Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—8:30—The Intruder.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CASINO—8:15—Havana.
CIRCLE—8:15—In Hayti.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—The Melting Pot.
CRITERION—8:15—The Noble Spaniard.
DALY'S—8:15—Billy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:30—Detective Sparkes.
HACKETT—8:15—Such a Little Queen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rose of Algeria.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:15—An American Widow.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Widow's Might.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—The Witching Hour.
LYCEUM—8:15—Arsene Lupin.
LYRIC—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Bridge.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Rigoletto.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Love Cure.
NEW YORK—8—The Sins of Society.
NAVOY—8:15—The Awakening of Helena Richie.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Dollar-Mark.
WEBER'S—8:15—The Climax.
WEST END—8:15—The Revelers.
YORKVILLE—8:15—The Battle.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 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.—William Pritchard, a cabin boy on the Roosevelt, who was left in charge of supplies at Annatok, was quoted as saying that Dr. Cook informed him of the discovery of the pole. ═══ The Roosevelt, with Commander Peary on board, was reported to be well on her voyage to Sydney; the Tyrian, with correspondents on board, arrived there, and brought further details of the trip to the pole. ═══ A Canadian veteran has announced that he owns 130 acres of territory surrounding the pole, which were granted to him by the government for his services as a bugler in the troubles of 1865-'70. ═══ Mme. Gadski entertained Ambassador and Mrs. Hill at dinner in Berlin; she will sail for New York on September 28. ═══ The German Socialists showed signs at the recent convention at Leipsic of aiding the government's reform measures, with a view to the gradual reformation of society. ═══ Police in St. Petersburg broke up a meeting of Constitutional Democrats.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft met the members of the Japanese Commercial Mission to the United States at luncheon at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., and assured them of the friendly feelings entertained in the United States for Japan and her people. ═══ Governor Johnson slept well last night and early to-day, but his physicians said his condition was still critical. ═══ Commissioner Williams of the State Labor Department issued a statement at Albany showing the activity of the department as regards prosecutions of labor law violations in August. ═══ The report of the commission appointed to establish the New York training school for boys at Yorktown, Westchester County, was made public at Albany. ═══ It was said at Washington that Commissioner Cabell of the Internal Revenue Bureau was engaged in the task of providing for the execution of the corporation tax law. ═══ Prince and Princess Kuni, of Japan, were the guests of Dr. Takamine at Merriwold Park, Sullivan County.

CITY.—Wilbur Wright arrived from Dayton, Ohio, to make ready for his aeroplane exhibitions at Governors Island. ═══ A wireless message reported the Clyde Line steamer Carib as anchored off Cape Hatteras with her machinery disabled, and a revenue cutter was sent from Delaware Breakwater to her relief. ═══ General Bingham told in another "Van Norden's Magazine" article of his clashes with Mayor McClellan and of the alleged purpose of the city administration to get rid of him as Police Commissioner.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 56.

TAMMANY'S DESIGNS.

It is going to be difficult for Justice Gaynor, if he is nominated by Mr. Murphy, to escape the Tammany issue, however much he may try to gloss over the source of his candidacy, for it will be presented in an especially acute form because of certain purposes the Tammany boss has in mind. The latter is currently understood to contemplate using the Gaynor candidacy as an extinguisher for Senator McCarren. The feud between the New York County boss and the Brooklyn boss appears to be as keen as it was when the McCarren delegates were thrown out of the Democratic State Convention. General report has it that Murphy recognizes in the Gaynor candidacy his opportunity to take away from McCarren the patronage of the Controllership, and thus to break down effective resistance to Tammany's entrance into Brooklyn. The Tammany leader, it is said, realizes that with the rapid growth of population across the river Brooklyn and Queens will sooner or later come to dominate the Democratic City Convention, replacing Manhattan and The Bronx as the majority factors. To provide for that emergency he is determined to put Tammany in control of the Democratic organization in Kings County. Whether that is his reason or not, it is no secret that it has been his constant aim for several years to Tammanyize Brooklyn, and apparently he sees in the excuse offered by the Gaynor nomination for taking the Controllership away from the Brooklyn organization an opportunity to carry out his cherished purpose.

