Amusements.

AMERICAN—2—8—The Barnyard Romeo.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—8:15—The Mikado.
CONEY ISLAND—Brighton Beach Park, Dreamland, Luna Park.
CRITERION—8:30—Her Husband's Wife.
FIFTH AVENUE—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1910.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Arcadians.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Girlies.

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New-York Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Cruz, at the head of Estradan forces, has captured the towns of La Libertad and Juigalpa, within a day's march of Managua. ==== The Westward won the Jubilee prize at Kiel, defeating the Germania and the Meteor; the Kaiser preached a sermon on board the Hohenzollern. ==== Three persons were killed and seven injured in a cyclone south of Moose Jaw, Assiniboia. ==== The Koenigen Luise, of the North German Lloyd Line, sailing from Bremen for New York on June 18, broke a propeller in mid-Atlantic and is proceeding slowly. ==== Nuage, owned by Mme. Cheremeteff, won the Grand Prix at Paris, W. K. Vanderbilt's Reinhart being second; the attendance was comparatively small, owing to heavy rain. ==== A Portuguese Cabinet has been formed with Antonio Tiexeira de Sousa as Premier. ==== Seven men who attempted to cross Cook Inlet, Alaska, in a dory on Wednesday are missing. ==== Advices from El Paso say that no disturbances occurred at the polls in Northern Mexico, the Diaz and Corral ticket obtaining large majorities. ==== Fifteen balloons started from Paris in the Aero Club's Grand Prix contest.

DOMESTIC.—Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, who is seeking re-election, announced that he would make his campaign on President Taft's record of achievements. ==== Congressman J. Campbell Cantrill, who opposed the Burley Tobacco Society, was renominated by the Democrats of the 7th District of Kentucky. ==== Only three out of fifteen hundred passengers on board the excursion boat J. S. lost their lives when that steamer was burned in the Mississippi River, near Lansing, Iowa. ==== Three persons were burned to death in a [illegible] fire at Seneca Falls, N. Y. ==== A chief of police and a deputy sheriff were killed and three other members of a posse in Ocilla, Ga., were wounded by a man who is still barricaded in his own home. ==== Cyrus Andrews, a wealthy oil operator of Pittsburg, having no confidence in surgeons, amputated his own toe with a pocket knife. ==== The state convention of the Socialist party at Schenectady nominated a state ticket, headed by Charles E. Russell, of New York. ==== The steamer Poughkeepsie, of the Central Hudson Line, was burned at Highland, N. Y.; the passengers escaped.

CITY.—Friends of national guardsmen continued to send letters to The Tribune protesting against the orders for the parade on July 4. ==== Charlton did not attend chapel yesterday, and the alienist and jailers were at odds regarding his condition. ==== In a Chinese tong shooting, one man was killed, one fatally injured and another slightly hurt, while the police made several arrests. ==== A special committee report on conditions among the steel workers at Bethlehem, Penn., was made public by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. ==== Peter Aitken, recently dismissed from office by Controller Prendergast, made a statement in which he said that a case of embezzlement had been concealed on orders from the Controller. ==== A Haytian merchant, with $10,000 for the purchase of goods, was detained at Ellis Island on suspicion of having trachoma. ==== Eben E. Olcott, on his return from Europe, applauded the idea of Governor Hughes running for re-election. ==== Har Moriah Hospital surgeons performed a blood transfusion operation between a man and his wife to save the woman's life.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Cloudy and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 61.

WASHINGTON'S GROWTH.

Washington is the first city whose population in 1910 has been announced by the Census Bureau. The growth in the last decade has been 52,351—at the rate of 18.8 per cent. The percentage of increase from 1890 to 1900 was 21; so that there has been a slight retardation in the capital's development. Yet most Washingtonians will doubtless be satisfied with the moderate increase recorded, since they are sensibly content to see the city grow slowly through accretions due to an appreciation of its attractiveness as a place of residence rather than to its exploitation as a centre of industry and commerce.

