Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Paid in Full.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—8:15—His Name on the Door.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CASINO—8:15—The Girl and the Wizard.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—The Melting Pot.
CRITERION—8:15—Israel.
DALY'S—8:15—The Belle of Brittany.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Inconstant George.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:15—The Harvest Moon.
HACKETT—8:15—Septimus.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Old Dutch.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:20—The Builder of Bridges.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Die Fledermaus.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8:15—Springtime.
LYCEUM—8:15—Arsene Lupin.
LYRIC—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Mr. Lode of Koal.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Daughter of the Regiment.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Tosca.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Silver Star.
NEW THEATRE—8—Antony and Cleopatra.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Man Who Owns Broadway.
SAVOY—8:15—Helena Richie.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
THE WALDORF—8:15—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Fourth Estate.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Climax.
WEST END—8:15—Going Some.

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New-York Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 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.—Advices from Washington indicate that the United States intends to obtain speedy reparation from Nicaragua; the transport Buffalo is under hurry orders for Panama, and the Prairie will probably be sent to Colon, whence they could carry marines to enforce demands. ===== An attempt at wholesale poisoning among military officers was reported at Vienna. ===== About four hundred and fifty members of the House of Lords are expected to vote on the budget; election betting is 3 to 1 in favor of the Liberals. ===== Björnstjerne Björnson, the Norwegian novelist, is reported weaker. ===== The Viceroy of Pe-Che-Li has been punished for failure to carry out the ceremonial prescribed at the burial of the Empress Dowager.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft and party returned to Washington from Norfolk and Hampton, Va. ===== No more men were found at the St. Paul mine, at Cherry, Ill., which took fire over a week ago. ===== Senator H. A. du Pont's chances of re-election were shaken by the announcement that his cousin, T. Coleman du Pont, is about to retire from politics. ===== A woman living alone near Manassas, Va., was murdered for her money and her home burned to conceal evidences of the crime. ===== It was said at Boston that the skyscrapers there were threatened by quicksands that underlie the city. ===== The annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission was made public at Washington by the Secretary of War. ===== The report of an investigation by the State Board of Charities into complaints of evils and abuses in the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys was made public at Albany.

CITY.—The "Red D" liner Caracas sent a cable dispatch from Willemstad, Curacao, that the Astor yacht Nourmahal was safe in San Juan Harbor, Porto Rico, on November 14 and 15. ===== Counsel and officers of the Standard Oil Company were on their way here to prepare an appeal which will be taken immediately against the decision dissolving the combination. ===== Demurrers to the recent sugar indictments were scheduled for filing in the federal court to-day. ===== Word was received that the Canadian unions opposed Gompers's plan for an international federation. ===== The First Church of Christ, Scientist, gave its first recognition to other Christian Science churches by having read from the pulpit the order and time of service in various churches. ===== At a meeting of the Jewish Hospital Association, in Brooklyn, President Abraham urged the organization to join the Charity Federation. ===== H. F. Meriwether rode from San Francisco to New York on a motorcycle rather than give up after he had started and be laughed at. ===== The Columbia Alumni completed a census of the living graduates of the institution.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 46.

THE NEED OF THRIFT.

There have been no more pertinent and potentially profitable observations on our national prosperity, present and prospective, than those which were recently made by Mr. J. J. Hill and reported in our Washington correspondence, in which he deplored the increasingly high cost of living and prescribed the cutting down of expenses, public and private, as essential to our continued welfare.

Mr. Micawber's differentiation between prosperity and poverty expressed a great truth. "Annual income twenty "pounds, annual expense nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expense "twenty pound ought and six, result "misery." But in which of the two obvious ways is the former result to be attained?

It may be done by increasing the income so as to make it exceed the expenses, or it may be done by decreasing the expenses so as to keep them within the income. The temptation is naturally strong to try the former, especially at a time of prosperity and expansion, when rich resources are being developed and it is not only possible but comparatively easy to increase the income. But that process cannot be indefinitely extended.

Mr. Hill urges, and wisely, that the other course should more generally be tried, that of restricting expenses. The strength of his argument lies in the fact, which no well informed and thoughtful person is likely to dispute, that a large part of the cost of living in this country is due not to necessity, but to extravagance and waste.

It has been remarked that the average American family wastes enough to maintain two French families in comfort, and in that there may not be much exaggeration. There can be no doubt that the cost of living here could be greatly reduced without any reduction of the standards of comfort or even of luxury, simply by the practice of economy, and economy means, not parsimony or abstemiousness, but simply good management.