Thus behind the Gaynor candidacy will hide the most ambitious project Tammany has ever involved in a municipal election. If the justice is elected Mayor, Tammany will become a more powerful and dangerous organization than it has ever been before. Instead of being confined to two boroughs, it will probably extend throughout the whole city; for Queens and Richmond will soon follow Brooklyn into the fold, if the boss's plans are not defeated. Fourteenth Street will then fasten its grasp upon the various local offices which the borough and county organization requires outside of New York County. The Borough President and county officers of Brooklyn will then be Tammany men whenever Democrats are elected. This is a considerable spoil. It has been enough, with the Controllership, to enable McCarren to maintain an unbroken resistance to Tammany.

The nomination of Gaynor, according to the general belief, means all this to the Tammany boss. He is playing for a great stake. The popular character of his candidate is calculated not merely to keep Tammany from being defeated and threatened with destruction, but also to enable it to extend its power and intrench itself more completely. We alluded recently to the part respectability has played in saving the day for a corrupt and demoralizing political organization. Respectability is to have a more important role this time. It is to carry the corrupt and demoralizing organization into strongholds that have hitherto kept free from it. If Gaynor is nominated by Tammany, his candidacy will entail a very real and very great peril for the city. We do not believe that it will be possible to hide this peril from the public or to divert public attention from it. Brooklyn has hitherto resented bitterly any attempt on the part of Tammany to capture it politically, and we should say it would be alive to the real meaning that lay behind putting one of its popular citizens at the head of the Tammany ticket. Therefore, despite the justice's disingenuous efforts to dodge the Tammany issue, he will probably have it put up to him with a vengeance if he becomes Boss Murphy's candidate.

MR. BRYAN AND THE TARIFF.

The capacity of William J. Bryan to disrupt his party appears to suffer no diminution as time goes on and the years add to his experience, if not to his wisdom. Just now Mr. Bryan is engaged in a campaign of education. His purpose is to redeem those Democrats who by their votes on the Payne tariff bill displayed such disloyalty to the national platform written at Lincoln and adopted at Denver, and to commit in advance every Democratic nominee for Congress to the policy of free raw materials. The prospect of Mr. Bryan's success is perhaps best described in the words of that stanch Democratic journal of Texas, "The Houston Post," which says:

> Mr. Bryan has commenced a campaign for free raw materials as a Democratic policy, and if he conducts it with his accustomed energy he is likely to succeed in bringing about a condition in the Democratic party that may possibly render it unnecessary to make nominations in 1912.

Now, Senator Bailey, who openly declared in the tariff debate that the pledge in the party platform of free lumber and other commodities had no binding weight with him, has made a sharp reply to the Peerless Leader, one which seems more than likely only to spur the Nebraskan on to further and more vigorous effort.

That Mr. Bryan's course will "precipitate "faction in the party instead of composing "such differences as exist" is the further prediction of "The Houston Post," and one well warranted. It is just possible that Mr. Bryan may not be averse to such an outcome. As a leader of factions he is a pronounced success, whereas as a leader of the entire party he has invariably proven a failure.

It is, however, possibly not wholly just to Mr. Bryan to lay at his door the dissension which exists in his party regarding the tariff. The Republican party is doubtless largely responsible for the difficulties which confront its friends the enemy whenever they undertake to deal with the tariff. The Republican party has, under the leadership of Mr. Taft, taken its stand for reasonable tariff revision, which, in truth, is probably as far as the large majority of Democrats have for many years been willing to go. Mr. Cleveland, who was not peculiarly susceptible to the changes in his party, so far appreciated this fact that he ultimately modified his demand for a tariff for revenue only by adding "with incidental protection." The great prosperity which the country has enjoyed under the protective system, including the amazing industrial development of the South, has robbed the Democracy of most of its hard and fast advocates of a tariff for revenue only. A great number of Democrats are far better satisfied with the Republican policy of a tariff reduced to the actual needs of protection than with any extreme opposite of that policy which the Democratic leaders can devise. Messrs. Bryan and Bailey and Daniel and others who aspire to be Democratic leaders are left to construct a party issue out of a policy which the great majority of their followers have either openly or secretly repudiated. It is not unnatural, therefore, that their efforts should lead to factionalism rather than to the harmonizing of existing differences.

A LESSON FROM PERU AND BOLIVIA.

The announcement that Peru and Bolivia have settled their boundary dispute, first made several weeks ago, is confirmed by the American Minister at La Paz. The settlement averts the danger of war, confirms peace and friendship between two kindred nations which peculiarly need to enjoy such relations and promotes the development of their great resources in and near the lands which have been in dispute.

