# THE BUDGET CRISIS

## A Political Impasse and the Way Out.

London, October 9.

Is John Bull the practical, hard-headed man of business known from tradition? He is scarcely recognizable in the protracted proceedings over the budget, which have exhausted the energies of the government and the House of Commons and are leading to a deadlock between the privileged and representative chambers.

The finance bill introduced by the Chancellor over seven months ago has been forced through committee after unprecedented use of closure and strenuous opposition day and night. So many concessions and changes have been made during the arduous struggle that ministers are compelled to adjourn the Commons for a week in order to allow the draftsmen time for revising the measure and effecting final readjustments. Financial experts are to be closely employed during the interval in recasting estimates and in ascertaining how much revenue can be depended upon for Treasury requirements; and ministers themselves are to have leisure for considering the relations of the two houses and what is currently believed to be the conciliatory sovereign's ardent desire for avoidance of conflict. After an unexampled period of waste and legislative time and energy there is a breakdown all around, in physical endurance of ministers and Commoners, in department resources of the Treasury and in the traditional and constitutional usages of the houses; and the statesmanlike King, with his unrivalled tact and influence, is perhaps alone capable of extricating Parliament and nation from a critical and demoralizing impasse.

That a modus vivendi will be found through the King's initiative is highly probable. His diplomacy is ordinarily successful. The conjecture may not survive the ocean passage of this letter, but I venture to forecast the natural course of events during the next few weeks. The budget or finance bill will be taken up after the week's recess, carried through report stage to the final reading of the Commons and enacted by the Lords after protracted debate; and the general elections will be held under the new register in January. This will be a satisfactory compromise for moderate men in both parties, but it will disappoint extremists. The government will secure the passage of the finance bill without alteration by the Lords or sacrifice of the traditional right of the representative chamber to control taxation, and the Unionists will obtain a speedy appeal to the country on alternative schemes of financial policy without having it complicated with the question of the veto power of the upper house. Uncertainty respecting the validity of taxation for the current fiscal year will be dispelled, and the country, released from the storm and stress of a constitutional struggle embittered by partisanship and class hatred, will be allowed to make a deliberate choice between rival parties.

Extremists alone will be unhappy if a compromise be arranged on these or analogous lines. Earnest Radicals will naturally prefer the rejection of the budget by the Lords and a straight out fight on the veto, because those conditions will be most favorable for the defeat of the Opposition on the overmastering issue of taxation and representation. Uncompromising Tariff Reformers and privileged land owners are equally eager for an appeal to the country against socialism through summary rejection of the finance bill. The advantages of position and the risks of conflict will be minimized by the compromise, and for that reason it is likely to be favored on sober second thought by men of moderate views and sound judgment.

The precise form of the modus vivendi, for which negotiations have been conducted at Balmoral with Lord Rosebery, Lord Cawdor, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, Lord James of Hereford and other leaders is not yet known. The King's main object, it may safely be assumed, has been to forestall and to prevent the greatest constitutional crisis since the revolution of 1688.

He is not likely to fail. The only practical method is that of securing acceptance of the budget by the Lords. In that event the exclusive rights of the House of Commons to control taxation and supplies will be vindicated; there will be no intermediate period of emergency measures and bewilderment, and there will be no precedent for the intervention of an irresponsible house in financial administration. The Prime Minister when asked for advice in the present emergency cannot take lower ground than the maintenance of the usual practice by which money grants to the Crown come from the Commons. If that fundamental principle in the relations of the houses to the Crown be conceded he is bound to be content with the situation. He cannot reasonably insist upon having the Lords reject the budget so as to enable him to appeal to the country under the most favorable conditions for a sweeping Liberal victory. Compact or bargain there cannot be when the King is arranging an armistice in the interests of domestic peace and national security, yet there must be a concession of some kind if the Lords are to sanction what a majority of them consider a ruinous and socialistic budget, and apparently it will be an implied understanding that the general electorate shall be allowed an early opportunity for deciding whether or not they approve of the new methods of finance and of keeping the Liberal government in power.

Ministers may refuse to commit themselves to an early dissolution after the passage of the budget, but it will not be easy for them to justify their neglect to appeal to the country. Enlightened self-interest, if they carry their finance bill after its destruction has been threatened for seven months, will require an early election. The so-called people's budget will naturally, if not inevitably, be sent back to the people for approval.

This, indeed, seems to be the only practical method of obtaining the referendum, which the Tory Lords and the Tariff Reformers have been demanding. They would not get it if the budget were to be thrown out, for the main issue before the country would be the veto power of the Lords, who had suspended the Chancellor's system of finance in the desperate hope of thrusting tariff reform upon the country as a substitute. They are likely to get it if the finance bill be enacted under protest and the government be placed under obligation to consult the country. An election in January will throw the responsibility for the new principles of finance upon the people. They will be enabled to make an intelligent choice, as Mr. Balfour has declared between two new policies of financial administration, and not between an old one and a new one, as was done in 1906. But, meanwhile, what a welter of partisanship, mismanagement, confusion and uncertainty there will have been! How exhausting the processes of legislation! How unbusinesslike and chaotic the methods of raising the money required for national administration!

