Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Hamlet.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—8:15—Just a Wife.
BIJOU—8:20—The Lottery Man.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Jolly Bachelors.
CASINO—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:30—A Man's World.
CRITERION—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—8:30—The Inferior Sex.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Mid-Channel.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARDEN—8—Macbeth.
GARRICK—8:15—Your Humble Servant.
GLOBE—8:15—The Old Town.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—8:15—The Turning Point.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Yankee Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:20—A Lucky Star.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Freie Volksbuehne.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8—The Arcadians.
LYCEUM—8:30—Mrs. Dot.
LYRIC—8:15—The City.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Navarraise and Pagliacci.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Werther and Coppelia.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame X.
NEW THEATRE—8—A Son of the People.
NEW YORK—8:15—Bright Eyes.
SAVOY—8:30—Children of Destiny.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Lily.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—Where There's a Will.
WEST END—8:15—The Melting Pot.

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New-York Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Roosevelt declined to express his opinions on politics and public affairs generally, saying that he needed time to get in touch with the outside world. ═══ Baron Hermann Widerhofer was shot and killed in a duel at Vienna by Dr. Oscar Mayer. ═══ Diplomats in St. Petersburg are unable to understand Russia's alleged fear of Chinese military aggression, which is given as the reason for the new proposal for a Mongolian railway. ═══ Many rivers in Belgium have overflowed their banks, owing to continued rains, and the damage is heavy. ═══ Governor General Forbes intends to call a special session of the Filipino Legislature to complete plans for public works. ═══ The commandant at Corinto has asked Admiral Kimball to watch a filibustering expedition which is reported to be fitting out at Colon.

DOMESTIC.—Labor unions to the number of 140 voted in Philadelphia to go out on strike on Saturday if by that time the carmen have not been successful in their contest with the managers of the trolley system. ═══ General quiet prevailed in Bethlehem, Penn., where a strike is in progress; it was stated that Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel plant, would not employ strike breakers. ═══ Senator Conger, at Auburn, N. Y., said that he was pleased with the first week's testimony of the defence in the Alids investigation. ═══ The annual reports of State Controller Williams and the State Board of Charities were made public at Albany. ═══ A lawyer was arrested at Ogdensburg, N. Y., charged with misappropriating funds of which he was trustee. ═══ The will of Marcus C. Allen, who left many bequests to Masonic and other fraternal institutions, was made public at Glens Falls, N. Y.

CITY.—Thirty families were driven from their homes by a $450,000 fire in a veneer factory in Jersey City. ═══ The Bureau of Municipal Research issued an elaborate report alleging lack of business methods in the Police Department. ═══ Announcement was made of a gift of $50,000 for the improvement of Jewish education in this city. ═══ The New York Tax Reform Association reported that a majority of the city real estate owners favored the abolition of the personal property tax. ═══ Justice Deuel proposed a minors' court to deal with children over sixteen years old. ═══ Women socialists held a suffrage rally at Carnegie Hall. ═══ The annual report of the Carnegie Foundation Committee severely criticised advertising by colleges. ═══ By the aid of the X-ray and forceps a nail was removed from the right lung of a small boy. ═══ Many chauffeurs were arrested for speeding in The Bronx. ═══ Postoffice clerks met to discuss the order of President Taft limiting their efforts to influence legislation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; lowest, 39.

OUR AMUSEMENT PROBLEM.

Like the poor, the question of amusement resorts we have always with us. It is necessary, in the interests of public health and morality, that some outlet should be provided for those legitimate energies of the people which during the working day are repressed. While there are some who can secure all the excitement they desire in walking around the block or through the park, a great proportion of the people in a city like New York, who during the day are employed under cover where they get little of the light, air and exercise which nature intended the healthy human being to have, find necessary some form of recreation which will make up for this deficiency. Part of this may be secured in the evening and part on Sunday, but especially in the former case the opportunity for gratifying a natural instinct must be furnished within reasonable distance of the crowded sections of the city if it is to be of great benefit.

In the adjustment of the necessities of a part of the public to the convenience and comfort of the rest of the public a difficult problem is involved. The question of Coney Island is to a great degree solved by natural conditions, for that resort is separated from the rest of the city, and those living within immediate reach of the place live by it and are therefore interested in its maintenance in its present form. The moral tone of the amusements there has been so improved as to disarm a large part of the criticism formerly directed toward it, and those residing along the lines of cars which serve it have little reason to complain of unpleasant incidents arising from the transportation of the Coney Island crowds back and forth.

