

Amusements.

ALHAMBRA—8-15—Vaudeville.
STONOR—8-15—Severin.
REJOU—8-20—The Lottery Man.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., Page. Lists various services like Machinery, Real Estate, etc.

New-York Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1910.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—King George in the first act of his reign has remitted and reduced sentences of culpability.

DOMESTIC—Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce have signed a treaty delimiting the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

CITY—A Princeton trustee and a classmate of Isaac C. Wisner, who left the Young Men's Christian Association credit for obtaining the gift belonged to Dean West.

THE WEATHER—Indications for today: Probable showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 58.

AN "ARTLESS" REMEDY.

In his eager opposition to the submission of a constitutional amendment shifting the date of the Presidential inauguration, lengthening the present short session of Congress and closing gaps in the Presidential succession as a mere concession to those who think that the inauguration of a President ought to be made a popular spectacle, with "grandstands, lunch counters and dancing as indispensable accessories of the pageant," our neighbor "The Sun" hardly does justice to the really serious purposes of the amendment.

So far as concerns the argument that the short session of Congress ending on March 4 would be enlarged and ripened by the adjournment of the Senate in April, that if it were permitted the expression is mere poppycock. The new President can easily provide for that if he wants to by the comparatively artless expedient of calling an extra session and launching business in the well-worn groove.

pieces of legislation—in 1893 for the law repealing the purchasing clauses of the silver act of 1890, in 1897 for the Dingley tariff law and in 1907 for the Payne tariff law. They have rarely been called merely for the sake of completing the unfinished tasks of a short session. The chief trouble about the present short session is not that its tasks are not generally completed, but that the work is hastily and imperfectly done. The fault of overpressure is permanent, and if it is to be cured by calling extra sessions every odd year, as "The Sun" seems to suggest, it would be cheaper and simpler for the government to extend the regular session by means of the proposed constitutional amendment. An additional bill, appropriation and much political unrest would be saved by the latter method.

Our neighbor ignores the advantage of making the Presidential succession more secure. That would also be accomplished by the ratification of the Henry amendment, and it might some day save the nation a good deal of annoyance and anxiety. There are substantial merits to the proposition pending in the House of Representatives other than its not inconsiderable one of dodging the "harbors" of March 4 inauguration week.

ADVANTAGES OF A COMPROMISE.

While a test of the Hinman-Green plan applied only to the small political divisions of the state would not be the best and fairest test possible, it would be well worth making. It would not indicate fully all that the adoption of the whole plan would have done for the improvement of political conditions, for to obtain such complete effect it is necessary that the utmost interest should be developed in the primaries. The highest degree of interest is not possible at primaries where nominations are not made for the highest offices. Moreover, the Hinman-Green plan sought to accomplish something more than has been the aim of the ordinary form of direct primaries, which ignores party organization completely and merely seeks to make elected officials perfectly responsible to the public. The Hinman-Green plan contemplated the making of party organizations as well as electing officials and the direct choice of the party voters, and aimed to fill both with an equal sense of responsibility. A compromise measure, which must necessarily leave the election of the powerful state committees virtually untouched, will do little to change the tone of party organization.

But one thing a test such as the proposed compromise would do—it would show how empty have been the objections raised against the Governor's plan. The conditions of the test would be, as we have pointed out, rather adverse. If there is anything in the objection that a referendum to the people of the decisions of the party "insiders" favors the bosses, certainly the full force of it would be felt at primaries in which popular interest was not intense or widespread. Furthermore, the public would see whether the expense of such primaries was "exorbitant." Again, we should find out, though here perhaps the trial would not be so conclusive as would be a primary to choose a candidate for Governor, whether, after participating in a referendum of two, a man could not tell whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. If the system is absolutely defective in some particular, such a result from trial on a limited scale, and if in a year or two the state should overrun with demagogues, of course we should know that the critics of the Hinman-Green bill were prophets.

Furthermore, in favor of a compromise it may be said that nowhere are direct nominations more needed than in the filling of legislative and county offices. Direct nominations sprang up in the South, where there is virtually only one party, so one-sided is the political situation. There the regular election is a mere formality. If a ring or machine made the nominations it was plain, since the election went practically by default, that the people had no such control over the character of officials as they have where political parties are evenly matched and both sides have to consider public sentiment. A large proportion of the legislative districts and some of the counties are almost as one-sided politically as are the Southern States. Only a political catastrophe can unseat the majority party. In such political subdivisions the machine in control has no little regard to public opinion. It will have to pay much more regard to it when its choice has to run the gantlet of a direct primary.