What is there in this hubbub of political turmoil for Americans? Little except the old, familiar game of partisan exaggeration and invective. Free trade in England did not harm them during the decades when it was a rationally conducted fiscal system in England, with two-thirds of the revenue drawn from customs and only one-third from low income taxation and direct levies. It is likely to damage them now, when the proportions are reversed and direct taxation has been carried to dangerous extremities, with no resource in reserve for the emergency of war. A higher tariff here will not benefit America so much as the existing system of free trade has done; nor will it be seriously detrimental to her interests any more than the German tariff has been. As for socialism, there is less of it in the budget than there is in the municipal collectivism which has been in successful operation for a long time, and far less of it than there is in Germany, where great policies of social reform have been thought out in detail and carried out with scientific thoroughness. The increaed death duties and surtaxes on large incomes are, like the swollen licensing duties, expansions of principles and practices in a long series of budgets, and from the American point of view there is nothing revolutionary in the land schedule, but only a belated effort to secure a revaluation of unimproved and mineral properties and to scale down unearned increments, which would disappear under a reasonable system of taxation and betterments. What impresses the amused American onlooker is not socialism but the vagaries of partisanship and pessimism, and behind them are a wasteful, unscientific method of conducting national finance and a reckless habit of wearing out men in public life.

I. N. F.

# HERESY CHARGES UP.

## Presbyterians Appoint Committee of Inquiry.

Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The judicial committee which will investigate the heresy charges against the Rev. Archibald Black, of New York, was appointed at to-day's session of the New York State Presbyterian Synod. After its investigation this committee will report to the synod, which can accept or reject the report or recommend changes. A report is expected to-morrow afternoon.

The committee is made up as follows:

The Rev. David F. Bonner, Endicott; the Rev. Joseph H. France, Naples; the Rev. Henry T. McEwen, Amsterdam; the Rev. Edward D. Bailey, Brooklyn; the Rev. Evan R. Evans, Atlanta; the Rev. George Fairlee, Troy; the Rev. Walter R. Ferris, Syracuse; the Rev. George W. Warren, Elmira; the Rev. Dr. A. J. Hutton, Rochester, and these: Elders Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers; James P. Sweetman, Ballston Lake; John W. Hawk, Caledonia; Bert J. Dodge, Verona; Walter Freeman, Watertown; J. Harry Hanford, Unionville; Edwin H. Clark, Palmyra.

In the course of an address on country churches before the synod W. H. Jordan, of the State Department of Agriculture, said:

New economic and social forces now react upon religious work in the open country which the country pastor should understand. The whole question comes to the doors of the seminaries which are training ministers. The young men should be taught a great deal that is related to the farmers' economic and social environment that is not acquired through a knowledge of Hebrew or Greek.

I suggest that the academic side of theological training should be supplemented by non-resident lecturers, fresh from industrial and social warfare, who could give the students a practical conception of the conditions they must meet later.

## DR. BRYAN INAUGURATED.

### Receives Charter and Key of Colgate University.

Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Dr. Elmer Burritt Bryan was inaugurated as president of Colgate University here to-day. The Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence, president of the university corporation, gave Dr. Bryan the charter and key of the institution. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College and representatives of the alumni, faculty and students.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: Frederick Towne, Master of Arts; John Mason Clarke, state geologist, and Frederick Carlos Ferry, Williams College, Doctor of Science; H. C. G. Brandt, Hamilton College, and Albert Granger Hartners, Brown University, Doctor of Humane Letters; Frank Smalley, Dean of Syracuse, College of Arts; Frank Albert Fetter, Cornell University; George E. Mather Forbes, University of Rochester, and James Albert Woodburn, of Indiana University, Doctor of Laws.

## LEFT $5,000 FOR ACTORS' FUND.

The will of Mrs. Ettie Henderson, who died at Long Branch on October 7, was proved before Deputy Surrogate Flanagan at the Hudson County Courthouse, Jersey City, yesterday. Her estate is said to be worth $150,000, and includes the new Majestic and the Academy of Music theatres in Jersey City. A bequest of $5,000 is given to the Actors' Fund of America to establish and maintain a bed in some New York hospital to be used by actors and actresses.

## DAVID J. HILL AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Oct. 20.—David Jayne Hill, Ambassador to Germany, is in Rochester. He will remain several weeks, and then will go to Washington to see the President and Secretary Knox before returning to his post.

## WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

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

Address by Controller Metz before the Young Men's Bible Class, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, evening.

Meeting of the New York Chapter American Institute of Banking, No. 109 East 22d street, evening.