Fort George, however, presents an entirely different problem. That resort is situated on the edge of what is now a highly desirable residence section. Apartment houses are growing up around it, and, aside from the various structures incident to such a place being an eyesore to that portion of the public which must observe its landscape every day, it is a convenient rendezvous for undesirable elements of the population. It is not surprising, therefore, that various bodies and individuals on Washington Heights should have filed a protest with the Buildings Commissioner, complaining that the amusement enterprises at Fort George constitute a feature detrimental to the character of the locality and are injurious to the interests of public morality.

The investigation of conditions there will undoubtedly, and properly, be made, but the adjudication of the rights of the residents of that naturally favored section of the city and the privileges of that portion of the public which must look elsewhere for its amusements if the resort is destroyed will be difficult. Some other easily accessible section must be found within a very few years, at the outside. In the mean time the authorities should see to it that neither this nor any other amusement resort is permitted to become and remain "injurious to the interests of public morality."

AN INCREDIBLE CHARGE.

The extravagance of Mr. Pinchot's statement regarding Secretary Ballinger defeats its purpose. "I shall show you," he said, "that Secretary Ballinger entered his office with the clear determination to make short work of that "policy" [the preservation of the control of water power sites in the hands of the people]. That is on its face an extraordinarily improbable assertion. The country was thoroughly and heartily committed to this form of conservation. The President was warmly in sympathy with it. Yet Mr. Pinchot charges that Mr. Ballinger entered the Cabinet with the purpose of secretly undoing all that had been done to protect the water power sites and of turning them over to the possession of monopolists.

To attempt to do this would have been so foolish that it is virtually impossible to believe that any one could seriously have entertained such a project in his mind. How far could Mr. Ballinger, supposing him to have been animated by the purpose Mr. Pinchot charges, have expected to get with it before it was discovered and defeated? He knew of the vigilance and zeal of Mr. Pinchot. He knew what powerful friends the conservation movement possessed. Is Mr. Pinchot prepared to make out that the Secretary of the Interior is not only a knave but a fool?

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Perhaps the most difficult trade arrangement to negotiate under the terms of the maximum-minimum section of the Payne tariff law is that with Canada, now under consideration by the State Department. The difficulty arises from Canada's peculiar tariff system and from her apparent insistence on a policy of reciprocity in detail, which scarcely any other country or semi-independent sovereignty with which the United States has to deal thinks it advisable to pursue. Canada has a tariff scheme with four scales of duties. The lowest rate is given to Great Britain and the British colonies and dependencies. A second rate is allowed to France, under the terms of a reciprocity convention, and whatever concessions France enjoys go also to eighteen other countries with which Great Britain, acting for Canada, formally negotiated "most favored nation" treaties. Then there is the ordinary tariff, which applies to countries with which there are no favored nation treaties outstanding. This class includes, among others, Germany, Belgium, Italy and the United States. An additional maximum rate of 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem is levied on the products of countries which discriminate in their tariffs against Canadian imports.

Canada is thus pretty thoroughly committed to the programme of dealing with each nation on a separate basis. It maintains that it exchanges favors for favors, and having given various countries concessions and received substantial benefits in return it cannot be expected to admit the United States to its markets on the best terms given to any other nation simply because the United States refrains from imposing maximum duties on Canadian products. What Canada asks for is a special reciprocity arrangement. But that is just the sort of arrangement which the United States is unable to make and which, in accepting the theory of the maximum-minimum section of the Payne tariff law, we have expressly determined to be against our general trade policy.

The Canadian theory of individual reciprocity would, if adopted by us, lead to endless confusion in our tariff system. If we made special trade agreements with all the different nations we might have from forty to fifty variations in the duty on a given product. It would be impossible to arrange a scheme of rates which would bring in a consistent revenue; for with so many trade arrangements in force, all subject to change on relatively short notice, there would be no sure means of estimating the return from customs duties, nor would there be any assurance of equal and adequate protection to American products coming into competition with foreign commodities imported at so many varying rates. This scheme of piecemeal reciprocity was once eloquently advocated by ex-Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts and other Democratic leaders in that state, who saw in it the easiest way to a trade agreement of some sort with Canada. They never stopped to consider that a tariff subject to forty or fifty modifications through reciprocity treaties would be no tariff at all, and that a really simpler way to secure the entry at any cost of foreign commodities would be to abolish both protective and revenue duties outright.