We are glad to give, also, due credit to the well intended and ingenious efforts to prove that there has been no cause of offence to Argentina or her President, and we trust they will prove convincing at Buenos Ayres. It is truly pointed out that in various other cases arbitral awards have been rejected, and if in this case there were hot words and lively popular demonstrations something must be forgiven to the impulsive and mercurial Latin temperament, as Argentina should remember. It can scarcely be denied, however, that any rejection of an arbitral award casts an unfavorable reflection upon the principle and system of arbitration, disinclines nations or individuals to undertake the task of settling alien disputes and offers some encouragement for other nations in future to reject awards which they dislike.

On the other hand, the incident emphasizes the value of direct diplomacy. Argentina considered the terms of this dispute for a long time, and rendered a deliberate verdict, which was instantly rejected by one of the disputants and was evidently regarded by the other as fairly open to objection, since no real insistence upon its validity was made. Then the two disputants got together in direct negotiations and soon arrived at a mutually acceptable settlement, which could probably as well have been done at the outset, without arbitration. The trouble was, however, that then they had the possibility of arbitration in mind. It was only when they found that arbitration had failed that they applied themselves to direct diplomacy with an earnest determination to make it succeed.

Of course it is not to be argued that arbitration is never useful and ought to be abandoned. But this episode does emphasize the contention that direct negotiation is always preferable, that it should be earnestly tried first, as though there were no other recourse, and that arbitration should be reserved as an alternative to be adopted only when the earlier and better efforts have failed.

TREE VANDALISM.

It is coming to be a question worthy of consideration whether a heavier penalty should not be imposed upon persons guilty of mutilating shade trees in public streets or grounds. If not, there should certainly be a more vigilant enforcement of the existing law and penalty. For at present, in cities and in rural regions, the protection which is theoretically afforded by the law is too often little more than nominal, and shade trees are being destroyed pretty nearly as fast as they are being planted.

Two examples are in point in the State of New Jersey, which prides itself upon its arboriculture. In the large city of Newark there is a commission which at considerable cost and under fine scientific expert direction conducts the work of planting and caring for shade trees. Yet one evening recently more than a score of fine and valuable young trees which it had set out on the streets were wantonly and completely destroyed out of sheer deviltry by miscreants whose identity has not been and probably will not be discovered. It is not always easy to find out who does such things in a large city. In the small village of Berkeley Heights, a few miles from Newark, on the same night, we believe, several handsome shade trees of considerable size standing on the schoolhouse lawn were so badly mutilated that they are now dying and will have to be removed. They were planted years ago by school children on Arbor Day. What an object lesson their disfigured stumps present to the children of the present time who are called upon to take part in Arbor Day exercises! "Come, children, and plant trees for others, a few years "hence, to mutilate and destroy!"

If somebody maliciously throws a stone through a window he is unsparingly prosecuted, although half an hour's work and a trivial expense will perhaps repair the damage. But if some one slashes a tree, or ties his horse to it and lets the animal gnaw off the bark and kill it, and thus does damage which it would take many dollars and years of time to repair, his neighbors shrug their shoulders, express regret, and—go by on the other side. It might make hard feeling to prosecute the culprit. Or, if it is in the city, the police seldom seem to have keen sight for the detection of such vandalism. But all our Arbor Day tree planting will be a mockery if we do not better contrive to protect the trees which we already have.

WHO REACHED THE POLE FIRST?

If Dr. Cook has been correctly reported, he is disposed to wait until he learns specifically what accusations have been brought against him before he gives the world his proof that he reached the pole. We are not sure that such an attitude is at all wise, and hope that the Brooklyn explorer will not assume it. If he likes, he can reply to Commander Peary's charges when he has them more in detail, but his rival is not the only person to be considered. There are thousands of persons in official station and private life who want to honor the man who first achieved what Dr. Cook claims to have done, but are in doubt to whom they should pay homage. A few days ago Dr. Nansen was asked to say which of the two Americans in his opinion had been the most successful in the quest, and he is said to have replied that he could not tell without more information. He is only one of many to whom Dr. Cook owes it to establish his case as effectively as he can and as soon as possible.

Perhaps Dr. Cook does not yet realize that any one who makes an extraordinary statement on any subject is under an obligation to back it up adequately before expecting that it will be universally accepted. Even if his story had not been challenged by a rival, it would still have been incumbent on him to present the most convincing evidence he could command to support it. The remarkable speed with which Commander Peary travelled over the ice north of Grant Land lends a degree of credibility to Dr. Cook's story which it did not at first seem to possess, but it does not settle the whole matter. Nothing can take the place of a proper record of latitude observations. It is on that sort of testimony that Dr. Cook must mainly rely, and if he cannot at present lay his hands on the necessary data, because he has intrusted his papers to a friend, he cannot display too much energy in seeking to recover them.