Professor Hermann S. Hering on "Christian Science," Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th street, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the New York Chapter Intercollegiate Socialist Society, No. 112 East 19th street, 8 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue, "The Roman Period in Dutch Evolution," Dr. William E. Griffis; Public School 33, No. 418 West 28th street, "Robert Burns," Dr. Walter Quincy Scott; Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue, "Ireland, the Emerald of the Seas," Glen Arnold Grove; Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets, "A Lump of Coal and Its History," Magnus C. Ihlseng; Public School 64, 10th street, east of Avenue D, "Henry IV," Mrs. Minnie L. K. Salinger; Public School 82, 70th street and First avenue, "George Washington," General George B. Loud; Public School 119, 133d street, near Eighth avenue, "Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann and Chopin," Miss Edith Dunham; Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, "Oxford in English Literature," Dr. Hardin Craig; Public Schol 159, 241 East 119th street, "Life in the Maine Woods," Joseph M. Vincent; Public School 170, 111th street and Fifth avenue, "The Merchant of Venice," Mrs. Grace A. Burt Homan; Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street, "India, Mahometans in India," Walter Scott Perry; Public Library, No. 112 East 96th street, "A Journey to Peru," Fred. S. Philipps; St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets, "The Sea Beach at Low Tide," John J. Schoonmaker.

# MUSIC

## "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

### English Opera at the Manhattan.

That there are traditions deserving of respect even in English opera was made apparent at the Manhattan Opera House last night, when some of Mr. Hammerstein's artists gave a performance of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." It is likely that if "La Zingara" had been sung, or "La Bohemienne," the lost traditions would not have been missed so much as they were. Continual poses and gestures, "woven paces and waving arms," which are of the opera opratic, go much further when accompanied by foreign words than they do when associated with the vernacular; and there were only a few of the people concerned in last night's representation who knew how the old English marionettes used to move in this opera years ago when hearts would swell as the air of the theatre vibrated to the familiar tunes. That the old melodies have not lost all their charm was plain from the outburst of applause which greeted Miss Miranda's singing of "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," but it was the tune which caused the delight, not Miss Miranda's enunciation of the text. That was but little better, despite her nationality, than Signor Russo's or Mme. Duchene's. As for the choruses, no one could possibly tell in what language they were sung. Reminders, more or less feeble, of the old-time performances were noticeable only in the very good singing of Mr. Scott, as Count Arnheim; the very rude singing and acting of Mr. Shields, as Devilshoof, and the very distinct but futile utterance of Mr. Davies, as Florestein. There was also a suggestion of the long ago in the size of the audience. The opera was conducted by Signor Nicosia, and the parts were distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arline | Mlle. Laila Miranda |
| Gypsy queen | Mme. Duchene |
| Buda | Miss Coombs |
| Thaddeus | Domenico Russo |
| Count Arnheim | Henri Scott |
| Florestein | Harry Davies |
| Devilshoof | George Shields |
| Captain of the guard | Mr. Chapman |
| An officer | Mr. Dauche |

# CONCERTS FOR ALL.

## New Leader Says Philharmonic Will Give Popular Series.

Gustav Mahler, the new leader of the Philharmonic Orchestra, who arrived on Tuesday from Europe, told a Tribune reporter yesterday in his apartments in the Hotel Savoy that he would try to give special concerts during the season at popular prices. He said that the directors of the Philharmonic concurred with him in his opinion that the masses should have the opportunity of hearing good music.

"These concerts," said Mr. Mahler, "will be apart from those given in the regular season, but I hope to conduct them, as it is only right that all, no matter what their means, should have the chance of hearing the best music."

Mr. Mahler said that he intended to devote his time to his symphony work rather than to the opera, as he considered the symphony the basis on which the musical education of a people must stand.

"In my selection of programmes," said Mr. Mahler, "I shall play, besides selections of established merit, novelties that I may consider possess merit, and in my choice I shall be governed, to a large extent, by the wishes of the critics and the pblic. I intend to conduct an historical cycle, giving an outline of the music from Bach down. The Sunday concerts will be composed, to a certain degree, of the more popular selections."

## WEDDINGS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Oct. 20.—At the Church of Our Saviour at Longwood to-day the Rev. Reginald Heber Howe united in marriage Miss Nancy Thompson Tyler, daughter of Mrs. J. Tracy Eustis, of Brookline, and Evan Fraser-Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evan J. Fraser-Campbell, formerly of Dunmore, Argyleshire, Scotland, and more recently of New York.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen Moore, of Brookline, and the bridesmaids were Miss Harriet Cunningham and Miss Miriam Coffin, of Longwood; Miss Josephine Stevens, of Brookline, and Miss Edna Rapello, of New York. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Arnold.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser-Campbell left to-day for El Oro, N. M., where they will reside.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stillwater, R. I., Oct. 20.—The daughter of Congressman Adin B. Capron, Miss Almira Mowry Capron, and Captain Alfred Allen Maybach, U. S. A., coast artillery corps, an instructor at West Point, were married at the bride's home here to-day. Captain Maybach was attended by Lieutenant M. F. Battle, of Fort Cotter, N. Y.