The United States cannot well afford to abandon the principle for which it now stands—that of equality in commercial treatment. We are ready to give every country the same advantages in trade with us that its rivals enjoy, and exact only in return that we shall be treated by every other nation as fairly as our rivals are. We cannot go back to the old scheme of separate dickering for special concessions. Canada's plan does not suit us, nor can the United States be blamed for maintaining that it is entitled to the same status in the Canadian market as is France or any other of the "most favored nations" on Canada's list, if we admit Canadian products at no higher rates than are imposed on the products of any other nation.

It is to be hoped that Washington and Ottawa can come to an agreement before the end of March. It is to the interest of both the United States and Canada that trade shall continue unimpeded. But Canada should see the desirability of respecting the general policy of non-discrimination advocated by the United States. In so far as this country can reasonably meet Canadian demands, neighborliness will possibly justify some concessions tending to lighten the pressure of the embarrassing network of reciprocity obligations in which Canada is unfortunately tied.

FREIGHT RATES AND WAGES.

The chief interest in the reply of the Eastern railroads to the demand of their employes for higher wages lies in the fact that no argument is made for an advance in freight rates. Many railroad presidents have been openly expressing their sympathy with the request of the employes for higher wages, declaring that the increased cost of living made an increase in wages almost necessary, and urging that the railroads raise their freight rates in order to be able to pay more to their workmen.

But the pamphlet just issued gives no support to this line of reasoning. It shows not only that the pay of railway employes has been greatly increased since 1897, but that they as a class are better paid than laborers in other trades. With regard to the assertion that they do not receive as high wages as the building trades employes in New York, the pamphlet shows that the employment of the railway men is regular, while that in the building trades is intermittent. Moreover, the building trades employes who receive high wages mostly live in New York City, where rents are high. Most of the railway employes, on the other hand, live in smaller communities, and have free transportation to and from work.

When comparison is made with other trades outside of New York City the condition of the railway employe is fortunate. The majority of conductors, says the pamphlet, earn more than $1,200 a year, while many trainmen earn $1,100 a year and brakemen from $720 to $840. The average yearly earnings in about eighty trades, as given in the report of the Massachusetts State Labor Bureau, were less than $600. These figures make out no case for the necessity of raising freight rates in order to pay higher wages, and their presentation in the pamphlet indicates that the railroads have reached the conclusion that the business of the country is not prepared to stand advanced freight charges.

CLIMBING GODWIN-AUSTEN.

In a lecture delivered in Turin a few evenings ago the Duke of the Abruzzi threw a little new light on the feasibility of making fresh records in mountain climbing. He attained a height of 24,583 feet on Bride Peak, thus surpassing by nearly 600 feet the best achievement of others, but he did not reach the summit, which is 25,119 feet above sea level. The Italian was prevented from getting to the top of the mountain by a change in the weather and by the delay due to the expenditure of much time in fruitless endeavors to ascend Godwin-Austen, twenty miles further north. Had the attack been made earlier in the season, when he and his assistants were stronger, it is probable that Bride Peak would have proved an easy conquest. From the rarity of the atmosphere at great elevations, the duke says, neither he nor his men suffered. He is convinced that this particular hindrance would not be formidable enough to deter one from trying to scale Everest, the loftiest mountain in the world. The physical endowment of the man who gives such an assurance must be exceptional, but his opinion can hardly fail to inspire others to make new attempts.

Godwin-Austen has been rated as second only to Everest in height. Its conquest is certainly a tempting task. As was reported by cable several months ago, the duke did not realize his ambition. The difficulties he encountered are now more fully known than they were then. Three attacks were made from the southeast, but were abandoned. It proved impracticable for his porters to carry even the lightest camp equipage required after a certain point had been gained, and it was impossible for them to traverse the distance from his last base to the summit in a single day and return to shelter. Exploration was carried far enough to convince the duke that campaigns from the east, south and west were hopeless. He says nothing about the north side of the mountain, possibly because that is even more inaccessible than the others.

If so brave and experienced a mountain climber despairs of mastering Godwin-Austen, others may do so, too. However, it is by no means certain that all possible resources have been exhausted. Even the Duke of the Abruzzi might, in the course of a second visit, find a reasonably short and direct path which he failed to discover before, and yet make no material change in his methods. Besides, there is a reasonable chance that a survey of the mountain from an airship would reveal much that cannot be learned in any other way. Who will affirm that the visual and photographic observations might not show a route the existence of which has not yet been suspected? A path thus discovered might be utilized in the old fashion, but improved methods of exploration would not detract from the credit of final success.