Again, if the public should "take to" the direct plan, as we should expect it to, it would be an easy and speedy step from the nomination of some to the nomination of all officers in that way. This is a close state politically. If the new system should be popular, how long would it be before one party or the other, for the sake of the advantage with the public, would propose voluntarily to name its state ticket at a state-wide direct primary?

TENNESSEE REVOLTS.

The people of Tennessee would be singularly indifferent to the good repute of their commonwealth were they not to resent emphatically the recent extraordinary conduct of Governor Malcolm R. Patterson. The Governor is serving his second term and is seeking re-nomination and re-election. To promote his own fortunes and to crush the opposition to him within the Democratic party he has grossly abused his power, not only as a party leader, but as Governor. When his chief rival, Mr. Carnack, was shot to death in the street in Nashville because he declined to desist from wholly legitimate newspaper criticism of Mr. Patterson's campaign manager, Colonel Dinneen, a jury found Colonel Cooper guilty of murder and the Supreme Court of Tennessee sustained the verdict. But Governor Patterson flouted the decisions of the two courts, declared Colonel Cooper innocent as an unborn babe and pardoned him a few minutes after the decision of the Supreme Court affirming his sentence was handed down. Not only that, but a majority of the members of the Supreme Court have publicly charged him with trying to control their judgment in the Cooper case by preventing their seeking re-nominations in the usual way from a separate judicial convention and by compelling them, through his control of the Democratic State Committee, to offer themselves with other candidates for state offices in a Democratic primary.

The three judges refused to submit to the Governor's dictation or to enter a primary conducted by Patterson, Cooper and the Democratic State Committee. A mass convention of Democrats was held last week in Nashville to approve that decision and to nominate an independent judicial ticket to be voted for in the August election. It brought together about five thousand Democrats determined to rebuke the Governor and maintain the independence of the judiciary. Even a bitter Patterson partisan like "The Nashville American" had to admit in its news columns that the demonstration was an imposing one, for it said:

"The Nashville Banner," allied with neither faction, testified to the representative character of the convention as follows: "No attempt to discredit the strength of the movement represented by this convention was made. It constitutes a formidable force in Tennessee. While it is true the convention had much of its inspiration in political antagonism to Governor Patterson and his associates, it is nevertheless true that the main idea of the occasion was the demand for the freedom of the courts from any sort of political influence or domination. It is the wish of every good citizen should desire, a consummation which would mean the best for the commonwealth." It is announced that the Republican party in Tennessee will make no separate judicial nominations, but will support the independent ticket, which is composed almost entirely of judges whose terms are about to expire. That is sound and patriotic policy. The judiciary should be kept out of party politics as far as possible. In Tennessee, moreover, an exceptional opportunity is now offered not only to re-elect competent judges by non-partisan effort, but to administer a crushing rebuke to a Governor who has grossly abused the pardoning power and who has attempted to reduce the judiciary from a position of independence to one of subservience to the executive. Tennessee is ripe for revolt against the Patterson machine. All self-respecting Tennesseans should unite to smash it and to retire the great pardoner and the brewer of judges to private life.

our taxicab drivers, whose assured skill and delight in it fill him with admiration. Poor consolation all this, no doubt, to the numerous weekly victims of the automobile within our city limits. Yet it is some satisfaction to know that in this regard conditions in our streets, while yet far from what they ought to be, are at least much better than in the Kaiser's model capital; much better than they might be, much better than they were quite recently—but that is a point upon which our Berliner has not as yet been enlightened; we, too, have our little metropolitan vanities and reservations.

And the visitor from Unter den Linden, having praised the superiority in looks, grace, intelligence and drill of our show girls, and chorus girls, and dancing girls and boating girls, and all the other kinds of girls in a current musical comedy to anything they have in Berlin, and having paid homage to the fascinating spectacle of the American woman at supper in a restaurant a la mode, turned into Broadway, where a new spell was cast over him by an electrical Buffalo Bill galloping wildly over the roof of one house and an electrical "lady" doing a swift disrobing act on top of another. The sum total of his impressions of a crowded day he summed up in his phrase, "risig interessant."