Miss Winnifred Houser, the daughter of Mrs. C. P. Houser, of No. 7 Park avenue, Mount Vernon, became the bride last night of Lieutenant Ernst R. Cullum, of the 4th United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Meade, South Dakota. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles S. Lane, pastor of the Presbyterian church, at the bride's home.

Miss Mabel Brace, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Brace, was married to Harold Bartlett Scott, of Syracuse, in the First Reformed Church, Tarrytown, last night, by the Rev. John Knox Allen. Mr. Scott is a graduate of Yale, class of '97. His bride was graduated the same year from Vassar.

## FUNERAL OF WALSTEIN ROOT.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The funeral of Walstein Root, Hamilton, '90, son of the late Professor Oren Root, head of the mathematics department at Hamilton College and nephew of United States Senator Elihu Root, was held at the Hamilton College Chapel at Clinton this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, president of the college, officiated. The bearers were members of Mr. Root's class in college. Senator Root was among the mourners, as was Oren Root, '94, superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railway system in New York.

Walstein Root was war correspondent of "The New York Sun" in the Spanish-American War. Hardships suffered in Cuba are thought to have led to the sickness which caused his death in Chicago last Sunday.

## C. M. WALLACE LIBRARY SALE.

"The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, Up to the First Settlements Therein, by the White People, in the Year 1768," printed by George Wilson, in 1823, brought the top price, $145, at the sale of the Charles M. Wallace collection, at the Merwin-Clayton Sales Company's rooms, yesterday afternoon. A. H. Clark & Co. were the buyers.

For six volumes of "Schoolcraft's Indians," historical and statistical information respecting the various tribes, F. Harper paid $64 50. He also bought for $28 "Force's Colonial Tracts." The Library of Congress obtained for $24 Nathaniel Greene's "History of Georgia," a first edition, and said to be one of the rarest of state histories.

## SCHOOL'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Gabriel's school and parish will be commemorated on Sunday, October 24, at 3 p. m., by appropriate services and the laying of the cornerstone of the new school building by Archbishop Farley. The address will be delivered by the Rev. John P. Chidwick. The annual dinner of the St. Gabriel's Alumni Association will be held at the Hotel Marlborough on the evening of November 30.

# MR. TAFT RANCHMAN.

## Sees Round-up of Cattle on Brother's Farm.

Gregory, Tex., Oct. 20.—President Taft had a touch of real ranch life this afternoon when he rode a cow pony to a round-up of 1,200 head of cattle on the Rincon section of his brother's ranch, saw two wild steers cut out of the bunch and roped, witnessed the branding of several calves and saw half a hundred steers take a dip in a disinfecting tank through which they had to swim fifty feet.

A rattlesnake with seventeen rattles and a button was killed at the Rincon ranch house shortly before the President arrived from his brother's house at La Quinta. The President's horse, Sam, spied the dead snake just as the President was about to mount to go to the round-up and bucked viciously a number of times. After President Taft had once got safely into the saddle, however, Sam was a good horse.

The President began his day with a game of golf with his brother, Charles P. Taft. He is thoroughly enjoying his brief experience as a ranchman and the solitude that comes from being three miles away from the nearest settlement.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 20.—Because he was imprisoned while President Taft was here, John Murray, of Chicago, to-day filed suit for $25,000 damages against John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States Secret Service; Joseph Priest, a local detective, and F. H. Lancaster, deputy United States marshal. Murray alleges that he was imprisoned on a false charge. He is secretary of the Political Refuge and Defence League, and was arrested on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. He was released on Monday for lack of evidence.

# OBITUARY.

## GENERAL ELWELL S. OTIS.

Rochester, Oct. 21.—Major General Elwell Stephen Otis, U. S. A. (retired), died here at 1:20 a. m. to-day.

General Otis was born in Frederick City, Md., in 1838. He was graduated from the University of Rochester at twenty, studied law and was admitted to the bar. Later he studied at the Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated in 1860. Entering the army in 1862 as captain in the 140th New York Volunteers, he became a colonel in 1864. He commanded a brigade in the Army of the Potomas, and was severely wounded in a battle in the vicinity of Petersburg, and in consequence of his injuries he was discharged and brevetted brigadier general of volunteers.

In 1867 he entered the regular army as a lieutenant colonel of the 22d Infantry, and became colonel of the 20th Infantry in 1880. During this time he was serving on the frontier against the Indians. He then organized the infantry and cavalry school at Leavenworth, Kan., which he conducted until 1885.

General Otis was made a brigadier general in 1893, and was nominated a major general in the regular army on May 4, 1898, and assigned to duty in command of the Department of the Pacific and as Military Governor of the Philippines.