Mr. Hill is right in thinking that this is a subject to which the best minds of the country might profitably give attention. If is a matter which cannot be regulated by legislation, but which must depend upon education, and upon education in that most neglected of all the arts in our schools—the art of living.

UNDO THE TRICK.

The complaisance with which Mayor McClellan and his associates on the Board of Estimate lent themselves to perpetrating the trick by which it is hoped to raise the salaries of judges in this city, in defiance of the clear intent of the constitution and in cynical disregard of the universal representations to the people as to the possible effect of the new amendment which they were asked to support, calls for the condemnation of all straightforward men. They were perfectly aware of the fact that they were asked to participate in a scheme of doubtful constitutionality and of unquestionable impropriety. They knew that the trick was one which would not bear public discussion, and which, if openly proposed and deliberately considered, would be generally condemned as a gross breach of faith with the people of the state. Yet they privately received the suggestion that they lend themselves to buncoing the taxpayers, and gave no public intimation of their purpose until the instant of their meeting to carry it out. As an example of the evils of "government under a blanket" this is one of the most discreditable that have come to public attention for a long time.

The members of the Board of Estimate can be under no delusion as to public opinion on their action. Mayor McClellan can easily discover that many of the judges who would benefit by the trick played upon the voters feel that it was grossly improper, and can take heart from their moral support to have the snap vote rescinded. The board, for its own sake and for the credit of the courts with the people, should at once restore judicial salaries to the old figure. The self-respecting judges of the city should arouse themselves to repudiate this surreptitious levy on the treasury in their behalf and secure its repeal. If this is not done, it is to be hoped that independent taxpayers and courageous lawyers will be found to test in the highest court the question whether the constitution means what it says when it declares that judges shall receive a compensation "which shall not be increased "or diminished during their official "terms."

TIN CANS.

The homely tin can, an emblem of American civilization all over the world, an object of terror to the small dog when attached to his tail and of joy to the small boy who does the attaching; discarded by thousands in every city in the land, and carefully garnered by the dump heap scavengers, now takes its place as an important factor in the price of steel. Just where the connection is may not be obvious to the average user of canned stuff, but steel sheets mean more to the tin can industry than does tin itself, for very little tin enters into the composition of a can. In this the term tin can is slightly deceitful, and the deceit is more pronounced when it comes to the so-called tin sheets used for roofing, in which the steel sheet is transformed into what is called a terne plate by a coating of tin, mixed with lead and antimony.

Point is lent to this by the announcement a few days ago that the United States Steel Corporation had advanced the price of steel sheets $2 a ton, to the high figure of $48 a ton, the increase being due to the enormous demand to be made on the mills by orders for tin cans from the Pacific Coast. The fisheries of Oregon and the fruit and vegetable canneries of California, Oregon and Washington call for so many that the corporation is said to have taken this action to protect itself against the influx of orders. This is one indication that business is improving along a line which vitally affects every housekeeper in the country, for it means that the Steel Corporation sees for the near future a tremendous output of foodstuffs in the states bordering on the Pacific.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

The recent visit of Mr. Dernburg, the German Colonial Minister, to this country and the authoritative declaration by the German Ambassador to the United States that Germany seeks no further colonial expansion, least of all in South America, may serve to call renewed attention to the present size and condition of Germany's colonial empire, to the development and improvement of which the Imperial government is so earnestly devoting itself.

It is now only about a quarter of a century since Germany adopted her colonial policy and began to acquire an outlying empire. Now she has in Africa 931,460 square miles, with 11,700,000 inhabitants, and in Asia and the Pacific islands 96,360 square miles, with 419,000 inhabitants, a total of 1,027,820 square miles, with 12,119,000 inhabitants. That is a small empire by the side of those of France and Great Britain. But in area at least it is about five times as great as the German Empire in Europe.

Commercially the colonies are not yet of much value to Germany. In 1907 they sent to Germany goods worth about $6,250,000 and bought from Germany about $10,000,000 worth. But these figures bid fair to increase rapidly. We have spoken of the energetic and systematic efforts to develop cotton culture in Togoland and in East Africa, and it may now be said that these are meeting with encouraging success. The labor problem is the crux of the situation in practically all the German colonies, for not one of them is fitted to be a "white man's country." Dependence must therefore be placed upon native labor, and thus far Germans have not been nearly so successful as Frenchmen and Englishmen in establishing good relations with the natives and in inducing them to become industrialists.