Perhaps valuable time might be saved if Dr. Cook would also plan promptly for the submission of his record to a competent and disinterested authority, like the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. If the necessary negotiations for such an examination and report are concluded before the memoranda are at last available, there will be no unnecessary delay in securing a verdict. The activity which Dr. Cook himself may show in seeking confirmation of his story in some such way will not be without influence on the judgment of the public.

FULTON AND OTHERS.

There is no occasion for either surprise or concern at the review of Robert Fulton's career which has just been published in Paris, or at its attribution of the real invention of the steamship to the Marquis de Jouffroy. There has never been any question of Fulton's indebtedness to earlier inventors, among whom Jouffroy is entitled to a conspicuous place. There also were others—in France, in England, in Scotland and in America. Many years ago the famous "Quarterly Review"—in, if we remember aright, the very number, or at least the same volume, in which it "killed John Keats"—demonstrated, at least to its own satisfaction, that the real, simon pure and original inventor of steam navigation was Jonathan Hulls, of England, a man who probably is entitled to more credit than he has commonly received. Fulton never denied nor sought to conceal his indebtedness to his predecessors.

The same may be said of various other great inventors and their works. Morse was not the first who experimented with electric or, as it was called then, magnetic telegraphy, yet the world generally regards him as the inventor of the telegraph. There were steam engines in the world long before Watt watched the boiling of a teapot, yet to him the supreme credit of the invention is accorded. Others centuries before had speculated upon the survival of the fittest and the evolution of forms and species, yet it is only truth and justice to call Charles Darwin the founder of the great theories with which his name has come to be inseparably associated. The inventor is not always he who first conceives some vague impression of the principle. It is rather he who, picking up unsuccessful ideas and unfinished works wherever he may find them, detects and corrects their faults and combines them in a practical and successful whole. That was Fulton's achievement, and the common sense of the world has rightly given to him the supreme credit for making steam navigation a practical and accomplished fact.

TEACHING CHILDREN CRIME.

An incident of the last week in Jersey City is to be commended to the consideration of students of juvenile criminology, and particularly to those who affect to regard with skepticism the alleged influence of pictures, stories and news items upon the youthful mind. Four boys, only one of them yet in his teens, were arrested for a petty theft, whereupon they, or two of them, confessed that they were guilty not only of the theft in question but also of a numerous series of burglaries and other robberies during the last month or more, in which several houses had been entered and goods to the value of several thousand dollars had been stolen. The significant feature of the confession was, however, that the boys had been incited to their crimes by a moving picture show. In one of the five-cent resorts which are found in Jersey City as well as in New York they had seen moving pictures depicting a burglary. In their own words, the robber in the show seemed to be having a good time, it looked easy, and they thought they would try it. They added that they never had thought of burglary or stealing until they saw the moving pictures.

There is no doubt that their confession was true, and there is no doubt that it could be duplicated in a measure many times in this and probably in every large city. Indeed, it would be extraordinary if such exhibitions did not have such results. Children are imitative beings, and nothing is more natural than for them to try to repeat any performance which they see, or see represented, or of which they read or hear, and especially anything which, as in this case, seems to assure "a good time," or to be tinged with heroism or adventure. To the imitative impulse the moral sense and the faculty of judgment are often subordinated. The result is disastrous, involving pain, punishment, humiliation, often peril to life and limb, and, of course, the grave possibility of an ineradicable taint of criminality.