For a city which has little manufacturing outside that which the government is obliged to do for itself, and practically no wholesale trade, Washington's gain seems substantial enough. It must depend for its expansion on the growth of the activities of the federal establishment. That is slow but sure. Every addition to the civil service or to the naval and military services is an additional guarantee of the city's future. Thousands who have served the government in some capacity remain in Washington when that service is over. It is an ideal place in which to live in retirement or in which to educate a family. But its gains of population on these scores are offset by losses due to the drift of the more active adults to centres where there are greater opportunities in industry and business. Were Washington able to hold its natural increase in population, giving it employment such as is easily to be found in commercial communities, it would soon outstrip all its neighbors. Baltimore has been growing at a slower rate than Washington and is not likely to show in this census a higher percentage than Washington's. Yet Baltimore is a seaport, a jobbing and railroad centre and a seat of manufacture.

The national capital can scarcely hope to attain more than moderate size, because its area is limited and will soon be fully occupied. The government has taken a liberal amount of the available space for public buildings, grounds and parks, and there is no section left undeveloped which is suitable for manufacturing purposes. It would be better policy, therefore, to encourage slower growth along the lines which have been followed heretofore than to try to stimulate industry and thus introduce an element out of place in the quiet, orderly easygoing life of the community. Other cities are fitted to be marts of trade and smoke-covered hives of industry. Washington has the better part in remaining a centre of leisure, cultivation, decorum and beauty.

TERRIBLY ALONE.

The opponents of the Governor are in a distinctly weaker position as a result of the first few days of the special session. The complete isolation of Messrs. Barnes, Wadsworth, Woodruff and the rest of the men who have succeeded thus far in blocking direct primaries has been revealed by the incidents of the week. The effort to create the impression that Mr. Roosevelt was opposed to the Governor proved a boomerang, for Colonel Roosevelt promptly and emphatically denied the expression of the sentiments attributed to him, and it became known that the Governor was soon to be the ex-President's guest. And the suggestion that Collector Loeb, Mr. Roosevelt's close political friend, was engaged in conveying aid and comfort to the Governor's enemies brought forth an immediate avowal from him of support for the Cobb primary bill. In addition there came from Washington an intimation that President Taft was in sympathy with the direct primary movement in general.

The week has served to show how terribly alone are Messrs. Barnes, Wadsworth and their allies and those whose votes in the Legislature they control. Not a single expression of sympathy for them from any Republican of authority and importance has it brought forth. When the question at issue was the Hinman-Green bill, providing for a wholesale adoption of direct nominations, they had a certain moral support in their position, for there was a considerable element in the party which hesitated over so radical a step. Distinguished Republicans of unquestioned disinterestedness counselled moderation. But when the Governor showed a disposition to compromise his opponents were left without a shadow of support from the better sentiment of the party. And now it is becoming perfectly apparent that Messrs. Barnes and Wadsworth and their associates are all there is to the opposition to direct primaries applied on a limited scale and to only the lesser offices.

This isolation is not a bit the splendid isolation diplomatists used to talk about. There is nothing splendid about it. Even an underhand attempt to impart a little of the needed splendor by the unauthorized use of a great name was a lamentable failure. The opposition to direct primaries as proposed in the Cobb bill cannot long withstand its failure to attach to itself a single Republican of recognized disinterestedness and authority.

STATE DISBURSEMENTS ANALYZED.

Mr. William Pierrepont White, an attorney of Utica, N. Y., has prepared a summary from the Controller's report of the state's disbursements in the last ten years, which, if it is correct, strikingly confirms what The Tribune has said about the increase in state expenditures. The ordinary expenditures of administration are shown by Mr. White's figures to have grown very slightly from 1900 to 1909. The added cost of government has been almost entirely in connection with the state's charities, with the public education system and with the improvement of highways and canals. Mr. White groups together the state's expenditures, outside of those for transportation—which includes highways and canals—for education and for charities, under the following heads: Executive, administrative, legislative, judicial, protective, agricultural, defensive, regulative and general miscellaneous.