Mr. Dernburg is, however, the most practical and businesslike man who has ever had charge of Germany's colonies, and he has already accomplished wonders in placing some of them on a paying and even profitable basis and in bringing them all toward that desirable status, and he may be expected to continue such processes to the fullest possible extent. A few years hence, instead of being a heavy financial burden, the colonies under his administration will probably be a rich source of revenue; and while they may never be adapted to the overflow of Germany's population, they will provide an important market for German goods. In deciding to seek no further conquests, but to give all attention to the development of existing possessions, Germany has adopted a policy which will certainly make for peace and which will almost as certainly make for her great profit.

THE HUNT FOR RADIUM.

From the brief announcement which has been made regarding the recently organized Radium Institute of America it is evident that it will undertake slightly different work from that of the one established a few months ago in England. What the munificence of Lord Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel has made possible on the other side of the Atlantic is an investigation of the properties of the element discoveried by the Curies and a study of its usefulness in the treatment of disease. Among the avowed aims of the organization at the head of which Professor C. F. Chandler, of Columbia University, has been placed is exploration for ores yielding radium. Pitchblende and carnotite, from which uranium is extracted, are found in several places in this country, and there is at least a possibility that, if the search is pushed further, minerals may be discovered which contain enough radium to make its separation profitable. In time, there is reason to think, mines in Cornwall will make a perceptible addition to the supply from Joachimsthal, over which the Austrian government exercises control, but if America also were able to make a contribution a reduction in price might follow, greatly to the advantage of those who wish to employ radium for curative purposes.

Another object of the institute which will have its headquarters in New York is to examine waters giving off radiations like those discovered by Röntgen. A number of interesting questions are raised by this phenomenon. It is extremely desirable to know how greatly the intensity of "radio-activity" in springs varies, and also whether those exhibiting the characteristic in a marked degree have a special medicinal value. The attempt has been made in Europe to advertise certain health resorts, not so much on account of the chemical constituents of the waters produced there as because of their radio-activity. It would be worth while to ascertain whether any real importance attaches to such claims, both abroad and in America. Definite information, whether it confirmed or upset the theory, would be of value. Even if the inquiry were limited to American springs, it could hardly fail to prove highly serviceable. Perhaps it would be practicable, also, to learn how "radio-active" waters acquire their properties. It is known that a variety of substances, fluid and solid, absorb the invisible radiations of radium and afterward give them off. Do "radio-active" springs furnish a guide to deposits containing that precious element?

A MAGNETIC SURVEY.

A work which may possess value for navigators has just been completed by Dr. L. A. Bauer under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution. At more than thirty points on the Atlantic between Long Island and Falmouth, England, records were made with the various instruments used in a magnetic observatory. One of these corresponds to the compass of the mariner. As this does not point due north, and as the deviation varies in different parts of the world, sea captains are provided with charts indicating how much allowance should be made along the routes they follow. Dr. Bauer had at his disposal a small vessel in the construction of which no magnetic material was employed, so that there could be no accidental interference with the indications of his instruments. At each of the places where he noted the indications he also made astronomical observations. These not only enabled him to determine his position with exactness, but also to tell what was the deviation of his "declination" magnet from true north.

When Dr. Bauer compared his readings with the magnetic charts of the American, British and German governments he found there was a curious but systematic lack of accord. He suspects that a ship captain coming from England to America, if relying exclusively on these charts, would steer too much to the north as far as Cape Sable, but for the rest of the voyage too much to the south. Of course, the compass is not the sole reliance of the navigator in midocean. If the sky is clear he makes a noonday observation of the sun or uses a star to determine his latitude and longitude. Sometimes, however, clouds prevent a resort to the sextant. In such cases the compass and a device for measuring the distance traversed are his only guides. Hence if the latest revision of the magnetic charts of the North Atlantic has not insured absolute accuracy, it will be for the advantage of those who employ them to have the amount of correction which should be applied widely advertised.