General Otis was chosen to command the troops sent to the Philippine Islands because of his reputation as a thorough and trustworthy soldier. With the help of the trained and experienced officers under his command, such as Major Generals Thomas M. Anderson and Arthur McArthur, Brigadier Generals M. P. Miller, Harrison Gray Otis, Samuel Ovenshine, Irving Hale, Charles King and others, General Otis succeeded in fashioning into an army the inexperienced volunteers who formed the chief part of his force, and made the most effective use of their fighting qualities. He was assigned to command the Department of the Lakes on October 29, 1900.

General Otis married when a young man Miss Selden, daughter of the late Judge Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, by whom he had two daughters. His second wife was the widow of Major McAllister and a daughter of General Bowman, of Wilkes-Barre. He also had one daughter by his second wife.

## MRS. HENRIETTA MORGAN DUKE.

Louisville, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Henrietta Morgan Duke, wife of General Basil W. Duke, known as "Morgan's right hand man," was found dead in bed at the Duke home here to-day. Heart disease is thought to have caused death.

Mrs. Duke, as Henrietta Morgan, the sister of General John H. Morgan, commander of Morgan's men, was married to Mr. Duke in 1859. Her husband, six brothers and a brother-in-law fought in the Confederate army in the war between the states.

Mrs. Duke was socially prominent in Louisville and throughout the state and an indefatigable member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Her efforts of late years have been directed mainly to the collection and preservation of data, relics and history incident to the war. She will be buried beside General Morgan.

## MRS. JOHN H. JONES.

Los Angeles, Oct. 20.—Mrs. John H. Jones, a philanthropist and California pioneer, died at her home here last night after a short illness. Mrs. Jones was a capitalist, managing her own holdings. She leaves an estate estimated at $4,000,000.

Mrs. Jones came to Los Angeles in 1856, the fourth woman of Anglo-Saxon lineage to settle in the Pueblo. She was Miss Carrie Otis, of Massachusetts. Sons and daughters will share the large estate.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Morris and company began rehearsals yesterday in "The King of Cadonia," an English musical comedy, which will have an early production here.

Mme. Nazimova will open her season in Brandon Tynan's new play, "The Passion Flower," at Albany, on Monday night. She will appear as an American woman in an American play.

"The Arcadians," a musical play by Mark Ambient and A. M. Thompson, now running at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, will have its first performance by an American company at the Forrest Theatre, Philadelphia, early in December.

Miss Marie Tempest, who will appear here soon in "Penelope," will sing at a special performance to be given by Charles Frohman's players in aid of the Actors' Fund.

Miss Anna Laughlin, George Beban and Carter De Haven will be at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week.

"Whom the Gods Love," a new drama by Paul Armstrong, will be produced here after the holidays.

Charles Klein's play, "The Next of Kin," will be produced by Henry B. Harris at the Powers Theatre, Chicago, on December 6.

William Hodge, in "The Man from Home," will begin a tour of American cities on November 6, after playing for seventy weeks at the Astor Theatre.

## RUG SALE ATTRACTS BUYERS.

There was an excellent attendance yesterday at the opening session of the Twin Brothers' bankrupt sale of Oriental floor coverings at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, the total of the sale amounting to $15,429. The top price, $1,900, was paid by G. W. Jenkins for an Imperial Palace Ispahan silk carpet, an historical piece, with a dark Turkey red ground and a floral design.

## MRS. HORACE D. TAFT ILL.

New Haven, Oct. 20.—Suffering from a severe nervous ailment, Mrs. Horace D. Taft, wife of the principal of the Taft School, at Watertown, and sister-in-law of President Taft, was brought to a sanatorium here to-day. No statement regarding her condition was given out to-night.

# MOHONK MEETING

## Mr. Smiley Welcomes Friends of Indians.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Albert K. Smiley opened the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples to-day with reference to the changed attitude of the American people toward the Indians in the last thirty years, snce he became an Indian Commissioner.

The Indian problem, Mr. Smiley said, was nearing a solution, and he hoped to live long enough to see it entirely removed from discussion, the Indians having in truth become a part and parcel of the body politic, being treated as men and not as wards of the nation.

Vice-President Sherman was named as chairman of the business committee of the conference. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Commissioner of Education for the United States, was chosen president; Dr. Charles F. Meserve, of Raleigh, N. C., secretary; H. C. Phillips, of Mohonk Lake, corresponding secretary; E. M. Widar, of Philadelphia, treasurer; Daniel Smiley, of Mohonk Lake, chairman of the publication committee, and Dr. John Bancroft Devins, of New York, chairman of the press committee.

Dr. Brown in accepting the office of president made a brief address on the work being done by the Department of Education among the Alaskan Indians. He pointed out some of the immediate needs of the service in that territory, and regarded as of paramount importance the adoption by Congress of an effective school attendance law. Second only in importance to this step, Dr. Brown declared that sanitary regulations having the force of law should be put into effect. This extension in the programme for development among the natives, he predicted, would blaze the way toward a condition in which they ultimately would be ready for free and self-directed citizenship.