A CENTURY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The "year of a hundred years" comes now to our Latin neighbors at the south. It was in 1810 that the struggle for independence began in what was then called Buenos Ayres and is now Argentina, in the New Grenada which is now divided into Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, and in Chili. In the same year Hidalgo began the Mexican war of independence. Of the South American states Buenos Ayres was the first to make a declaration of independence, in 1810, New Grenada waiting until the next year, and the others following at later dates. It is therefore fitting that Argentina, in some respects the foremost state of the Austral-American continent, should commemorate the centenary with the elaborate functions which she is preparing at Buenos Ayres, a city which is deserving of rank among the most splendid capitals of the world. The actual anniversary occurs in May, and at that time there will be opened to the world an International Exposition of Railways and Land Transport—a most appropriate kind of exposition, seeing that Argentina, in co-operation with Chili, has just pierced the Andes with a tunnel and has completed a transcontinental railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic. In addition to this exhibition, which will occupy an area of forty-five acres in Buenos Ayres, there will be international expositions of agriculture and pastoral transport, of hygiene and of arts, a national exposition of industry, an international congress of South American railways and a Pan-American Congress.

Not only because of her chronological priority, but also because of her eminence in civilization and arts, Argentina is entitled to the primacy in this centennial commemoration. She is to-day the second sheep raising and the third cattle and horse raising country in the world. She was in 1907 only the seventh wheat raising country, but she nearly equalled Canada and Australia put together, and if the ratio of increase from 1902 to 1907 is being continued she will be the second wheat country in the world two years hence, and a few years later will surpass the United States and rank first. Her potentialities of future growth are enormous, almost beyond appreciation. There is a country with an area equal to more than 40 per cent of that of the United States, with probably a smaller proportion of waste land than we have, with singularly productive soil and a most genial climate, and with only some 6,000,000 inhabitants. When its population is increased tenfold, as it may well be, its productive power will be one of the greatest in the world. And in the vast commercial relationships which it will develop the United States ought to have the chief share. To-day we stand third on the list of lands from which Argentina imports goods, Great Britain surpassing us by more than 150 per cent, while on the list of those to which she exports goods we are a poor and lagging fifth.

As for the political status, present and prospective, of Argentina, we may confidently repeat the deliberate estimate of "The London Times," that of recent years the country has been governed for all practical purposes as well as many of the older nations, and that a return of the old spirit of unrest and chronic insurrection is practically impossible. The same may be said of other South American republics, and the time is rapidly approaching when it will be possible and prudent to say it of them all. This "year of a hundred years" does not mark as great progress in South America as 1876 did in the United States, but the occurrences and developments of the last dozen or score of years strongly suggest that in their second century those states may put us to our utmost efforts if we are not to be surpassed.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Stock market prices are at a level well above that recorded in the first week of the current month, but the improvement fails to attract an active outside speculative demand for securities. Confidence in Wall Street, however, tends to increase, and in banking circles less uneasiness is felt over the outcome of pending suits against corporations, while some degree of encouragement over the prospects for an active foreign inquiry for American investment securities is reported. Europe is exhibiting a more friendly attitude toward our high class stocks and bonds, and local capital is moving more freely into gilt edged mortgage issues. Absence of aggressive speculation is not an unfavorable factor. With the approach of spring greater activity may be looked for, with gradual appreciation in prices, especially as conditions underlying the intrinsic worth of securities are sound and suggest the development of increased industrial activity at no distant time. In the larger number of instances stocks are quoted on a basis that returns a satisfactory investment yield, a reflection of which is found in a steady demand from actual buyers.

Money is easy, but about 1 per cent higher in all departments of the market than it was at this period a year ago. Although the inquiry for funds for use against speculative commitments is light, the movement of money into mercantile loans is increasing, particularly at the interior, where the needs of merchants and manufacturers are growing at a rate that ought to silence the pessimistic forecasts made in some quarters regarding the course of the country's general business activities. At this time in 1909 the money market entered a period of ease and stagnation that lasted until September. Present indications do not point to similar conditions in the current year, despite the low levels now prevailing at this centre. Money is higher at out-of-town points, and domestic exchange is tending against New York, the latter being shown in increasing shipments of currency from the East and decreasing receipts from the West and South. Ease in loan quotations abroad and the difference between rates at the foreign capitals and at this point encourage the placing of foreign loans here through the medium of the sterling market, which continues to reflect our adverse position in foreign trade and large European credit balances in the United States.