Before Dr. Bauer's figures are accepted expert magneticians in America and Europe will doubtless scrutinize them critically, and will also consider what he has to say about the precautions adopted to avoid error in his computations. Should his conclusions receive official approval by the nations whose shipping traverses the North Atlantic there is likely to be a demand for an extension of the work to other oceans. Dr. Bauer's vessel, the Carnegie, was especially designed for undertakings of this kind, and in a few weeks might secure many more data than could be obtained from other sources in as many years.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

South America is becoming an increasing factor in the local money situation. Exports of gold to the southern continent, aggregating more than $6,000,000, were arranged last week, and the prospects seem to favor the continuance of the movement, until the turn of the year at least. Reasons for this situation are not without interest. The main demand for the precious metal springs from Brazil and the exportations are being conducted very largely on requisitions from London bankers, who, in order to maintain bullion supplies intact at home, are drawing on their credits here. Argentina has, curiously enough, also been called upon to send gold to Brazil, and the direct shipments from New York to the Argentine Republic may therefore be regarded as to some extent compensatory, although representing at the same time preparations for the approaching season for grain exports. It is also of interest to note that Argentine exports have of late been much in excess of imports; official records for the six months ended with June show that while the imports exhibited a gain of $5,000,000 over 1908, the exports were $28,000,000 higher.

But it is Brazil at the moment that is the chief beneficiary in connection with our own loss of gold. There is, however, no mystery connected with the proceeding, which is due to a wholly abnormal movement of Brazil's main product—coffee. By a law enacted some time ago having for its purpose the maintenance of the price of Brazilian coffee outside of Brazil a special surtax was ordered, which was designed to prohibit the exportation of coffee from the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo after the shipments have reached 9,500,000 bags for the season 1909-'10. The natural result of such a law was a race of planters, merchants and others interested in coffee to secure for themselves as great a participation as possible in this maximum export movement; and this race has culminated in the most active export season of coffee in Brazilian history. At the present rate of progress the export limit will have been reached about the first of the new year, which, speaking broadly, means that a whole year's exports have been compressed into a half-year period, the coffee year or season extending from July to July, or the equivalent of our government's fiscal year. Of course, such an active movement in coffee means corresponding activity in payments for the same.

While it is true that gold is leaving here very largely on London banking account, that feature is in great measure the result of our own inadequate banking facilities in South America, in which, happily, American banking interests are seriously taking up the problem of making improvements. Considered in a broad sense, therefore, the shipments of gold may be considered direct payment for coffee exported by Brazil to this country, which is Brazil's best customer.

Our indebtedness on international merchandise and finance accounts is very large at the moment, and London bankers, therefore, are favorably situated to draw on our gold for shipment to South America, Japan or elsewhere, and thus husband their own resources at home. This is what they have been doing of late and what they are not unlikely to continue to do until the budget controversy has been settled and revenues are conformed to the large commitments which the British government has made for extraordinary expenditures. Pending such settlement it is not improbable that the government will become a borrower in London in the form of treasury deficiency bills, and the prospects are therefore suggestive that the London market will be under some strain until at least well into the new year, which is equivalent to saying that similar conditions will prevail at Paris, Berlin, New York and all the other local monetary centres that go to make up the world's great money market. Locally, the early release of funds that are at present being employed to move our agricultural products is likely to give financial relief, but the world's outlook for money is certainly not at all favorable to a return of the nominal rental rates prevailing a few months ago. Call rates on New York Stock Exchange collateral last week ranged between 4 and 5 per cent and time rates for all maturities fell from an average of 5 per cent. early in the week, to an average of 4¾ at the close. The weekly statement of the New York Associated Banks on Saturday showed their surplus to be down to within $10,000,000 of the 25 per cent requirement.

Nevertheless, trade and industrial conditions at home are suggestive of a more comfortable position for money than is likely to rule at the great European centres. The demand for iron and steel products is still active, taken altogether, though in some directions, especially in pig iron, signs are not wanting of a disposition to calm down after the recent unprecedented rush of orders. The great drygoods market, which next to iron and steel is considered the most useful barometer of the country's commercial progress, is at the moment more or less unsettled by the wild speculation which has taken place in cotton and the high prices that staple has reached. Cotton, it is true, has quieted down within the week, though prices are still well maintained and while distressing to the business, as well as the employes of the mills, the high values contain some compensation as "makers" of sterling exchange. For October, for instance, the value of raw cotton exported from this country was larger than in any earlier month in history by nearly $9,000,000, and November promises to be not far behind that showing. Copper, the metal, is not active for consumption, but the recent heavy sales for export have created a steadier attitude among sellers. Prices of grains are being well maintained by the demand for home requirements. The foreign demand is not active. Taking a broad view of the mercantile situation, it seems fair to assume that, barring excessive speculation and an unexpected demand by London and Paris for their balances, the release of crop money will be sufficient comfortably to take care of the requirements of trade and industry. Bank clearings for the week ended November 18 showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent from the preceding week, due to the reduced volume of speculation, but at the same time showed a gain of 2.5 per cent over last year.