R. G. Valentine, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made his first speech in his new office, and then introduced nine officials in the Indian service, who told of their lines of service. Commissioner Valentine said in part:

It is possible to do only two things with the Indians: to exterminate them or maye them into citizens. Our present course is a cross between extermination and citizenship. If we would escape a disgrace greater than any which has attended this Indian business yet we must stop at the beginning of this twentieth century and think clearly about the Indians and set ourselves resolutely to certain clean and high courses. The whole American people must do this thinking, and this course, which the thinking of all the people will make clear, demands of us more than would be demanded in the case of the backward among our own people, or in the case of the immigrant.

Referring to education, Mr. Valentine said all Indians should be taught to speak the English language, to read easily, to speak objectively, to write clearly and to figure easily. In closing he said:

If it is possible to bring these three principles of health, schools and industry to the front the Indian service will waken into full consciousness and intelligence.

Finally, one great force, perhaps above all others, must be met and overcome. It seems as if in many white men there existed a different moral code among themselves and between themselves and the Indians. Men who would not think of stealing from white men apparently consider it no crime to steal from Indians. This must be corrected.

Vice-President Sherman, for many years chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, spoke to-night. He reviewed briefly the steps in advance taken on behalf of the Indians in the last thirty years, and followed with an outline of what, in his opinion, the government may wisely do in the next decade. He believes that the Indian should be treated as an individual, not in his tribal relation. The government should study the members of each tribe and give them their lands or their money, or both, as a careful consideration of the capacity of each Indian seemed to indicate.

## CHIPPEWA INDIANS MAY MOVE.

### Reported Starving and Resentful at Unfilled Promises.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 20.—If aid for the starving band of Chippewa Indians does not come soon the band will be scattered from Dakota to the Pacific Coast, it was announced to-day. The commandant at Fort Harrison has received orders to give $100 worth of supplies to the Indians, but the band is restless and is preparing to disperse over the country.

The Indians are resentful and declare that they have been penned up all summer on promises, that winter is approaching and that they have been able to make no provision for it.

## BARON SHIBUSAWA HOST.

Baron Shibusawa, chairman of the honorary commercial commission of Japan to the United States, was host at a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. The forty-two guests present were individuals and representatives of societies who had entertained the commissioners, who will depart to-night for New Haven.

Speeches were made by Baron Shibusawa, Jacob H. Schiff and Henry Clews.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

**Official Record and Forecast.**—Washington, Oct. 20.—Disturbances are centred to-night in Manitoba and the North Pacific coast region, and unsettled and rainy weather has prevailed over the greater portion of the country between the western and eastern mountain ranges. The weather, however, has now cleared between the lower Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains. Rains will prevail on Thursday between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic coast, and they will probably continue in the north Atlantic states and the Great Lakes region on Friday; fair weather will prevail between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Temperature will rise in eastern districts north of Hatteras on Thursday, while no material change is indicated for middle and western sections.

The winds along the New England coast will be moderate variable; middle Atlantic coast, moderate southeast to south; south Atlantic coast, moderate to brisk northeast; east Gulf coast, moderate east; west Gulf coast, moderate variable; on the lower lakes, brisk southeast; upper lakes, brisk southeast to south, shifting to west on Michigan and Superior on Thursday night.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Port Lobos northward.

The tropical disturbance is now apparently central southwest of the island of Cuba, although its location cannot be determined with the observations at hand.

Temperature has risen slightly in the middle districts and remained stationary in the Atlantic states.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate to brisk southeast to south winds, with fair, followed by showers to the Grand Banks.

**Forecast for Special Localities.**—For New England, increasing cloudiness and warmer Thursday, with rain at night and on Friday; moderate, variable winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York and New Jersey, increasing cloudiness, with rain Thursday and possibly Friday; warmer Thursday; moderate southeast to south winds.

For Western New York, rain Thursday and probably Friday; warmer Thursday; brisk southeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain Thursday; Friday, partly cloudy; brisk southeast to south winds.

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

| | 1908. | 1909. | | 1908. | 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 a. m. | 52 | 43 | 6 p. m. | 51 | 51 |
| 6 a. m. | 50 | 39 | 9 p. m. | 50 | 49 |
| 9 a. m. | 52 | 42 | 11 p. m. | 48 | 48 |
| 12 m. | 52 | 46 | 12 p. m. | 47 | — |
| 4 p. m. | 52 | 51 | | | |

Highest temperature yesterday, 51 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 46; average for corresponding date last year, 51; average for corresponding date thirty-three years, 54.

Local Forecast.—Increasing cloudiness with rain to-day and possibly Friday. Warmer to-day, moderate southeast to south winds.

## LIBRARY SALE BRINGS $4,000.

### Top Price, $285, Paid for Edition of Eugene Field.

Twelve volumes of the writings in prose and verse of Eugene Field, printed on Japanese vellum, brought $28 yesterday—the highest price—at the afternoon session of the second day's sale of the Collin Armstrong library, at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms, No. 12 East 46th street. George Sauer was the buyer. A first edition of "The Bibliographical Decameron," by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, in three volumes, brought $57. J O. Wright was the purchaser.