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Current speculation in stocks is light in volume, but prices are maintained at firm levels, with the character of general movements suggesting determination on the part of the banking interests to preserve stability in values. While the larger number of issues return a fair yield at prevailing quotations, the inquiry for investment account is inactive, owing to a scarcity of capital available for use in the investment markets. The supply of securities is greater than the demand, and corporations requiring new funds for capital expenditures are compelled to seek the accommodation in France, where cash holdings are enormous and ready to be put out at a price that nets the Paris banker a heavy profit. Absence of speculative and investment buying in the local market breeds pessimism in many quarters over the outlook for the country's industries, but in spite of the depression of spirits in the speculative community general business throughout the United States is increasing and the whole industrial situation is more encouraging than it has been in many weeks. If the year's harvests come up to present expectations, based upon existing conditions on the farms, there will be no lack of prosperity in this country. Bank clearings last week showed a net decline from the same time a year ago, the loss, however, being confined to New York and Boston and representing the inactivity of speculation rather than weakened trade conditions. Exhaustive inquiries made by Wall Street bankers of their correspondents in various parts of the country regarding present trade conditions and factors likely to have a bearing upon the future have brought forth satisfactory replies, the only reports of an unfavorable nature being those relating to the overexpansion in land and irrigation projects. Loans of the Western and Southern banks appear to be unduly extended, and the local institutions, doubtless with a view of possible adverse developments, are strengthening their reserves and are not looking up their liquid resources, except in loans secured by the best sort of stock market collateral. The intense dullness in stock speculation is reflected in an easier tone in call money rates, but quotations, nevertheless, are higher than they were earlier in the season, when reserves were heavier than they are at present. The demand for commercial paper at this centre is light, while discount rates are well above the rates on time money, even the choicest offerings commanding 4 1/2 per cent for six months' single name bills, against 4 to 4 1/4 per cent for six months' time maturities.

THE KING'S DOG.

Preceding King Edward's boyhood of the princes of the earth on his last progress through the streets of his capital, the Emperor-King's nephew, and ruler from the four corners of the Continent; preceding princes of the blood, so many that their rank was cheapened almost by their numbers; preceding even the royal standard of the realm, there walked dejectedly, without consciousness of the ready sympathy of the masses gathered to bid their dead King a last farewell, the humblest mourner of them all, and it may be said without fear of being misunderstood, the most sincere as well. For him alone the light of life had gone out completely, without hope of the future or the compelling consolation of the world's work that will not stand still and wait on grief. He was face to face with the uncomprehended twilight of his deity, with the unaccountable desertion of the being who to him was all-wise and omnipotent, the source of all his happiness.

"My name is Caesar," said his colar, and "I belong to the King." No statement is ever graver by human hands on marble or granite or precious metal so true as this; no tribute is ever more joyfully earned. At the foot of the throne, in the palace, Caesar was wholly the King's, and his alone, as he would have remained his in exile, in a hotel. In all Edward's proud domain, among all the millions that faithfully served him, he was sincerely loved him, there was none so subtly indifferent to his rank and station, none so unconscious of the significance of his favor, none so disinterested.

"The King is dead, long live the King!" Life rolls on. There is work to be done. There are changes coming—significant changes in the court, portions ones in the state and in the family of nations. Grief will soften into memory; to-morrow it will fade into history. But Caesar was the King's alone. His only mission, his only interest in life, was to love him and to watch over him as only a dog can watch over his master, with a vigilance that never tires. Life has lost all meaning for him. In desolate places, at closed doors, beside an empty chair his mournful eyes will humbly, patiently beg an answer to the mystery of the desertion of his friend.

BOUQUETS FROM BERLIN.

"They do," say we nowadays, "such things better in Germany." Not all things, to be sure, but a good many of them, and if some get done by what is in our eyes excessive paternalism, done they are none the less. In the days of our bicycle craze, for instance, the nerve-racked pedestrian, who had no rights on our streets, sidewalks or country roads that the lovers of the sport would respect, listened with envy and satisfaction to the indignant complaints made by returning American bicycle tourists of the irritating restrictions and regulations placed upon them by the German police. They were even deprived over there of their supreme pleasure, that of grazing the heels of the man afoot who offended their dignity by not running fast enough at the peremptory sound of the bell. To-day we are convinced of the superiority of Germany's regulation of the speed of motorcars; they must do that particular thing better over there. And yet—

Berlin is the youngest of the world's capitals, dating its birth as a metropolis from the early 80's, or from the late 70's at best. Your Berliner claims for his city a little more than mere equality with London, Paris and New York; in some respects a great deal more, as, no doubt, he has a right to do. When he visits one of the sister capitals his attitude is likely to be one of *admirari*, and it is not a pose, but the outward manifestation of an inner conviction. Therefore the tribute paid by one Berliner, now among us, to New York requires no proof. It is a voluntary admission made by a witness for the other side.