Another long step toward a revolution, coup d'état or other radical change in affairs is taken in Finland by the Diet's rejection of the bill for granting Russia's excessive demand for a military contribution and the consequent dissolution of the Diet. Even with the places of a number of Senators who resigned filled with Russian naval officers, it was impossible to muster a majority for the obnoxious measure, which was calculated to annul Finland's right to control her own taxation and to place the grand duchy under the direct dictation of Russia. Now that the Diet is dissolved it seems impossible that another can be elected which will be much if any less resolute against Russian domination. Yet that Russia will submit to the rebuff is scarcely to be expected. The remaining course would be the establishment of a Russian military dictatorship over Finland, but we should doubt if enough Bobrikoffs and Plehves were in power in Russia to effect so extreme a step.

Good natured men have long been looked upon as the salt of the earth. To laugh and grow fat has in past generations been considered a most commendable thing. It is the men like Cassius, who neither laugh nor grow fat, that have in the past been mistrusted. Now we are warned by a New York minister against the danger of smiling. "It is," he says, "the good natured man that opposes progress; it is he who doesn't care "how he votes, or how he makes money, "or how he spends it. The good natured "man is chiefly responsible for the weakness of our government, for our slack "morals, for the laxity of religious life"; and the one thing he urged upon his hearers was that they should not "join "the ranks of the good natured men, who "by smiling indifference are making it so "hard for some of us to push forward." The speaker's meaning, of course, was that the tendency of the easy going public to let pass things which ought not to go unchallenged was a great source of danger, but it is frequently the man that grumbles and says the country is going to the dogs who does least to prevent the outcome which he predicts. The man who doesn't smile is the one who, when he is down, feels that it is not worth while to try to rise again. He is the "What's the use?" kind of man. But the man who can smile when defeated in one contest will be found in the fighting line in the next.

If the government will pursue a consistent and energetic course in exposing and prosecuting frauds upon the revenue and in cleansing the customs service from dishonesty and bribery there will be no present occasion for a Congressional investigation. Such an investigation into the frauds of the Sugar Trust, and the collusion therein of Custom House employes at this port, would be more likely to do harm than good. Nothing but signs of neglect on the part of the administrative and prosecuting officers would justify it, and they appear at present to be zealously intent upon doing their duty. —The New York Journal of Commerce.

And the moral effect of having the law take its course and do its work with thoroughness is an advantage not to be overlooked.

A Parisian duellist was wounded in an affair of honor last week. Both he and his opponent will probably be put on the suspended list of the Association for the Perpetuation of Humane and Harmless Dueling.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Why is it," asks a writer in "Fliegende Blätter," "that when a man discovers that he is a 'genius' he allows his hair to grow long, and that when a woman becomes similarly conscious she has her hair cut short?"

The Adirondack guide was in the city.

"What are you doing here when the season is on?" his friends asked.

"Only 'safe place,'" he answered. "No mistaking me for a deer while I'm loafing in town."—Buffalo Express.

To offset the experience of Federal Judge Landis, who refused to issue papers of naturalization to Heinrich Werle, in Chicago, because the applicant, despite his thirteen years' residence in the United States, did not know what the word Congress stood for and had never heard of a Senator, a teacher in a New York public school said: "That will never happen to any of the immigrant children who have come under my observation. A boy of fourteen who has been in this country about sixteen months and could speak only Russian when he came here, wrote the best composition in his class on the subject of 'Elections' a few weeks ago, and a girl of thirteen, also in our school and also of Russian parents, knows more than any of her classmates about civil government. These are not exceptional cases, but the fathers of these bright pupils may be no wiser than Werle."

Polly Pinktights—What sort of voice has the new tenor?

Fanny Footlights—Bum! You can almost see through the crack in it.—Philadelphia Record.

Apropos of Nicaragua, now very much to the fore, a physician on the staff of the French Hospital in New York tells this story. He operated on General Estrada, now the insurgent chief, about ten years ago. President Zelaya paid the bill of $1,500 for the operation, and sent his thanks to the physician for restoring Estrada to health. Now the latter is using every effort to depose his benefactor from the Presidency. "You never can tell who's who or when down there," remarked the physician, reflectively.

"Do you believe that a word to the wise is sufficient?"

"In a Prohibition district a jerk of the thumb is considered sufficient."—Houston Post.