The Boston Public Library obtained for $52 50 what is said to be the masterpiece of the Doves Press—"The English Bible," containing the Old and New Testament, collated with the early editions by F. H. Scrivener. The drawings of the Florentine painters, classified, criticised and studied as documents in the history and appreciation of Tuscan art, was purchased by the Scribners for $51 50.

An autograph edition in nineteen volumes of "The Writings of Bret Harte" brought the top price at the evening sale, $200 35. J. F. Drake was the purchaser for $80 of the Grolier Club's edition of "A Decree of Star Chamber Concerning Printing Made July 11, 1637." For a Grolier Club copy of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam the same buyer paid $66. The total of both sessions was $4,000.

## SPAIN AND FERRER'S DEATH.

### Correspondent Thinks Execution Hardly a Case of Martyrdom.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The attempt to make it appear that Ferrer was done to death because he had sought to introduce into Spain the blessings of education for the masses, and not because he had plotted against the state, exposes those responsible for it to the suspicion of being in sympathy with what his schools actually taught, or of being persons of dangerous tendencies. The education his schools imparted was precisely of the kind that bars an immigrant from landing upon these shores. It consisted fundamentally of hatred of Church and State, and all institutions of which these are respectively the religious and political expression. I quote from an article in which the writer thereof, singularly (or significantly) enough, speaks of Ferrer as a martyr to the cause of modern education:

Some of Ferrer's teachings, as quoted from one of his books, are as savage attacks upon the existing order as ever were penned by Kropotkin or Reclus. Take this from one of his text books: "Society to-day is divided into the privileged and the disinherited. That capital should appropriate the fruit of the workman's labor is an injustice supported by the law . . . To maintain order is to maintain injustice against the workingman."

Yet these apologists declare that Ferrer was merely a "philosophical anarchist," and that this particular kind of anarchist is not to be confounded with the active revolutionist. If this is true, then the view held by many persons, that the two differ merely as to function and not as to principles, is correct and sound. The one supplies the philosophy, the other the bombs.

Equally futile must be the attempt to lay Ferrer's execution at the door of the prevailing religion of Spain. His schools inveighed not only against that faith, but against all religions. This is readily seen in the text books, from one of which the following is taken:

All religions are based upon ignorance and imposture, and aim at exploitation and oppression. The Gospels relate the life of the so-called Jesus Christ, and it is truly a misfortune that such ideas exist for the deceiving of the people.

It was for its opposition to such doctrine that the Church, to which the Spanish so generally belong, has had its consecrated edifices pillaged and destroyed.

We are a sympathetic people. This is impressively seen in the welcome we give to the revolutionists of other lands, who requite our kindness by preaching here the same doctrines they had preached in these other countries. Only the other day one of our local newspapers in commenting upon Ferrer's death compared him to Wendell Phillips, Adams and Washington! It is upon just such mistaken sentiment that socialists and anarchists depend for material with which to make their planned manifestations appear as representative of all elements in the community.

Let those good citizens who have received invitations to meetings of indignation arranged by these elements reflect how grievous must be the responsibility that shall attach to all such who participate in these demonstrations. TRADES UNIONIST.

Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1909.

## SEES VICTORY FOR BANNARD.

### Local Political Conditions of 1905 and This Year Contrasted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In Otto T. Bannard we have a straight out organization Republican, and if he receives the full Republican vote there is no reason why he should not be elected. There is a vast difference between this campaign and the mayoralty campaign of 1905, in which McClellan, Hearst and Ivins were the candidates. The vote that year was as follows: McClellan, 228,397; Hearst, 224,925; Ivins, 137,193.

In the first place, Ivins never was an organization Republican, and the rank and file could not be inspired with enthusiasm for him; therefore, in the downtown districts and on the East Side thousands of Republicans voted for Hearst. In the uptown districts the Republicans realized that Ivins could not be elected, and they feared the election of Hearst, consequently they voted for McClellan, the 15th Assembly District, the banner Republican district, being carried by Tammany Hall. Again, the percentage of electors who did not vote that year was the largest ever recorded, and these, too, came largely from the Republican districts.

This year, however, instead of the Republican vote being divided among three candidates, it is solid for Bannard. The Hearst of 1905 is not the Hearst of 1909, as was shown by the vote he received for Governor. He is guilty of the same charge which can be made against Gaynor, Shepard and Coler, namely, selling himself to Tammany Hall, not for a "mess of pottage," perhaps, but for a place of honor and glory. Hearst, however, will receive 100,000 votes, which will be drawn almost entirely from Tammany.

Again, Tammany Hall's fraudulent vote will be further reduced by the additional stringent measures of Superintendent of Elections Leary. Another important factor in Tammany's strength is the police force. This, too, should be taken out of politics by the establishment of a state constabulary. While this may not be in accord with home rule, yet it is a case where the end justifies the means. We must clean our home first and then consider home rule. The most effective way to do this is for all citizens who believe in honest government to vote for Otto T. Bannard and the entire ticket which he heads. GEORGE FENTRICK.