This Berliner waxes enthusiastic over the perfect control of New York's automobile traffic by its police. Nay, more, he pays a compliment as well to our gift of self-government, for with us far less than in his own city does he observe a tendency to indulge the speed mania the moment no policeman is in sight. Crossing Broadway with one's hands in one's pockets is said to be the supreme test of the true New Yorker. Our Berliner visitor declares himself willing to take it, but refuses to commit himself on the subject where Berlin is concerned. Instead, he adroitly changes the subject by offering a second bouquet to

as a result the mills are in a better position to take care of a new buying movement than they would have been if such a movement had come earlier in the year. Actual buying of pig iron and steel has not yet increased to an appreciable extent, but sentiment has improved at a rate which suggests that the placing of heavy contracts will not be long deferred. Copper market conditions also are stronger.

If the sun docked the comet's tail we hope the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Comets will get after him.

Our friendly boundary problem with Mexico will doubtless be promptly and amicably settled, and a precedent may be established for the settlement of the similar questions which are likely to keep on arising on that frontier. Seeing the trouble, including a war, which we have had over the Rio Grande as a boundary line, that river surely ought to have sufficient grace to stay in its place, as every boundary line should do. If it keeps on in its vagarious ways some folks may wish that we had avoided a war by accepting the Nueces instead; though we are not sure that the latter stream behaves any better than the Rio Grande.

If the great De Lesseps had lived to see the device with which his grandson has just crossed the English Channel he might well have exclaimed, as he did when he first set eyes on the one-legged railway in this city, "How audacious!"

With the formation of a ministry and the assumption of office by the new Governor General, United South Africa takes its place among the nations of the world, with a prospect of peace after many storms and of a great measure of prosperity in the development of natural resources rivaling those of most other countries.

Those who had direct primaries dead must be impressed with the liveliness of the corpse.

If comets were named as constellations are, Halley's might well be called the Artful Dodger.

Somehow much less is heard now than was heard last year about setting the clocks ahead an hour on a prescribed day in spring and setting them back again in the autumn. Let the American people alone awhile, and their characteristic common sense asserts itself.

If the battleship Michigan keeps on beating her own record for speed at the present rate, the Navy Department may be tempted to classify her as a dispatch boat.

The project of a world's fair in New York is doubtless attractive to many, from various points of view, but it would be for the good of the rest of the world rather than of New York. This city needs no such aid to its prosperity and growth, and no such inducement to invite visitors hither. It is all the time one of the biggest world's fairs ever seen.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A company is advertising for scenarios for moving picture plays. "If you have never tackled writing a scenario," the circular says, "it doesn't matter. All we want is a good idea as to what would constitute a good story to be shown on the screen. Comedy, tragedy, drama or educational." In explanation of the circular, a man in the business said that the moving picture as a means of amusement had assumed such gigantic proportions that the demand for novelists was being secured to satisfy the demand for novelists.

Borus (struggling author)—Say, Nagus, why did you make such a merciless, cutting analysis of that last book of mine? I tell you, that hurt.

Nagus (literary editor)—Certainly; vivisection always hurts. But look at the benefit it confers upon humanity.—Chicago Tribune.

The funeral of King Edward was the subject of discussion at an uptown club yesterday, and one of the elderly men who took part in the conversation said that it must have been a grand spectacle. "Yes," said another, "it probably was, but I was present and saw a parade forty-five years ago—some 25,000 to be exact—which was grander." He took place at Washington and the parading body of 7,000 was made up of what was left of the Army of the Potomac. There were no red coats, no gold lace and no fine uniforms. Many men in line wore torn coats and were bareheaded, but it was a grand sight, the recollection of which forty-five years has not destroyed.

"Is he conceited?" "Conceited? I should say he is. He even imagined that he cut some figure at his own wedding."—Detroit Free Press.

Near the entrance of one of the fashionable restaurants in Fifth Avenue, where there is usually a large crowd at luncheon time on Saturday, a feeble old man in tattered clothes was noticed by two men who were on their way to their midday meal. Halting the old man, one of the others said: "Come in, and we'll blow you off to a good meal," and led the way to the restaurant entrance. "No," said the poor fellow, "some one in there might recognize me; I used to be a customer of theirs at the old place," and refused the invitation, but took with courtly thanks the small coin with which he said he would buy something to eat "at some place good enough for has-beens like me."