In New York pies of all sizes and descriptions are turned out in the largest pie baking establishments in the country at the rate of thirty thousand a night. Ordinarily this would require the services of a hundred bakers, but with the introduction of the most modern machinery the work now requires only a fraction of that number. The trimming of this vast army of pies is now done automatically by machinery, the attendants feeding the machine with pies at one end and taking them out trimmed at the other. The baking is done in rotary ovens, operated by a single man.

"That's a bright clerk," remarked the floorwalker in the book department.

"Right on the job, eh?" asked the proprietor.

"I should say so. He heard that the class from the girls' college was coming in here to buy novels to-day, so he has arranged the volumes all upside down, so their last chapters will be first."—Chicago News.

Kohler, Cleveland's famous "golden rule" police chief, has set out on a new crusade, and for once he has all the Cleveland papers on his side. He has declared war on "gun toters," and, as "The Plain Dealer" says, "even the Golden Rule apparently recognizes the danger of permitting armed men to roam at large, and suspends its mercy in the interest of justice."

"A man ought to be a good mechanic in order to get satisfactory results from an automobile."

"Yes," answered Mr. Chuggins, "but it's still better to be a good financier."—Washington Star.

HOW THE TRICK IS VIEWED.

"A JUDICIAL SALARY GRAB."

From The New York World.

"The World" has always favored liberal salaries for judges. It has no serious quarrel with the contention that $21,500 a year is not excessive compensation for justices of the Supreme Court in the First and Second districts. But the bench cannot afford to accept increased emoluments as the fruit of constitutional trickery. A judicial salary grab is the most deplorable of all salary grabs, for it tends to diminish popular respect for the courts, and respect for the courts is essential to the maintenance of republican institutions.

"A MATTER OF GOOD FAITH."

From The New York Times.

Are the justices of the Supreme Court in the First and Second districts aware that the action of the Board of Estimate in passing a resolution increasing their compensation is in public discussion most frequently compared with the salary "grab" that made the 52d Congress odious? The parallel lacks something of completeness, for Congress increased its own compensation, while that of the judges has been increased by the Board of Estimate. But the suggestion, the solicitation, and the ingenious and overstrained interpretation of the law and of the new constitutional amendment came from the judges themselves.

Do the Supreme Court justices really suppose that the public can be made to view this transaction in any other light than as an avoidance and evasion of the intent of the Legislature? . . .

The Board of Estimate in granting and the Supreme Court justices in assenting to this "grab" have set an example of public immorality so bad that it could not well be worse. They take out of the public treasury by a process so subtle and sophisticated that it will not bear a moment's candid examination a sum of money which the people and the representatives of the people in the Legislature never intended they should so take.

"SHAMELESSNESS."

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

The charge that the increase of justices' salaries is accomplished through a "joker" is supported by the brief of Justice Scott to the Board of Estimate, apparently written before the election. . . . Is it improper to venture the assertion that not a single voter in New York City, unless he was himself a judge, had the least notion that an increase in the salaries of judges in the city departments was even proposed or conceived in the mind of anybody? Is it allowable to call attention to the fact that the vote on the amendment has not yet been canvassed and that the constitution forbids the increase of a justice's salary during his term of office?

There is no way the people can overrule the decision of a set of men who have the power of interpreting the constitution, even to the effect of increasing their own salaries. All that is certainly left to the people is a free expression of astonishment at the shamelessness of this unblushing grab for more emoluments.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEFENDER OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Sugar Trust is receiving condemnation for underweighing the raw sugar as received. Are we absolutely right in so condemning? Was avarice the motive? Was it not rather an easier way of meeting some of the difficulties incident to the trade?

Avarice could not have been the motive, for prices, as all know, have been reduced from 15 cents to 5 cents per pound retail for refined sugar. How much easier to satisfy avarice by keeping up the price.

Raw sugar comes in bags packed in the holds of ships. It is damp and wet. Placed on the dock it will lose weight. The natural desire of buyer and seller is to arrange for that loss equitably. The terms "gross," "tare," "net" express the condition. The handling of sugar in large and increasing quantities has, perhaps, led to methods of adjusting these losses which to us of to-day, unacquainted with all the peculiar conditions incident to the trade, seem wrong and in some ways are wrong.

Let us not join in crying "Cheat!" "Thief!" "Robber!" till we know.

EZRA C. WILLIAMS.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, 1909.