Measured by bank clearings and railroad earnings, the volume of business throughout the country is large and well in excess of the records reported at this time last year. For all cities exchanges through clearing houses last week showed a gain of almost 5 per cent, and for the first three weeks of the month a gain of 19 per cent over 1909 and 7 per cent over the prosperous corresponding season in 1906. The increase outside New York has been pronounced, amounting in the week just closed to 12 per cent, against only a trifling gain here. Railroad earnings show a well maintained movement of traffic, total gross for the first two weeks in February presenting a gain of 15 per cent, as compared with the same time in 1909, the improvement being particularly significant in view of the fact that a year ago the transportation companies were not bothered with adverse weather conditions. Intense cold in some parts of the country has retarded the spring jobbing trade, but the commercial agencies nevertheless state that distribution has kept in advance of last year, with distinct gains at many points.

Merchants are conservative in the matter of orders for future delivery, especially in cotton goods, where irregularity continues as a consequence of unsettled conditions in the market for raw materials. The Fall River mills have decided to curtail production one day a week, and the manufacturers hope that their action will tend to bring about a more satisfactory situation in the trade. Speculation in cotton futures has been more active at generally lower levels, declining prices being based more on conditions in the spot market than has been the case, and on the well defined theory that technical and actual factors cannot be depended upon to bring about another bull movement this year, especially as all indications point to a tremendous increase in acreage for the new crop. Spinners continue to buy raw cotton only from hand to mouth. Winter killing of wheat on a large scale is reported, though it is too early in the season to make predictions of the year's yield. Speculators always kill winter wheat at this period, but in the present instance their slaughter has not exerted much of an effect upon prices, which have advanced to only a moderate extent. Consumers of flour are not rushing to buy because of the rumors of serious damage in the winter wheat belt.

Reports from various centres describe trade in general as irregular, but it is important to note that there are no advices that are actually bad. The labor situation causes some apprehension, and at the present moment it presents the only really unfavorable feature worth worrying about. In the iron and steel industry the volume of new business is moderately heavy for this season of the year, and sentiment as to the outlook for an increased demand in the near future shows unmistakable signs of improvement. In the pig iron trade authorities report a better inquiry for all grades, while for finished steel products a broadening interest among consumers is noted, including a foreign demand for steel rails. The railroads are increasing their orders for structural steel and for rolling stock, and in the agicultural community an unusually active demand for farm implements is developing. The copper market is dull and a shade weaker, with indications, however, pointing to better quotations in the course of the next few months.

Cherished old New York is rapidly disappearing. We are soon to lose the 28th and 29th street horse cars, an ultra-modern electrical storage contrivance replacing the simple and homelike tram of other days. Sightseers on the Fifth avenue electric 'buses will miss the picturesque contrast of a dingy and antiquated horse car slipping across the motor crowded avenue from the direction of the Little Church Around the Corner. It is a lamentable sacrifice to the spirit of modernity which banishes those aged vehicles. Possibly a generation hence the placid horse car and its placid horses will be expelled even from the sacred quietudes of South street and West street.

Every patriot in the country will heartily second Secretary Meyer's wish that the American navy, whether the largest or not, may be the most efficient in the world.

How are the mighty fallen! Kilmainham jail, which once confined Charles Stewart Parnell and his fellow patriots and was the scene of the famous treaty which bears its name, has not been needed as a prison since the strenuousness of Nationalist politics declined, and has consequently been transformed into a home for drunken women—a "Government Certified Home for Female Inebriates," to give it its official title.

Five weeks have elapsed since an earthquake of exceptional severity was registered at American and foreign observatories without news of the damage done. As the recording apparatus could not well have told a false story, the disturbed region must be uninhabited. If such a place were more frequently selected by seismic shocks no one would complain.

If the Republicans clap the "lid" on at Albany they may be sure the Democrats will go before the public on a promise to take it off.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

South Africa has a "brand new" national anthem. The country endeavored for some time to secure a composition suitable for that purpose, and out of 150 compositions the work of Berthold Kapolowitz was chosen, and the citizens of Johannesburg had the first opportunity of hearing it performed after it had been formally accepted. The composer is not a professional musician. He is a civil engineer.

"Why do they say 'As smart as a steel trap'?" asked the talkative boarder. "I never could see anything particularly intellectual about a steel trap."

"A steel trap is called smart," explained the elderly person, in his sweetest voice, "because it knows exactly the right time to shut up."

More might have been said, but, in the circumstances, it would have seemed unfitting.—Tit-Bits.