The executive expenditures in his classification cover those of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and their attaches, and the administrative the disbursements of the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Civil Service Commission and State Printing Board. The legislative and judicial expenditures are sufficiently indicated by their names. Regulative expenditures cover those of the Public Service commissions, the State Board of Tax Commissioners, the departments of Health, Excise and Labor, the Metropolitan Elections Bureau, the Board of Port Wardens, the Quarantine Commission, inspectors of steam vessels, superintendents of weights and measures and inspectors of racing associations. Agricultural expenditures cover those of the Department of Agriculture, the State Fair Commission, distribution for the promotion of agriculture, the State Veterinary College, the College of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations. Defensive expenditures have to do with the national guard. Protective expenditures in this classification cover those of the Department of Public Buildings, the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, those regarding reservations, monuments, public lands, etc. Other expenditures are lumped as miscellaneous. We mention the items under these classifications to show generally the activities of the state aside from education, charities and the improvement and maintenance of highways and canals, and to illustrate how various they are.

According to Mr. White's tables, the actual increase in the expenses of the state under these various heads, comparing the totals of 1900 with those of 1909, is only $212,417 85 on a total of about $8,000,000. This small increase is in part due to the extraordinarily large expenditures under the head of general or miscellaneous expenditures in 1900. The amount for that year in Mr. White's table is much greater than in any succeeding year. That exceptional item would seem to require some explanation. If miscellaneous expenditures are left out of the reckoning, the increase in the state's expenditures for all its other ordinary branches of administration—excluding always provision for education, charities and highways and canals—was, according to Mr. White's figures, only about $2,000,000 from 1900 to 1909. That, if the figures are correct, is certainly a moderate advance in the cost of ordinary administration in this great and wealthy state since 1900. And of that increase a million and a half is due to the progress regulation has made in the last decade and to the increasing interest the state is taking in the promotion of agriculture, both instances of substantial increase illustrating what The Tribune has said about the changed public attitude regarding the functions of government as a factor in its increased cost.

PAGEANTS, MILITARY AND CIVIL.

The controversy over the proposed calling out of the national guard to parade on the Fourth of July has almost overshadowed the propaganda for a "safe and sane" celebration of that day, and has evoked expressions on both sides of the question, the preponderance of them being against such employment of the troops. The incident suggests, moreover, a somewhat wider and more general inquiry concerning the desirability of military parades or of military participation in public celebrations on certain occasions, of which the Fourth of July may be reckoned one.

On some occasions, there can be no doubt, the presence of soldiery is indispensable. That is the case with purely military anniversaries and commemorations. Decoration or Memorial Day requires the presence of the troops, and they are sometimes needed as a guard of honor for the President or Governor or some distinguished guest. But on some purely civil occasions the employment of troops may be superfluous if not actually incongruous. The question is fairly open to dispute whether the Fourth of July is more a civil or a military anniversary, or whether it partakes so much and so essentially of a military character as to make a display of troops indispensable to its appropriate celebration. The Declaration of Independence was a civil act, performed by civilians, and it was made effective by soldiers in war.

We are not unmindful, either, of the very common feeling that a military parade is the most popular of spectacles, and that, indeed, it is about the only kind of parade which people care to see. A procession without troops and brass bands is thought to be like the proverbial "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. But we are not sure that that view of the case is not a grave indictment of our taste or our imagination or our artistic and other ingenuity. In England and in other European countries the presentation of non-military pageants has become much like a fine art and has attained great popular success. In some of our own cities, also, there are yearly pageants of a most attractive and admirable type; and even in New York, in spite of some lamentably weak performances, we have had some purely civic shows which were highly creditable, at least in spots! It is a question well deserving of consideration, quite apart from the disposal of the present controversy, whether it will not be worth our while in New York to cultivate the art of civic pageantry as an important adjunct to popular celebrations, and thus make our commemorations reminiscent of something more than armed achievements and expository of something more than military prowess.

RUSSIAN RULE IN FINLAND.

The Russian government perseveres in its campaign for the complete subjection of Finland to Russian rule. The first reading of the Finland government bill by the Council of the Empire doubtless foreshadows its speedy enactment by that body, the Douma having already passed it by a large majority. The terms of the measure, therefore, indicate the impending fate of Finland, and scrutiny of them shows how disastrous that fate will be to the independence of the grand duchy and also, in all probability, to its liberties, its intellectuality and its very civilization.