NOW GET THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I and many of my friends have passed The Tribune by because it cost more than other good papers, and probably we missed something. Now we have had our attention called to the reduction in price and we're glad to feel you are now within our reach. You see, now, even though we want another paper sometimes for some particular reason, we can very easily buy The Tribune too at the same time. Success to you.

THOMAS CAREY.

New York, Nov. 20, 1909.

BRUTAL IF DESIGNED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I happened to see to-day a concrete illustration of the brutal misuse of power and speed so characteristic of a few automobile drivers.

My neighbor has a fine flock of chickens, and about six of these were feeding in the street, in a close bunch with their heads together. An automobile came through the street, running thirty or forty miles an hour (the street is full of little children as a rule), and the driver purposely, if one may ever judge of the purpose of another, ran one wheel over the bunch of half grown chickens, killing and mangling four of them. The street was wide, and there was every opportunity to avoid them, as they did not even see the machine until it was upon them.

I wish I had the name of the doer as well as the particulars of the deed.

CHARLES A. DANN.

Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1909.

HYDROPHOBIA PRECAUTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Several recent deaths from hydrophobia corroborate statements that have been made repeatedly that there is still surprising ignorance regarding the danger from hydrophobia; that dependence cannot safely be placed on cauterization to prevent development of the disease; that, although the Pasteur treatment is very successful, it sometimes fails to accomplish its purpose, and that the period of incubation is very uncertain. Consequently, there is urgent need of requiring dogs to be securely muzzled at all times when not confined at home, and that all ownerless, vagrant dogs should be destroyed. By this means only can public safety be secured from this most terrible of all diseases, one that causes, in the words of attending physicians, "the most horribly painful death ever witnessed."

The disastrous record made by dogs in all parts of the country was cited by Dr. V. A. Moore, of Cornell University, dean of the New York State Veterinary College, at the recent convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Chicago. He said: "Rabies has been allowed to spread in this country until its control has become a perplexing problem. As a sanitary question, it has assumed a magnitude sufficient for national consideration."

This and the apparent widespread lack of information on the subject call for vigorous and persistent advocacy of action to adopt and strictly enforce protective measures.

S. G. BRABROOK.

Chicago, Nov. 15, 1909.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S BURIAL.

Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li Punished for Neglect of Ceremonial.

Peking, Nov. 21.—The ceremonies in connection with the burial of the Empress Dowager of China ended this morning when the sacrificial tablet was returned from the tombs and placed in the dynastic temple of the Forbidden City. The Viceroy of Pe-Chi-li and two high officers have been punished on account of carelessness in connection with the funeral. All those who took part in the ceremonies, numbering thousands, have been rewarded.

MR. TAFT BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Taft and his party returned to Washington to-day from his trip to Norfolk and Hampton, arriving aboard the Mayflower at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The President and Mrs. Taft spent the day quietly at the White House.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN HART WEDS.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Ex-Assemblyman Merwin Ki Hart was united in marriage at Grace Episcopal Church here yesterday to Miss Margaret Katherine Crouse, a leader of the younger social set of Central New York. Mrs. Richard U. Sherman, daughter-in-law of Vice-President Sherman, was matron of honor, and Richard U. Sherman was one of the ushers. Admiral McLean, U. S. N., of Washington, and the members of Vice-President Sherman's family were among the guests at the wedding.

A CASTRO ADHERENT SAILS.

Willemstad, Curacao, Nov. 21.—The representative here of ex-President Castro of Venezuela has sailed for Spain to confer with Senor Castro relative to his business affairs.

LEGISLATURE TAKES NOTICE.

From The Watertown Times.

Had the Senate not defeated the bill putting telegraph and telephones under the Public Service Commission, the merger of the telegraph and telephone companies would not have appeared so dangerous. But they can be brought there yet, and no doubt such a bill will pass this year, notwithstanding the enormous influence this billion dollar trust will bring to prevent it. The Legislature, after the experience of the last election, is preparing to sit up and listen to the demands of the people.

NONE NEEDED.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Sullivans, "Big Tim" and "Little Tim," are said to be losing their grip, and New York is looking for a successor. But why have any successor?

DR. COOK.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

Cook reminds us of the painter who worked as fast as he could so as to get the house painted before the paint gave out. He is talking all he can before public confidence evaporates.

POSIES AND FRUITS

Size the Aim of French Chrysanthemum Growers.

Paris, November 8.