New York, Oct. 18, 1909.

## ONE OF TAMMANY'S LITTLE GAMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There is a little game that Tammany has largely developed of late, which has entirely escaped attention.

The city has occasion to rent various parcels of land, improved and unimproved, for public purposes. At the termination of the lease the city remains in possession and pays no rent. This, of course, merely transfers the burden of the rent to the future. If the property owner is a man of means he is satisfied; the city ultimately must pay, and he gets 6 per cent on the rent as it accrues from time to time.

The amount of the rental will depend upon circumstances. It may be the same as during the period of the lease. It may be the reasonable rental value, to be fixed by a court or jury. In one contingency the city must pay double the former rent. If, however, the landlord gives notice that in case the city remains beyond the expiration of the lease it must pay an increased rental, the city is liable for such increased rental.

I happened to learn by chance of one such case. Upon inquiry of an official having close relations with the Controller's office I was informed that such things are very common. Ultimately the city pays up, sometimes without suit; frequently, however, actions have to be begun. Of course, the city has no defence; the result is that in addition to the ordinary rental the city has to pay heavy interest charges and costs.

While by such course of procedure the city is ultimately a heavy loser, the financial officers of the city reduce their budget. Claims like these, being unliquidated, probably do not appear in any statement of the financial obligations of the city. They form a part of the city debt, however, just as much as any city bond.

New York, Oct. 20, 1909. TAXPAYER.

# Died.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Jay, Eleanor. | Patterson, Edythe L. |
| Kouwenhoven, B. W. | Sandrisser, Louis. |
| Lane, Clara M. | Sears, Mary F. |
| McSweeny, Rev. E. F. | Teale, Jean B. |
| Mulliner, Isaac. | Tefft, George. |
| Nelson, James T. | Whitely, James. |

In Memoriam.

Gardner, Julia H.

JAY—On Monday, October 18, 1909, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Stuyvesant Square, Eleanor, daughter of the late Hickson W. Field and widow of John Jay, in the 91st year of her age. Relatives, intimate friends and neighbors are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Matthew's Church, at Bedford, at 11:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, October 21, 1909. A special train will leave the Lexington ave. temporary station at 9:55 a. m. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

KOUWENHOVEN—At Cold Spring, Long Island, October 19, 1909, Bernadus W. Kouwenhoven, in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Cold Spring, Long Island, on Friday, October 22, at 1 p. m.

LANE—On October 19, 1909, at her residence, No. 477 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, Clara M., beloved daughter of Mrs. Margaret Lane. Funeral service at St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby aves., Thursday, 9:30 sharp.

M'SWEENY—On Tuesday, October 19, 1909, at Mount St. Mary's, Maryland, Rev. Edward F. McSweeny, priest of the archdiocese of New York. Funeral and interment Friday, October 22, at Mount St. Mary's, at 10 a. m.

MULLINER—On Monday, October 18, 1909, Isaac Mulliner, the beloved husband of Rose Mulliner. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, No. 309 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NELSON—On October 18, 1909, at his residence, No. 513 2d st., Brooklyn, James T. Nelson. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

PATTERSON—On October 19, 1909, at Middletown, N. Y., Edythe Louise Patterson, daughter of John A., jr., and Genevieve Barber Patterson. Funeral Thursday at Middletown.

SANDRISSER—At residence, No. 495 Bergen st., Brooklyn, Louis Sandrisser.

SEARS—On October 8, in London, England, Mary Felter Sears, formerly of this city, daughter of the late Elnathan Haight and Susan Felter Sears.

TEALE—On Monday, October 18, 1909, Jean Bell, beloved wife of Edward L. Teale and youngest daughter of Elizabeth H. and the late Oliver H. Kingsland. Funeral services private at her late residence, No. 8665 Bay 24th st., Brooklyn.

TEFFT—October 19, George Tefft. Funeral from The Funeral Church, Nos. 241 and 243 West 23d st. (Frank E. Campbell Building), Thursday afternoon.

WHITELY—At San Francisco, Cal., October 8, 1909, James Whitely, in his 65th year. Services at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th st. and Madison ave., on Thursday, October 21, 1909, at 3:30 p. m. Interment private.

## In Memoriam.

GARDNER—

In loyal tribute to her wishes, an anniversary high requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Julia Holland Gardner, beloved and ever-deplored wife of Mr. Frank J. Gardner, will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Warwick, N. Y., Rev. Father Peter Spellman officiating, at 9:30 o'clock, Friday morning, October 22, 1909.

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NICE—Crédit Lyonnais.
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FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tornabuoni.
Maquay & Co., Bankers.
MILAN—Saarbach's News Exchange, Via le Monforte, 15A.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 2 Ferdinandstrasse.

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