The pretence has been made that the bill aims at nothing more than giving Russia a voice in those Finnish matters which are not peculiar to Finland, but equally concern Russia. If that were so there could be no valid objection to the bill. But it is not so. On the contrary, the most purely local Finnish matters are by this bill placed under purely Russian control. It is, perhaps, well to give the Russian parliament a voice in such matters as the participation of Finland in imperial finances, the rights of Russians in Finland, the execution in Finland of the sentences of Russian courts, and the like, though even these might be disposed of by treaty. But this bill provides that the Russian parliament shall have sole authority over the Finnish school system, the Finnish judiciary, the Finnish rights of assembly, of association and of the press. That is to say, the schools and the press of Finland and all public meetings and societies will be subject to the censorship and control of the Russian police, just the same as those of Russia itself. That means the Russianization of Finland.

The enactment of this measure really seems indefensible. That it is a direct repudiation of Russian imperial pledges, repeatedly made, and of the constitution formally granted to Finland by the Russian Emperor is not denied. That Finland has ever shown any hostility to Russia or constituted such a menace to Russia as would justify this act of conquest as a measure of reprisal or of Russian self-protection is pretended by nobody. The one real argument is that Russian has the power to do the thing, and therefore she means to do it. In the Douma there was no attempt to justify the bill or to reply to the protests and arguments which had been made against it by the most eminent international jurists and publicists of Europe, the only answer to the latter being a demand that the bill be rushed through with all possible speed in order to show foreign nations how little regard Russian legislators had for their opinions. That was not an admirable attitude to be taken by a body which has so strongly appealed for the sympathy of the world, and it is difficult to dismiss the fear that the sequel to it will not be profitable or honorable to the Russian government.

A NEW JERSEY SCHOOL SCANDAL.

A year or more ago there was some talk on the part of judicious financiers in New Jersey of revising the system of public school support in that state so as to assure a more equitable apportionment of funds and to discourage the extravagance which was believed to be rife in many places. It was pointed out that the public schools of New Jersey were, with two or three exceptions, the most costly in the United States, and it was argued that a more economical and businesslike fiscal system need not in the least impair the efficiency of the schools. At this a tremendous outcry was raised against what was falsely called an attack upon free schools, and it was declared that any change in the method of apportioning funds would be disastrous to the educational interests of the state. The most that came immediately from the controversy was, therefore, the appointment of a special committee of the state Senate to investigate the whole matter. But, judging from the beginning which has been made, it seems likely that the results of that investigation will be a good deal more interesting than most people expected.

In Atlantic City, for example, a place which greatly prides itself upon the excellence of its schools, it has been found that the school board has been in the habit of depositing large sums of school money, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, in a local bank, without interest, and then, while that money was thus on deposit, making temporary loans from the same bank at 6 per cent interest; in brief, making taxpayers pay interest for the use of their own money! Naturally enough, several members of the school board are interested in that bank. It further appears that school buildings have been insured through favored agents at excessive rates, that supplies have been purchased without advertisement and that a member of the board had been made "business manager" at a fat salary, with no real duties to perform. And yet a proposal to reduce in the least degree the state appropriation for the schools of that place would have been austerely denounced by these patriots as an attack upon the welfare of the rising generation.

It is to be feared that similar practices will be found to prevail in many other communities of the state, and it may well be believed that they are directly incited by the fiscal system which provides the bulk of the school funds from the general State Treasury, from the state tax on railroads and other sources not directly affecting the people of the communities. It has for years been a common thing for school boards in small places and large to indulge in extravagant practices on the ground that they will get plenty of railroad money from the state to pay all the bills. If a larger proportion of the school money were required to be raised by local taxation, the local patriots with political aspirations, who are now so lavish in their use of "state railroad money," would be more economical, not to say more honest, for fear that an increase in the local tax rate would not be popular with the voters. We shall watch with interest the progress of the promising investigation which Senator Frelinghuysen and his colleagues are conducting, with expectation of much ultimate profit both to the schools and to the taxpayers of New Jersey.

MR. NICOLL AND OUR ARISTOCRACIES.