"You don't amount to much." "That's just what I feel." "I could paddle my own canoe for a year." "Well, dad, I do pretty well for a rich man." "I can operate my own motor boat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the May issue of "The Magazine of Commerce" (London) there is an article on "Ocean Journalism," by George Thow, dealing with the daily papers of the Atlantic. "For artistic work perhaps the French journal takes first place," he says. "It has not the business-like look of 'The Standard' or 'The Daily Bulletin,' but it is a charmingly got-up number. The frontispiece is a reproduction of some good drawing, as, for example, Whistler's 'St. James Street,' or a photograph of an actress whom the public admires. The special articles are beautifully illustrated on fine toned paper. The title of the paper is 'Journal de l'Atlantique.' Six numbers are published on the voyage across the Atlantic."

"Say, dad, what happens when the bases are all taken?" "A discord," answered his father, wisely.—Buffalo Express.

The office force of the New York County Clerk has been working overtime recently to catch up with the copying of marriage licenses issued by the City Clerk. Some of the amusing, if not the amusing, part of the matter is, for instance, entered her color as brown, and then crossed that out to say that she was a "dark blonde." Perhaps the most amusing exhibit was the letter of a young woman pinned to a marriage license which she had taken out. The letter was addressed to the City Clerk and the wife of the licensee her engagement to the man she intended to marry had been broken off, and she did not know just what to do with the permit. Her epistle showed that she was in very much of a quandary. But the copy had written across it the word "Cancelled," showing that the City

Clerk replied to the young woman that she did not have to marry just because she had a license. "Your only hope," said the lawyer, "is to simulate insanity." "But I don't know how," replied the petitioner. "I haven't the faintest idea of what might help you." "Well, I'll get one of these men who write choruses for popular songs to fix up something for you."—Washington Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"DARK DAYS." To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am an old man and have a vivid recollection of seeing Halley's comet from the roof of our house in New York.

Now, it is noted that May 19 is the 120th anniversary of the famous "dark day," which prevailed from 11 o'clock a. m. to evening over New England and the Middle States.

I cannot quite claim to remember that, but I do remember my grandmother's story of it, how lamps were lighted all day, the fowls went to roost, the frightened cattle ran lowing hysterical with fear that the end of the world had come and many became insane.

Can you give us any further information concerning it, and especially the cause of it and the reason for its limitation to that region? H. B. ELLIOT. New York, May 20, 1910.

[Besides the one especially notable dark day here referred to, others less remarkable are on record, some of them occurring in Europe. Different causes have probably operated on different occasions, but it is believed that smoke, cloud and fog, singly or in combination, give rise to these strange obscurations of the sky.—Ed.]

PENSION LEGISLATION AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The pension bill now before Congress is called the officers' retirement bill, but there is added to its title "and for other purposes." This means for the purpose of giving \$20 a month to Civil War veterans under certain conditions.

We are now forty-five years removed from the Civil War. We have paid out already more than \$1,200,000,000 in pensions as a result of that conflict. The appropriation recently made by Congress for the coming year is \$155,000,000, only a few millions less than the very highest ever paid. The nation has been very generous, and has waited patiently for the reduction in the annual sum which has been long predicted, but has failed to materialize, although we are told each year that thirty thousand or forty thousand more veterans have passed away. Present laws will in their operation take hundreds of millions more from the Treasury—that is, from the American people. Is it not, therefore, unwise to increase present amounts? Reduction, not increase, is in order.

One special plea for the present bill is that although it will add at least \$100,000,000 to the national annual appropriation the money will come right back. "Not a dollar is hoarded; its diffusion is almost instantaneous." Exactly. One cannot build houses or make garments out of money, nor can he eat it, but before the money is diffused it must leave an equivalent behind it for consumption by the holders of the money.

It is a good deal to ask that men who served only ninety days and perhaps saw no engagements should be pensioned at \$20 a month, and it may be for twenty years, simply because of a little stiffness in the joints which demands the attendance of wife or daughter in putting on a coat, for such is the generous provision of the bill. It says: "Where physical or mental condition is such as to render it impracticable for the pensioner to engage in any gainful occupation, and he is unable to support himself, the pension shall be increased to \$30 a month, and it may be for twenty years, simply because of a little stiffness in the joints which demands the attendance of wife or daughter in putting on a coat, for such is the generous provision of the bill. 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