It is inconceivable that any good purpose could be served by these detestable exhibitions of scenes of vulgarity, vice and crime. Their suggestion is wholly bad. When they do not actually tempt to vicious or criminal ways and give instruction in their pursuance they at any rate familiarize the mind with the lower and worse phases of life. They have not even the merit of being truthful portrayals, for it is well known that they are all purely artificial "fakes." Generally speaking, anything savoring of a censorship is odious to this public, but we can scarcely imagine any right minded person as regarding otherwise than with grateful approval the prohibition of these cheap and nasty portrayals of vice and crime to children of tender years.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Current stock market trading is made up in large part of the operations of a strong combination of resourceful speculators who are disregarding signs of higher rates for money and who are exercising all their talents to attract an active public following for the purpose of liquidating their accounts at fancy prices. Transactions present none of the elements of conservatism and reflect a total absence of investment buying. Prices are too high to induce investment purchases, but the advanced range prevailing fails to discourage new outside buyers on borrowed money, despite the fact that the time apparently is not far distant when a materially better price for accommodation will be demanded. Rumors of deals and increased dividends whet the speculative appetite, but careful operators appear to be selling on all advances on the well founded theory that the market is running into the danger zone, in spite of the argument heard in some quarters that nothing can happen to prices just so long as industrial conditions are sound. The tendency toward overspeculation is increasing. There has never been a time in the Street when trading of this sort has not ended in collapse. Leading active railway shares closed last week at an average of 136.57, against 131.15 a week ago, and the chief industrials at 103.96, a gain of 3.31.

Local bank reserves are at a low point, and all indications point toward a substantial advance in money rates. The interior demand is active, and while domestic exchange for the moment is influenced by out-of-town operations in the stock market, involving the shipment of money to this centre, banks at other cities expect to call heavily upon their balances here in the near future, owing to the requirements at home in connection with the financing of the harvests and growing business activities. Time and call money rates were harder last week, the quotation in the call department of the market advancing to 3 per cent for the first time in many months, while there also was a firmer tendency in the market for commercial paper, in which the offerings were moderately heavy. Merchants in all parts of the country are strengthening their position in expectation of active future needs. Sterling exchange is a trifle easier as a consequence of the advance in money, but outside of bankers' drafts the market is suffering from a great scarcity of exchange, with no indication of an immediate increase in the supply of commodity bills, as our export trade continues to make poor returns, imports exceeding exports in August by more than $5,000,000. Europe is lending a large amount of money here, while its own requirements are becoming more urgent, as reflected in firmer discount rates at Continental points and an active demand upon London for gold.

Improvement on a conservative scale is reported in the larger number of industries, and general business progress is reflected in growing bank clearings and increasing railway earnings, the latter showing for the second week in September a gain of more than 12 per cent, while clearings for the week ended on Friday night present a gain of 20 per cent. The extent of business recovery since the depression following the panic is indicated by the upward swing of commodity prices in recent months, the consuming world now finding itself forced to a level the highest since November 1, 1907, and only .54 point under the best ever recorded. Advances are largely in manufactured products, semi-manufactured materials, livestock and livestock products, and it is quite evident that a higher range will be recorded, as many commodities have yet to feel the effect of expanding demand. The textile markets are in a strong position, and though the demand for cotton fabrics is quiet trade authorities assert that the very fact that cotton is kept at the 12-cent level foreshadows the development of a heavy inquiry at no remote period. Prosperity has returned to the agricultural districts, and a buying movement in the drygoods trade from the farmers promises to be a most important factor in the months to come.

In the pig iron market an increased demand is reported from the steel interests, and prices on all grades of Eastern iron have been advanced 50 cents a ton. There has been a notable increase in transactions involving a large tonnage, and if the present inquiry continues, a further stiffening in quotations may be looked for, though in conservative circles some uneasiness is felt over the rapid tendency of prices toward recovery. In the Central West furnaces have been marking up their figures on foundry iron. Finished steel products are higher under the influence of a growing inquiry from consumers, the volume of new business offering being large enough to keep the mills far behind in their deliveries. Buyers appear to be more anxious to make contracts than sellers. It is believed that the New York subway situation will bring forth a huge tonnage for the steel plants in the coming year, while the railroads are counted upon to supply a tremendous volume of new business in rails. The current sales of rails are larger than at any time since the early part of 1907.

Trade reports from the West and Central West are better than those received from any other part of the country, the crop movement stimulating demand and helping collections. Wheat has shown conspicuous strength in spite of an active marketing of the product at the Northwest and increasing domestic supplies, the advance in quotations having been helped to some extent by a disappointing harvest outlook in Argentina and a decrease of 13,000,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Flour is irregular, with sales as a rule confined to small lots. Further unfavorable reports on the condition of cotton are responsible for increased activity and higher prices in the cotton market. Exports of cotton have increased as a consequence of a better demand from English spinners, and the consensus of opinion in local and foreign markets favors the theory that the new crop will be below the world's requirements, even with the carryover of more than a million bales. In some well informed quarters of the trade it is believed that as the season advances cotton will sell from 3 to 5 cents a pound above the current level.

