without regret or desire to see them again. At Conway he prolongs his stay, not merely because it is a good centre for excursions and rambles, but also because the castle fascinates his imagination and he is unwilling to leave it behind him. Without and within, indeed, it is a picture for the eye not only of childhood, but also of every age and degree of æsthetic sensibility. With the massive towers and graceful turrets, the portcullised gateway and stately banqueting hall, the projecting oriels above and the darksome dungeons below, the terrace opening upon the river and the walk along the battlements, with prospects of wooded knoll, mountain peaks and shimmering sea, not a detail is lacking of the ideal castle of youthful dreams and Turner's perfected art.

Equally complete is Plas Mawr, the Tudor mansion of the Wynnes, where Queen Elizabeth and Leicester were entertained. In the fretwork ceilings are roses, and oak leaves are in the friezes of the banqueting hall; stone mullions and colored lattices look out upon stately courts; chimney breasts with carved supports rise above spacious fireplaces and hearths; decorative plaster matches in elegance the oak panelled wainscot; lookout towers above are approached by spiral stairways, and kitchen and pantries below are heavily timbered and fitted with stone ovens, bread safes, cradle spits and fire irons, and in reception room, hall and bedrooms there is a fantastic procession of dragons, swans, storks, griffins, owls, stags, boars, doves, eagles, deer and Saracens' heads in honor of a bygone dynasty. There is a door for every week and a window for every day of the year. There is not an empty room in the wonderful house, for it has been converted into a museum of Tudor furniture and curiosities, so that every visitor, in Dr. Johnson's phrase, can see how his ancestors used to live. Not a detail is missing. Latin and Greek inscriptions are outside, with the date of construction; there are secret hiding places, with trap doors and sliding panels, for priests or suspects within hailing distance of the kitchen larder and the chimney breasts; and there is a haunted room, with stone staircase and reverberating floor, where the measured footfall of a restless, unhappy knight has been heard for generations.

There are two cathedrals in North Wales, each with traditions from the sixth century and each rebuilt repeatedly after fire, with a final restoration by Sir Gilbert Scott. St. Asaphs is the better structure, with a massive square tower and some of the essential features of the decorated Gothic architecture, Bangor being plainer and standing on lower ground, with an unfinished central tower. They are among the smallest cathedrals in the kingdom and are out of place in Wales, notwithstanding their historic associations with primitive Christianity in Britain. They are out of touch with the industrious workers in mines and quarries and are minority, if not alien, institutions. The real centres of religious life in Wales are the Wesleyan chapels in the mountain villages and quarrymen's settlements, and since their influence is overmastering, the disestablishment of the minority church becomes logical and inevitable, whatever may be the consequences to Anglicanism. Yet uncompromising as is the evangelical tone, there is a racial love of mysticism and a credulous faith in the supernatural. It is not a plausible ghost story that is told about the haunted room in Plas Mawr, with the doctor buried in secret hiding places while his patients were dying and with the knight tramping forever on his ghostly round in search of vengeance; but the miners from Bethesda and the foresters from Snowdon, strenuously as their voices may ring out in chapel hymns, listen to it with childlike faith and would expect to hear the measured footfalls if they were shut up over night in the lantern chamber. Possibly it is the effect of mountain silence and forest solitude, or it may be a strain in the Celtic blood and imagination; but it is natural for these pious but highly emotional Wesleyans to see heavenly visions and strange lights in the darkness and to hear the rustling of angels' wings and portents of judgment.

L. N. R.