"Russia is the home of tragedy, but occasionally," says the "Russische Correspondenz," "a case occurs at which even the hardened Russians shudder. One of these took place at the prison in Wilna. An unknown man had been accused of complicity in a crime and had been convicted and sentenced to death on circumstantial evidence, despite his emphatic denial of any knowledge of the crime. A few days before the date set for his execution—January 28—the man poured the contents of his cell lamp over his head and set fire to it. Fearing that in the agony which he knew must follow he might scream or give other signs of pain, he stuffed his mouth full of rags, and only after the fumes had penetrated to the guardhouse was the desperate suicide discovered. His name will never become known, and several jailers who allowed the man to cheat the gallows will go to Siberia."

THE LAMB'S FINISH.

Mary had a little lamb,
But it she could not keep;
For ere a year had passed away
It was a great big sheep.

Then a naughty butcher came,
Wise in the art of sham,
And next day on his counter
The sheep again was lamb.
—Chicago News.

Writing from Berlin, the correspondent of "The London Daily Express" refers to the prominence attained by the Jews in Germany. "Among the Roman Catholics," he says, "13 per 10,000, and among the Protestants 25 per 10,000 receive a university education, but among the Jews no fewer than 160 per 10,000 receive academic training. More than half the doctors and lawyers in Berlin are Jews, and the same numerical predominance can be noticed in most great German cities. The Jews predominate also as university professors, as teachers, as journalists, as artists and architects—in short, in all professions." Quoting Dr. George Lorner, the writer says: "The Germans must absorb the Jews in Germany; otherwise the Jews will dominate the country."

"Trouble in the Balkans, Bill!" the rural editor shouted to his trusty foreman. "Fix her up and slap her in!"

"All right, Hank!" responded the inky-grimed printer. Then he hobbled over to the shelf where the two-column narrative had lain with the Bernhardt farewell tour story, the destruction of the early peach crop yarn and the various mother-in-law jokes since the founding of "The Clarion," and slid the type upon a brass galley. After that he unwound the string from around the story, splashed water on it with an ancient sponge and placed it in the form under the line, "From Our Paris Correspondent."—Puck.

Colonel A. B. Perry, who commands the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, was in Ottawa recently in connection with the proposal to increase the force. The riders of the plains at present, "The Canadian Courier" says, total 651 officers, non-commissioned officers and men; 240 men are posted in Alberta, 306 in Saskatchewan, 31 in Northwest territories, and 74 in the Yukon. During the year 1909 these men handled 5,849 cases. The great influx of population, especially of foreigners, into the West has given rise to a general increase in crime. Offences against women and horse thieving have been prominent of late, and Colonel Perry holds that the force will have to be doubled.

"What's that prima donna angry about?" "Oh, some well meaning critic said she sang like a siren. The only siren she knows anything about is the whistle they use on a steamboat."—Washington Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LEE STATUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I want to express the satisfaction with which I read the letter in The Tribune of Tuesday by J. Barker Carter upon the subject of the statue of General Lee. It is a pity that the same manly and sensible view of the matter is not taken by the people who seem so hurt by its presence in Washington.

I suppose the misuse of the word rebel at the time of the war and ever since is at the bottom of all this objection by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They have been misled by it, and have not known or remembered that up to 1861 the doctrine on the question of secession or withdrawal had never been definitely settled. It ought to have been, and could have been, but had not been.

I should think we had now got to a point of instruction (there are schools enough) where the words rebel and traitor might be applied accurately and not indiscriminately and ignorantly.

WILLIAMS CARTER.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1910.

AS SOLDIER, NOT AS CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If you will allow me once more to intrude myself on your notice, I will try to answer the question of your correspondent, J. Barker Carter, propounded in your issue of the 22d inst.

After stating that the "great controversy" was settled and "consequently each state is entitled to designate its own distinguished favorite to fill its places of honor" and eulogizing General Robert E. Lee, he goes on to ask: "Therefore, why should not his effigy find place within the national Hall of Fame?"

The following are my reasons "why," and they appear to my judgment valid. If the statue were of Robert E. Lee, the Christian gentleman and distinguished citizen, there might be no objection to it.

First—The proposed statue represents General Robert E. Lee as in the uniform of a rebel general.

Second—As the commander of an army acting in the interest of treason. (See Constitution of the United States defining treason.)

Third—The placing of such a statue in the Capitol of the nation which he did his best to destroy tends to destroy that sentiment of patriotism in the hearts of the people which our authorities seem to be endeavoring to minimize.