There seems to be a disposition to take "Uncle Joe" Cannon's remarks on the monetary system entirely too seriously. The Speaker has appointed Representative Vreeland chairman of the House committee which will handle the report of the Monetary Commission, and Mr. Vreeland is not only a member of the commission but has declared himself in favor of a central bank and intimated that he stands for some form of credit currency. Mr. Cannon has some decided views on the tariff, especially that on gloves and petroleum, but he will probably be quite willing to accept the judgment of the Monetary Commission as to a fiscal system.

Colonel Hammer, of North Carolina, has announced that corn whiskey is the most efficacious remedy for pellagra. No wonder pellagra is becoming epimedic in the Tarheel State.

The Hon. Sereno E. Payne does not believe in standing pat with primary systems any more than with the tariff. The direct primary law will be revision downward for a lot of superfluous bosses.

In condemning sectionalism in the first speech of his long trip President Taft evidently hoped to rebuke that jealousy of the East which some Western demagogues are seeking to arouse. The chief argument against the Payne bill has been that it favored the East as against the West. Discussing that measure, however, the President asserts that its most serious defect is the wool schedule, and he takes occasion to call attention to the fact that it was only because of a combination of forces between the Western wool growers and the Eastern manufacturers that he was unable to secure its revision.

The Democratic press exhibits as little ability to gauge public sentiment as the Democratic party. Democratic editors are now engaged in criticising Mr. Taft because he says it will take three years to secure the information necessary for another and more scientific revision of the tariff. They evidently imagine that a majority of the people would like to have tariff revision "a continuous performance."

Dr. Cook keeps as cool as if he had not yet thawed out.

It is told of "Tom" Reed that, sitting one evening during President Cleveland's administration on the veranda of the Shoreham Hotel, he observed Vice-President Stevenson coming up the street. "Here comes Adlai Stevenson," remarked the Speaker, "with a No. 16 shoe on his foot and nothing on his mind but the health of the President!" Were Mr. Reed alive to-day he would, should he catch sight of William J. Bryan, probably make a similar comment regarding the Peerless Nebraskan and the Governor of Minnesota.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

If accounts which have been going through the French press recently are correct, the most luxurious prison is in Japan, about fifteen miles from Tokio. In the midst of gardens, where flourish medlars and cherry trees, and where there are ornamental ponds with water lilies, arises the palatial prison. The cells are spacious and airy. The lighting throughout is by electricity, and delicate kakemonos adorn the walls. The apartments are furnished with luxury hitherto unheard of. Bathrooms with marble tubs, hot and cold water, dressing rooms and reading rooms are provided. Nothing seems to be wanting to make the sojourn in this prison pleasant.

"Your new automobile seems to be thoroughly up to date in every particular."

"Yes; I've got everything that goes with a first-class machine, except a receipt in full from the dealer."—Chicago Tribune.

The American papal nobility, according to a published report, has been increased by the Holy Father, who has conferred on John F. Carroll, former leader of Tammany Hall, the Order of St. Gregory of the Military Class. This order will give Mr. Carroll the title "knight." The American nobility now includes the Marquis Martin Maloney, Count Goode, of Brooklyn; Count Reginald Ward, Countess Annie Leary, the Duke de Loubat, Marchioness McLaughlin, widow of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn political leader, and Countess Ryan, wife of Thomas F. Ryan.

"Did you ever stop to think, my dear," said Mr. Micawber, gazing at his plate of lobster salad, "that the things we love most in this life are the very things that never agree with us?"

"Will you be so kind," said Mrs. Micawber, straightening up, "as to tell me whether you are speaking of the salad or of me, sir?"—Tit-Bits.

The decision of the Ohio Methodists, at the suggestion of Bishop McNeely, to remove clocks from all the Methodist churches in that state because "their presence is an element of disturbance," recalls to an old manufacturer an experience in his business career. "We were manufacturing in a little New England town," he said, "and in one department had only girls. A big clock hung where all the 'hands' could see it. The foreman came to the office one day and said that he could get more work out of his department if the clock was removed, because the girls spent much time looking at it and waiting for the whistle. It seemed a strange proposition, but we humored him without letting the girls know why the time-piece was taken away, and the result proved that our foreman was right."

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

Dead Beverly, loneliest village of the plain,
They do not even stop the local train;
Where smiling throngs their earlier visits made,
No flags are waved and no respects are paid;
The lovely bowers where correspondents lurked
Are all deserted, none are overworked;
No snapshot artist loiters on the green,
And not a brass band stays to haunt the scene.

