

Sargents — Barbizon Gems — Many Shows.

London, May 29.

Mr. Sargent's enthusiasm for his new field of artistic activity is overmastering. His landscape studies in watercolor and oil at the outset were holiday recreations, undertaken when he was weary of the drudgery of portraiture and of the attentions of society women. So intense was the pleasure which he derived from the work that he was not long before he was throwing the whole force of his incomparable brushwork into his new field and clearing his studio door against smart society and ambitious professional men coveting the honors of knighthood. In portraits he often seemed more deeply interested in a casual effect of light and shadow than in the fascinating subject itself, and so truthful was he in the statement of fact that he painted noses and powder on the lady's cheeks and emphasized rather than concealed an awkward curve of a scraggy neck.

If timorous women in society feared Mr. Sargent and preferred to wait for the Day of Judgment, the Alpine rocks, the stones of Venice, the Florentine bronzes and the olive groves of the Levant do not resent his infallible accuracy, but readily reveal their secrets to light or shade. There is as much power in his stroke in these landscapes as there was in his masterly portraits.

The six Sargents exhibited at the New English Art Club are as striking to the eye as the series displayed at the Academy. Two are drawings of an outing party in fannels and a Venetian canal scene, with glints of color sparkling from vividness of light. To these are added the cool darks of an olive grove, the desolate beauty of a gray and blue moorland among the Alpine snows, the splendors of the marble surfaces of the Salute and the romantic loveliness of a Florentine nocturne, an archway and column of the Loggia Lanzi and Cellini's bronze statue of Perseus with the head of Medusa perched against the darkness of a star-night—a marvelous feat of foreshortening.

In these works an objective mind has disengaged itself from its own impressions and has recorded impersonally what has been closely observed, and the realism suggests inductively the symbolic significance and emotional favor of idealism. Perseus becomes a fantastic figure, representing Florence in the medieval night, and is no longer a bronze statue of a demigod upon an arched way and stars. The marble fragments of the Salute, with all its realism, reflects the glory of Venice. The rumble heap of desolate stones on the mountain side implies the earth reeling from the invincible Nature, and the dark olive grove has in it the tranquillity of the changeless East.

It will not be long before Mr. Sargent has imitators in his new field. Already his friend and travelling companion, Mr. W. G. von Glehn, reveals his influence in Venetian studies of the Salute and the Piazzetta, and in a vivid little oil landscape. It is not Mr. Sargent, but the other great American painter of the generation who has inspired Mr. White Steer's pretty girl in a muslin dress, crouching and pulled together in an ungraceful pose on an ugly lounge and twining with the blue ribbons of her hat.

Mr. George Lambert has been trying to paint like Manet in his unpleasant medical picture, "Chesham Street," and not even brilliant cleverness in sketching redeems the work from condemnation as a morbid and repellent subject. Mr. Tonks has become a Venetian in the sumptuous coloring of his "Rustic Pageantry," and there is to draftsmanship on these walls superior to his. Mr. Orpen's individuality is revealed in a diversity of subjects, but his portrait of a genial fellow artist, Mr. A. W. Rich, is the strongest work and masterly alike in drawing, composition and color. His large, gaunt, sprawling nude will never be mistaken for a "Venus Venus," abominably false as it is.

The New English Art Club has its affections and fads, but there is a freshness of thought in its work and a high level of artistry is reached by the best men, notably by Mr. W. W. Russell, Mr. Philip Connard, Mr. Rich and Mr. Michael Bone. Nobody may be dreaming of what the art of the future is likely to be, yet there is a sympathetic group of sound craftsmen who are constantly varying their methods, painting with enthusiasm and cultivating habits of close observation.

The water color drawings and black and white work are invariably conspicuous for refinement and subtlety, and now that Mr. Max Beerholm is a member there is always fun at the fair. The genial humorist, however, needs to be on his guard against bitterness of satire. Nearly all his caricatures are as good natured as they are grotesque. The cartoon at the expense of M. Rostand is somewhat wilful and ungenerous, and like King Edward's pet tortoise, is not helpful to the entente cordiale. The group entitled "As I Had Supposed This To Be" includes Mr. Henry James, Mr. A. E. Waikley, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the Marquis de Soveral, Mr. William Archer, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Sir Edward Poynter and others. With a single exception, Mr. Hall Cairns, these worthies are unrecognizable, and the masquerade, with its satirical touches, becomes as repulsive as a prize newspaper pictorial review.

The important sale of the remarkable section of the Blackheath collection of drawings and pictures of the Barbizon and Dutch schools has been heralded by the issue of a most sumptuous guidebook. Catalogues at Christie's have been illustrated before, but never on so large a scale nor with an equal number of artistic reproductions of the principal works. Mr. D. Croal Thomson, formerly editor of "The Art Journal" and now a partner in the French Gallery, has supervised the work, and in the kindling there is no better expert of fine illustrations and luxurious editions.