If there be any good reasons why we, as a united country, should honor any who strove to cut it into sections, I do not know them, especially when the honor is conferred because of such act.

JOHN HAZEN,
Commander Winchester Post, No. 197, Dept. N. Y., G. A. R.
Brooklyn, Feb. 24, 1910.

NOT EXACTLY ON THE FENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with interest the different articles in The Tribune on votes for women, and, hardly knowing where I stand on the subject, may I ask a few questions?

Why does Mrs. Paul Wright object to women voting because they are sheltered? Would it be easier to vote if they were all shelterless? Or could they vote better if no one loved any of them? Or if they all could hate fathers, brothers and children could they understand school, sanitary or temperance questions better?

And why would their voices be affected? They would vote by ballot and that could not make their voices loud.

In the account of the creation we are taught that God first made beasts, then man, out of the dust of the ground, then woman from Adam's rib. But why are we taught that Eve was created inferior because she came after Adam, unless Adam was lower than the beasts after which he came? And why, when Eve was made of Adam's bone and flesh, was she not as much better than he as Adam was better than the dust of which he was made?

C. B. A.

Catskill, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1910.

GOLD AS A COMMODITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some writers on political economy pretend to show that we exchange the products of our labor for the products of the labor of others; that money is merely the medium or means of effecting the exchange. This is in line with the specious argument which lays to gold the cause of the increasing cost of living. In the concrete, money is commodity; it is "goods" quite as much as hats and shoes, as they well know who are required to "deliver the goods" in exchange for their daily subsistence. Gold is money, and money is commodity, governed by laws that govern all commodities.

There is absolutely no evidence adduced to indicate an overproduction of gold. On the contrary, if economic law is law, and that law says no quantity of money can be forced to circulate beyond the quantity required by the demands of exchange, then, the fact that we are compelled to use other evidences of value, in the shape of bank checks, banknotes, United States notes and silver certificates to fill the demand for money or circulating medium of exchange, solely because there is not enough gold to answer the purpose, ought to set at rest the question of the overproduction of gold under present conditions.

There is no denying the fact that extravagance and luxurious living are factors in the cause of high prices for life's necessaries. The denial is of the assumption that the production of gold is the cause. These conditions attend prosperity, and prosperity has attended our efforts during periods of decreasing gold production. What, then, was the cause of that prosperity, with its attending extravagance and luxury?

The main, fundamental cause, in a broad economic sense, of the present condition of affairs in relation to the high cost of living will be found in our prosperity, and all those efforts which serve to continue this state of affairs and lead to a further increase of the quantity of the means of satisfying our wants will tend to multiply the means itself. This quantity of means—call them dollars—represents units of smaller and smaller value as the quantity increases, if economic law is law, and in exchange for other commodities the price of the commodity rises in reflecting this depreciation. If your supply of dollars increases and your quantities of other commodities decrease, you have your economic law working at both ends and the middle to the discomfort of the vast army of toilers whose waking thoughts and dreams centre on the question of making both ends meet.

WILLIAM JAMESBIE.

Brookville, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1910.

ENFORCING PROHIBITION.

From The Lewiston Journal.

At the present time in the Penobscot County jail twenty-two prisoners are serving time for violation of the prohibitory law of the state. Three of the lot were sentenced by Chief Justice Emery during the present term. Several were sent in on affirmed judgments from the lower court, and these are serving four months, for the greater part—sixty days on sentence and sixty days additional in default of the payment of the fine. Some of the respondents were brought in on capiases issued by the court. The sentences vary from thirty days to four months, and it is quite an unusual thing for Penobscot County to have twenty-two prisoners in the county jail paying the penalty for selling intoxicating liquor.

IT'S STARVING ALREADY.

From The Syracuse Herald.

Why doesn't the Tammany tiger try to make a little political capital out of it and announce that it has joined the meat boycott?

LONDON NOTES

American Women Abroad—Miss Upton's Pictures.

London, February 19.

Mr. Beecham has to thank his two American singers for the success of "Elektra" on the opening night. There were more music lovers than smart people in the audience, and there was intense curiosity respecting music of such extraordinary complexity as Dr. Strauss's, but the departures from conventional opera were so numerous that there might have been signs of bewilderment and discontent if the German singers and Mr. Beecham's band had not been supported by the fine acting of the two Americans. Miss Edyth Walker did not lose both combs from her hair, as she had done in the final rehearsal, but she threw herself into the part of Elektra with such impassioned fervor that everybody in the audience was thrilled with the tragic spirit of the music. Although she was on the stage nearly two hours, the resources of her sympathetic soprano voice were not exhausted, and she was as weird and fascinating at the end as she was at the beginning. It was a vivid and moving impersonation, which powerfully affected the enthusiastic audience.