No more do hackmen blithely day by day
Find officeseekers going either way;
The grass, no longer tramped upon, may grow,
The natives, undisturbed, may come and go;
Sweet, smiling village, once so lively, dead!
No crowds parade its streets, its charms are fled;
No train before its depot hesitates,
And on the platform dust accumulates.

—S. E. Kiser, in The Chicago Record-Herald.

A large business is done by the men who are licensed to kill poultry according to the Mosaic law. They are known as "schochets" and are employed by the poultry dealers of the East Side. Their pay has not been satisfactory of late, and at a recent meeting of their organization a strike was decided upon, which has been temporarily averted by the recently founded "community." Immediately after the Jewish holidays, however, the "schochets" will strike for more pay. "Even for our rights," one of the leaders said, "we would not stop now, because many people who never buy poultry except at this season of the year would be deprived of the luxury. But when it's all over we'll have our rights."

"It is not so many years since people were laughing at the telephone," said the earnest inventor.

"That's true," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "Now, instead of laughing at it, we lose our tempers."—Washington Star.

GAMBLING IN FUNERALS.

From The London Daily Mail.

A curious point was disclosed in the House of Lords debate on the Assurance Companies bill. Lord St. Aldwyn said that under the existing law—which had never been observed—policies to meet the funeral expenses of a parent were illegal.

There had thus grown up, he said, a system under which collectors had visited houses and persuaded women to insure a sum to cover the funeral expenses of persons in whom they had no insurable interest. The whole thing was really a gamble.

Lord Hamilton, of Dalzell (for the government), said that the position both for policy-holders and companies might be very unfortunate unless legislation took place such as was proposed. There was danger that something like a panic, with disastrous results, might ensue. The government had been in communication with the collecting societies and industrial assurance companies, who, having had a very great fright in consequence of recent legal decisions, undertook that if the government got them out of the hole they found themselves in they would put their house in order.

PATRON SAINT OF AVIATORS.

From The London Globe.

It has been stated that the Vatican had been approached with the view of selecting a patron saint for aviators, and that it had been suggested that Elijah would be an appropriate person. The originator of the story seems to have not taken into account that Elijah was an Old Testament character, and as such would be ineligible. No doubt, going to heaven in a chariot of fire would have made Elijah an appropriate patron. A Paris contemporary suggests that Sainte Colombe should be chosen. Her name alone has much to recommend her. She suffered martyrdom at Sens under Marcus Aurelius.

BOSWELL IN BRONZE.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

Boswell is to stand in bronze or marble by Johnson's side at Lichfield. Perhaps Mrs. Boswell's angry spirit may be appeased in Paradise. No self-respecting wife likes to see her lord playing second fiddle, and especially playing it with such an unction of devoted secondariness. Mrs. Boswell's irritation found relief in the memorable epigram that, though she had often seen a bear led by a man, she had never before seen a man led by a bear.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WOULD ABOLISH WARFARE AT SEA.

Suggestion That Oceans Be Neutralized and Policed by International Force.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the speech of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford at the Pilgrims' dinner, reported in your columns to-day, may I not suggest as an ideal solution of the question he discusses the neutralization of the oceans, the great highways of the nations.

Great Britain claims that she must dominate the sea, constituting three-fifths of the earth's surface. The claim is made as of a thing that is essential to Great Britain's perfect safety. But, even so, it also carries with it a tremendous advantage over all other nations in giving her the ability to attack them and their trade in all parts of the world. How can she expect other nations permanently to consent to such an advantage remaining in her hands? They have a right to consider their safety, too.

Therefore, I urge, as an ideal to be striven for, that war at sea be abolished and that what policing of the seas is necessary be done by an international force, thus making them neutral and peaceful areas. Aside from such an ideal as just and right, an immediate and vast economic advantage would accrue through it to the great nations that are now spending so lavishly upon naval armaments.

And the sooner the better.

Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1909. WILLIAM G. LOW.

NEW JERSEY'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read in your morning's issue an editorial on New Jersey's blunder, which seems to me to be the appropriate word pointedly said. The vote against the amendments to the constitution was composed of the organized vote and the ignorant vote. The organized vote represented special interests; a desire to keep the lay judges in the Court of Errors; a desire to keep the Governor from appointing so many judges; a desire on the part of the railroad corporations to have the present cumbrous practice of double appeal so as to tire out the poor litigant seeking damages. The ignorant part of the vote was probably very small. Four-fifths of the legal voters of New Jersey did not vote and were indifferent. As you say, these four-fifths would probably have voted in favor of the amendments. The amendments, particularly in regard to the judicial system, were for the advantage of the common people. They were the result of years of study and close observation of the practice in other states and particularly in England.