In place of a temporary record of the sale to be crumpled, dog-eared and scribbled over in the crowded auction room, there is a work of art worthy of a good place on the library shelves. It reveals in advance the quality and comprehensive scope of this remarkable collection of modern art. There will be 57 drawings and 329 pictures to be auctioned in a three days' sale at the end of June. The majority of them are small in dimensions, but, having been selected by the collector with expert advice, are of superior quality. About forty drawings

the higher grades to the allowance of a captain, which is about \$2,000 per annum. It is to be hoped that the Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled will pass the bill promptly.

VICKSBURG VETERAN.
New York, May 21, 1910.

ORIENTAL LABOR IN FAR WEST.
To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: Most excellently clear is The Tribune's summary of the report of California's Labor Commission, which by act of Legislature was authorized a year ago to investigate the so-called Oriental problem. The report itself is truly remarkable—lamentably so indeed, for it shows that unsound conditions at present seriously threaten extinction of that specialized farming which in the State of California succeeded the grain growing of former years.

Fifty per cent of the farm work there has of late been done—thoroughly well done—by Japanese laborers, whose excellence as harvesters has been so stupidly undervalued and shamelessly underpaid by narrow minded farmers that more than 10 per cent of those upon whom these farmers most depend have left the country. Selfishly inconsiderate toward those who save their crops for them, the California farmers have themselves to blame if they lose their yearly and doubly lose next year, for they employ laborers two months only, pay them as little as possible and then turn them off without heed, board or benefit during the remaining ten months of the year.

Sheer urgency to get rich quick so dominates most of those who need laborers that their habitual attitude becomes altogether entitled to slaves. The more they are entitled to slaves, the more they are entitled to foolhardiness in the spread and still extending foolishness of the present utterly impractical, unworkable, ineffective prevention, ought to be applied, because such willful wrongheadedness begets dangerous animosities by lessening the considerate relations that should always subsist between employers and the employed—kindly fairminded relations, without which personal dislike, rivalry engendered by mere petty competition dooms to defeat any attempt to reach a common goal.

APPROVES DIRECT PRIMARIES
But Disapproves Governor's Method of Reaching Thereafter.
To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: We have our idols. Among the chief of mine are Roosevelt and Hughes. We know that there is clay in our idols, but we try to submerge its remembrance, and feel hurt when the clay is thrust out nakedly before us, and especially so when the idol does it himself.

Governor Hughes seems to have made the error evident by his precipitous promulgation of an extraordinary session of the Legislature simultaneously with the adjournment of the regular session.

I believe in primary reform and direct nominations and have faith in the Hinman-Green bill, and in what it would accomplish, but there is something more transcendentally important and further reaching in the long run than this immediate achievement, and that is that the Executive shall not encroach upon or coerce the legislative power. Governor Hughes has set a dangerous precedent, which will recoil upon him. He has wounded us in our confidence of his judicial piety, which has been called by the President. He also seems guilty of a colossal, impolitic impertinence toward the chosen representatives of the people of this state.

The Governor may call a special session of the Legislature "only on extraordinary occasions." So says the constitution, which states in his title. This contemplates an emergency—a crisis.

There is here no emergency, no crisis. Our laws as to primaries, nominations and elections are established, we have worked under them as far back as we can remember, as they have been modified by successive enactments; there is no emergency which calls for a radical and instantaneous change.

It is the legislators' responsibility, not the Governor's, if the people want this legislation they will get it, and soon; the remedy is in their own hands; they will elect representatives committed to it.

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You see the man of little worth, Who brags about his wealth or birth, That useful phrase "Sum's up his ways." "He thinks he owns the earth," But Brothers Wright (earnest pair) Will have no other flyers there. It seems to me that when they shine, Is that they own the air!

THE TALK OF THE DAY.
A company has been formed in Cincinnati to erect and rent a mausoleum. This is to be a large building, which may be taken by any person to "wear" and who have no desire to buy one. There will be compartments in the building, arranged like shelves in a library, and on these the bodies are to be placed. By an evaporating process they will be reduced to dust. It is the purpose of the undertakers of this business scheme to rent, or to sell compartments of all sizes, ranging from the "single" to the "large family" size.

THE RETIREMENT BILL AGAIN.
To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: Those of us who participated in the most magnificent military spectacle ever witnessed on the American continent when, at the close of the war, veterans of the Army of the Potomac, led by General Meade, and the Army of the West, which, under Sherman, had marched from Vicksburg to Atlanta, from Washington to Savannah and from Savannah to the sea, reviewed in the nation's capital, passed under a banner suspended across Pennsylvania avenue on which was inscribed these words:

"The only debt which our nation can never repay is the debt it owes its victorious soldiers." It is fitting that the nation should remember that the men who were appointed and served during the War of the Rebellion were only twenty-four survivors in the ranks of the Army of the Potomac, as well as of those who served in other theaters. The number of survivors is now reduced, and many of them are in broken health and poverty. I appeal for justice, not charity, from the government that they saved, for its integrity could not have been maintained without them.