More attractive, because brighter and more vivacious, was the Chrysothemis of Miss Frances Rose. This American singer from Colorado has become a great favorite in Berlin, where she has appeared in "Salome," "Carmen" and other operas, and enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Strauss himself. She has a handsome face and an impressive presence, and she acts as well as she sings. Here are the lightest passages of the gloomy and oppressive tragedy, and she glides through them as though she were fascinated and wellnigh spellbound by the music. Both Americans have profited by their German training. Each forgets herself in her part, and there is a real effect of impersonation of character.

The Klytemnesta was Frau von Mildenburg, and the Orestes Herr Weidemann, and each filled the part with German thoroughness and sang with artistic intelligence; but the most successful performances of the evening were those of the two Americans, who reconciled the audience to the lack of overture, to the continuous performance for two hours without break, to the use of unfamiliar instruments, and to all the vagaries and mysteries of the score. Neither is ashamed of her American birthright, for one of them is proud to recall her past experiences in teaching school and reckless enough to describe Mr. Beecham as "a perfect dandy"; and the other declares with elastic exaggeration that there is not a singer of any reputation in the world who is not dying to appear in "Elektra."

The connection between Golliwogs and Dickens's doll's dressmaker is not obvious, but it is suggested fancifully by the studio opened in Smith Square, behind Westminster Abbey, by Miss Florence Upton, the originator of the eccentric gnomes and fairy shapes which were ultimately dressed as dolls. It is not Jenny Wren's house, for the home of that strange little creature, with elfin chin and crooked legs, who might easily have been herself a Golliwog, was torn down years ago; but it is close by at the joining of "a certain little street" and "a certain little blind square," and in front of it is the hideous Queen Anne church where Archdeacon Wilberforce preaches, and that still answers the requirements of Dickens's description: "with four towers at the four corners, generally resembling some petrified monster, frightful and gigantic, on its back with its legs in the air." It would be as idle to look within for Golliwogs in black and white line or in water color as for the bits of cardboard and wood, the scraps of velvet and silk, and the scissors and knives with which the eccentric little doll's dressmaker used to ply her trade. Miss Upton is now a portrait painter of many accomplishments and talents and is practising her profession with American energy in that quaint corner of old Westminster.

There has been a remarkably effective exhibition of Miss Upton's work this week in two reformed old houses around the corner from her studio. In an upper room there have been ten or eleven portraits, the majority of them panels of moderate size, adapted for an ordinary drawing room. The most brilliant one is a portrait of Mrs. Lewis Hind, in a pink changeable silk—a charming combination of a handsome face full of character and refinement and an artistic costume admirably suited to the subject. The brushwork has as much power as delicacy, color and technique are excellent and there is a vivid denotement of interesting personality. Other panels are portraits of Mrs. Woodhall in a specially designed costume, and her daughter in bright red. A smaller one is a rapid sketch of Mr. Lewis Hind at his writing desk in his library, and in addition to larger panels with interesting faces and tasteful costumes there is a pleasing portrait of a child.

In the lower room there is a series of interiors and landscapes which prove that Miss Upton's talents are not restricted to portraiture. The most noticeable picture is "The Yellow Room," an interior painted in a Dutch village and exhibited with honor in Paris. There are two figures, an old woman and a child at table, and the room is almost as full of atmosphere and light as the brilliant interior in the Salting collection attributed to Peter de Gooch and painted possibly by Jan Vermeer, of Delft. "The Yellow Door" is another work which reveals well balanced composition and charm of color, and the landscapes are restful and beautiful. Miss Upton is a painter of marked individuality and refinement of method, who has shown herself capable of producing work of high

The connected houses where this unpretentious but delightful collection of American work is shown illustrate the transformation which can be effected by a natural talent for artistic decoration. Not long ago these were shabby and dingy eighteenth century houses, without any noticeable feature to redeem them from commonplace mediocrity. Now they have the quaintest and most interesting panelled rooms, stairways and furnishings, and are utterly unlike other houses, ancient or modern, in the old-fashioned quarter behind Westminster Abbey.

An American woman has wrought this marvel—Mrs. Hind, whose portrait is the gem in Miss Upton's collection. The houses have been made over without being