Now, the courts cannot do the business. The calendars are crowded. It is necessary to create additional judges by statute every year or two, and even this does not remedy the situation. Had the amendments been adopted the calendars could have been cleared up, and with one appeal a case could have been finished in a year. LAWYER.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 16, 1909.

MARATHON RACE VS. POLAR RESEARCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I think it is to be regretted, and you will probably agree with me, that Dr. Cook, who lately discovered the North Pole, was not a Marathon runner rather than an explorer who has really accomplished something.

If such were the case he, in all probability, would be welcomed on his arrival to his home country by a fine military parade, such as was accorded the Marathon runner. The regular army, the marines, the bluejackets, the national guard of the State of New York and of other states, not to mention the scores of civic organizations, would turn out in full force to greet Dr. Cook if he had won a race over the prescribed distance of 25.86 miles; he would be hailed as a hero by the masses.

But, inasmuch as Dr. Cook accomplished nothing more wonderful than discovering the North Pole, of course he will not be accorded anything very tangible in the way of a popular welcome. That honor is only awarded to the winner of a Marathon, or some other such wonderful feat. One cannot for a moment consider the discovery of the North Pole to equal in importance or to rank with the winning of a Marathon race, either for perseverance or endurance. EUGENE VILLARET,

Corporal Company A, 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

New York City, Sept. 14, 1909.

SEEING THE PROCESSIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As one of the fortunate people who can pay for a seat to see the great processions, I cannot help thinking of the great mass of the poor, and those by no means poor who must yet be economical, who are to take their chance of seeing what they can on the streets. Judging by former processions, these streets, which belong to all, will be crowded at every corner of the line of march by carriages and automobiles, so that pedestrians who ought to use those side streets will be crowded out and able to use only the sidewalks.

Will not the newspapers take up this question and use their undoubted influence toward having a rule to keep vehicles of all kinds from occupying the side streets for the distance of half a block from the processions? C.

New York, Sept. 18, 1909.

M. W. HAZELTINE IN COLLEGE DAYS.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: I was a classmate of Mayo W. Hazeltine, late literary editor of "The Sun," and read the brief notice of his death in your issue of to-day with that shock which comes to all of us when we come suddenly on the announcement of the death of an old acquaintance who has been separated from us for years.

Mr. Hazeltine graduated at Harvard in 1882, not in 1885, as stated. His literary quality was plainly indicated at college in 1880, in a prize essay on the old Bentley-Boyle dispute regarding the letters of Phalaris, and Sir William Temple's fatuous belief in their genuineness. Mr. Hazeltine had a wonderful faculty for condensing application so as to make up for neglect of study. After nearly a term of apparent indifference to work he would shut himself up for a fortnight before examination and pass it most brilliantly.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1909. E. J. M.

ANOTHER GRATEFUL TENNIS PLAYER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a tennis player, I want to say that the tennis news printed by The Tribune this season has been all right, and I am glad that at last there is a New York daily that I can buy and depend on getting regular tennis news. In the past none of the New York papers have paid much attention to it. One day they print it and the next leave it out, etc. I believe that there are a great many more in greater New York that feel the same as I.

A. S. WESTFALL.

New York, Sept. 18, 1909.

APPRECIATION OF AN APPRECIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am only a plain man, dowered with a gift of appreciation, and I cannot deny myself the gratification of congratulating other readers of The Tribune upon the editorial in to-day's issue under the caption, "Charles F. McKim." It is much to hold up to public gaze the figure of such a man and his work for the inspiration of youth, but to do this so felicitously, with fine discernment, happy epithet and a certain poetic glow of moral æstheticism cannot but result in the "flowering of the borrowed seed" and the "firing of the unspent arrows" that the giant bow, which none other can bend, perhaps, by mind and hand, touched into life so magically in the editorial in question.

New York, Sept. 15, 1909. S. B. DUNN.

TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW YORK CITY.

From The Medical Record.

In connection with the recent reports of the prevalence of typhoid fever in New York, the statement is made to the effect that the city as a whole has less typhoid than usual at this time of the year. At the end of last week there were in all, according to the Board of Health reports, 239 cases of the disease in the city, whereas the records for this season during the last four years show that in