A bill is now before Congress, known as the "veterans' retirement list," which purports to limit the amount received by

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Amusements. ACADAMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Hamlet. ALHAMBRA—2—8—Yvandeille. AMERICAN—2—8—The Merry Widow. ASTOR—8—15—Seventh Day. BROADWAY—8—15—The Summer Widower. CASINO—8—15—Yvandeille. COLONIAL—2—8—Yvandeille. DREAMLAND—2—8—The Merry Widow. DREAMLAND LUNA PARK. CRITERION—2—8—The Bachelor's Baby. FAYETTE—8—15—The Fortune Hunter. GAIETY—8—15—The Fortune Hunter. GAYETY—8—15—The Fortune Hunter. HAMMERSTEIN—2—8—15—Yvandeille. HERALD SQUARE—2—8—15—The Merry Widow. KNICKEBOCKER—8—15—The Arcadians. LUNA PARK—2—8—The Merry Widow. WALLACK—8—15—Alma Jimmy Valente.

Index to Advertisements. Amusements 12-17. Board and Rooms 11. Carpet Cleaning 11. Furniture 9. Household Goods 11. Real Estate 11. Rent 11. Schools 11. Special Notices 11. Theatricals 11. Travel 11. Wanted 11. Miscellaneous 11.

New-York Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1910.

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Several years ago, when men of prominence in the Jewish community were urged to assist a similar movement which had been launched by veterans of the Civil War, The Tribune opposed the project, and pointed out that in the early days of the armed militia in this state one potent source of discord was the existence of "distinctive organizations." There were French, German, Scotch, Irish, Polish, Italian and American military bodies, ranging in size from companies to regiments. These bodies have, with the exception of the Irish regiment, been disbanded as "distinctive" bodies, and the 60th, having dwindled to the size of a battalion, was reclaimed only when an American officer, contrary to the traditions of the regiment, was placed at its head. The disputes of former days were love feasts in comparison with what might follow if "distinctive religious" bodies came into existence.

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Several years ago, when men of prominence in the Jewish community were urged to assist a similar movement which had been launched by veterans of the Civil War, The Tribune opposed the project, and pointed out that in the early days of the armed militia in this state one potent source of discord was the existence of "distinctive organizations." There were French, German, Scotch, Irish, Polish, Italian and American military bodies, ranging in size from companies to regiments. These bodies have, with the exception of the Irish regiment, been disbanded as "distinctive" bodies, and the 60th, having dwindled to the size of a battalion, was reclaimed only when an American officer, contrary to the traditions of the regiment, was placed at its head. The disputes of former days were love feasts in comparison with what might follow if "distinctive religious" bodies came into existence.

Happily, the state authorities have given the matter serious consideration since The Tribune called a halt. The military law of the State of New York, enacted in 1909, provides: "No body of men other than the active militia and 'the troops of the United States, except such independent organizations as were in existence in April, 1863, shall associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or parade in public with firearms in any city or town of this state."

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—President Madrid of Nicaragua issued a denial of reports that his forces had been defeated at Bluefields and Rama, and said that his retreat was due to purely military reasons. Assurance were received in Washington that Pittman, the American captured near Bluefields, would receive fair treatment. Investors in Berlin have sent large orders for purchases of American railway stocks, believing that Mr. Taft's conference with the heads of the lines to-day would result in favor of the roads. The American revolutionary movement at Nanking were not fulfilled, and Chinese merchants are returning to the city. A dispatch from Kiev said that more than two hundred Jewish families had been expelled from the city, but that no harshness had been shown. China's insistence on collecting taxes from fishing boats in the Gulf of Persia may lead to serious complications with Japan.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft returned to Washington from his Western trip. It was announced at Washington that the American military reservation at Nanking were not fulfilled, and Chinese merchants are returning to the city. A dispatch from Kiev said that more than two hundred Jewish families had been expelled from the city, but that no harshness had been shown. China's insistence on collecting taxes from fishing boats in the Gulf of Persia may lead to serious complications with Japan.

CITY.—O. Henry, the humorist, died here after a brief illness. The harbor police rescued two disabled motor boats with large parties in them among many other boats in the harbor during the heavy weather of the afternoon. It was said that the Wright brothers would get all the prizes offered for aeroplanes at the New York Exposition brought by their alleged infringements. New York shivered in one of the coldest June days ever known. Dr. Gayer, who has taken food for the needy, was advised by his doctor to end the fast, because he is losing too much weight. Many persons were hurt and traffic was blocked by a trolley crash in Newark. The baccalaureate sermon at New York University was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McAfee. The National City Bank is in a financial straits. Mental economies of the present administration. Four thousand uniformed patrolmen attended a memorial service for their comrades who lost their lives in the formation of their duty.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 52.

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