November without a chrysanthemum show is unthinkable. It is hard to imagine what the gardeners found to do in the autumn before the vogue of this flower. With All Souls' Day the last of the summer flowers disappear; the asters and the dahlias have come and gone. In the herbaceous borders and in the greenhouse the chrysanthemum reigns alone, for the fragrant Russian violet of the month can hardly be said to compete with the decorative Japanese plant, and what else is left in November and December?

It is almost a heresy to say so, but in reality the annual chrysanthemum show promises to kill the popularity of the plant. These great bloated blooms, each one of which represents the whole life's effort of a single plant, are but a poor substitute for the rich clusters that are so lovely out in the borders with the rich colors of the woods for a background. Since the gardener and specialist have so completely taken possession of the flower for show purposes, feeding, pruning and nursing it under glass to produce mammoth blooms too heavy to be held erect on their stem, the amateur has practically given it up in his borders and beds.

Even before the gardeners began their experiments in color production the chrysanthemum presented the most harmonious range of tones of perhaps any flower in existence. The first impression on entering the long hall on the Cours-la-Reine, in which the French Horticultural Society is now holding its show, almost rivals that produced by an American forest in its autumn dress. There is the clear golden yellow of the changing lime, the flaming red of the maple, the rich brown of the beech and even some clusters of a young, fresh green to match the freak shoots to be seen on the chestnuts among the russet and tawny tones.

As usual, the aim and object of the gardeners has been size. These colossal specimens are shown as cut blooms and wisely; for one knows how distressing must be the appearance of the plant that bore them, every leaf and bud having ben ruthlessly cut back to allow of the whole strength of the parent stem being concentrated on this one abnormal head.

From these triumphs of gardening skill it is pleasant to turn to the decorative plants. These compose a beautiful section in the Cours-la-Reine. Here are trees trained to a variety of shapes, the surface being well covered with blooms. One is an imitation of a large flower basket, tall, elegant handle, curving walls and all, and the blossoms all in their proper places, making an original whole. Then there are pyramidal trees, whose four flat sides rise high, each covered with hundreds of flowers of varying tints, though all on the one stem. Cones, wheat sheaves and flaming torches carried out in the same way show what could be done on a large lawn.

One of the finest colors of the year is decidedly that of "Mrs. W. Wells." This is a rich orange chrysanthemum with a handsomely shaped bloom, flame colored around the heart, and a remarkable orange in the outer petals. It is run very close by another which is partly incurved, of a new rich madder pink on the under side of its petals and a deep bluish red above.

In a quiet corner, rather overshadowed by its flaunting neighbors, there are one or two plants of a different kind of chrysanthemum which are very interesting in a reactionary way. These dwarf plants bear small, full clusters of blooms no bigger than the Crimson Rambler rose, and their petals are closely curled, like those of the old-fashioned dahlia. In the characteristic brownish pink of the tribe these little plants would make a very charming addition to a border, and very good massed effects could be obtained with their help. They look across on a pleasing bed composed entirely of spiræa in a pinkish tone wholly in harmony with the general scale of the chrysanthemums' hues.

The half mile or thereabouts of chrysanthemums is flanked by the fruit section, and here the apples, pears and grapes repeat every note of the same color gamut. One section of this part of the show of which the city may well be proud consists of apples and pears grown in the Luxembourg Gardens for the benefit of the horticultural students under the auspices of their professor. It would be difficult to find more finely developed fruit, and if its flavor be equal to its appearance it testifies to the excellence of the Paris climate. Some of the very finest fruit in the show, indeed, comes from the Paris area, from Bourg-la-Reine, a few miles to the south, or from Thomery, a little further to the east.

To judge from the grapes grown under glass, the season cannot have been so bad as it has been represented, for the bunches shown are remarkably fine. Beside the showy purple and green, with their delicate bloom and waxlike berries, the Angelino grape makes a good showing. This is a fine autumnal pink grape of a curious shape, like an Italian olive, long and slim. The bunches are less handsome in shape than those of the muscat, but they atone by their charming hue.

The pride of France, however, in the matter of grapes is centred rather on its outdoor fruit—the Chasselas variety, the small berried, clear golden grape that tastes like the sunshine of the land. There is no flesh in the Chasselas grape, only clear juice and a small seed, and the skin is fine and tender. So prolific are the vines that the fruit is sold in the streets heaped up high on barrows for a few cents a pound. The finest Chasselas are as good to look upon as to eat.

In the vegetable section is a small specimen of a Parisian mushroom bed, with its clustering white champignons at different stages; but the flaming pimentos make the boldest show