A Boston clergyman, the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nicoll, has written a book, the mere preliminary announcement of whose contents has sufficed to get his name into the news columns of papers all over the country, not to mention a gathering storm in Boston's historic teacup. According to the reverend gentleman, "There are but sixteen persons in all "New England worthy of mention as be-"longing to real society."

Addison to the contrary notwithstanding, we sometimes can command success, if only at first and for a little way, for success is of many kinds. Our French friends, with their love of exactitude of expression and clearness of definition, have classified them for us: "wild success," "enormous success," "success of merit," "success of esteem," "success of scandal" and "success of curiosity." The Rev. Mr. Nicoll's success is one of curiosity, and the curiosity is he himself. To write a book with which only sixteen persons can possibly be satisfied, and at which the rest of those concerned will laugh or sniff, is, indeed, an extraordinary proceeding, to be explained only by a total lack of a sense of humor combined with an entirely mistaken conception of current social values in this country—in any part of it.

Poor Boston! We had thought its social affairs settled once for all after the conclusion of that protracted battle over the passenger list of the Mayflower, which ascribed a humble but honorable occupation to two members of that small company of ancestors. And now the cream of their numerous descendants is cut down by Mr. Nicoll to a bare sixteen, one of whom, a lady, has already expressed her opinion that the book is foolish and its author not an authority, anyhow. The worst of this sort of thing is that it becomes infectious. We remember the list of New York's 400 and what followed in its wake, apart from its almost immediate reduction to 150. All our social centres began to count aristocratic noses. Has the Rev. Mr. Nicoll brought another social census upon us? Will our blue books and social directories have to be revised, and will the new editions be shrunk to insignificant proportions? We await developments with equanimity.

The average American's only curiosity will be to know as soon as possible how any man in this busy age and country can have enough idle time on his hands to devote himself seriously to such piffling affairs.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Speculative and investment operations in the stock market are light in volume, but the general tendency of prices appears to be in the direction of higher levels. Substantial Wall Street interests are heavy holders of securities which they apparently do not intend to part with at current low quotations, while buying of a strong character accompanies all reactions, especially in the high grade issues that may now be secured to return from 4½ to 6 per cent. The market is on an investment basis, and, barring the development of factors bearing adversely upon the actual value of American railway and industrial stocks and bonds, capital doubtless soon will seek employment in such issues to a greater extent than is seen at the moment. Our credit abroad is high, and additional sales of our railway bonds have been made in Paris. Demand for short time obligations is excellent, a reflection of which is found in the ease with which a prominent railroad has just disposed of more than $22,000,000 4½ per cent equipment notes on a basis yielding 4.65 per cent annually, individual investors at home and in Europe taking a large proportion of the issue. There is every indication that the railroads will do a considerable amount of financing in the course of the next six months for extensions and new facilities, which, of course, will tend to exert a most favorable effect upon general business in the country.

Local banks are well supplied with funds, and it would require a material expansion in the demand for loan accommodation to bring about higher rates. It is quite probable that money will remain at an easy level throughout the summer, with advanced quotations in the autumn, in response to the usual fall inquiry for cash in connection with the financing of the harvests and for general trade purposes, which doubtless will be heavy. As Wall Street is not borrowing abroad and probably will not do so to any extent this season there will be few maturing finance bills to meet in coming months, and as a consequence New York will be able to draw gold from Europe at a time when the needs of the money market may be urgent. Foreign exchange rates have fallen sharply, owing to sales of American securities abroad and to our improving trade balance, demand sterling closing the last week about two cents under the record of the same time a year ago. The decline in prices for commodities in this country is attracting an increased oversea buying movement in our markets, current exports both of wheat and corn, for instance, showing substantial gains over the shipments of a year ago. The demand for time money and commercial paper is improving.

Reports received from mercantile centres indicate growing confidence among business men over the prospects for gradual expansion in the volume of trade. Professional crop killers are at work, and while there has been some injury to spring wheat from high temperatures and lack of sufficient moisture, the position of the crops at large foreshadows average yields and does not bear out the calamity reports received in the speculative markets, which to a large extent are controlled just now by the conflicting news from the Northwest. September wheat advanced more than 5 points last week on the exaggerated ideas in wheat pits of the effect of a short drouth in a section of the spring wheat country upon the final yield. Whatever loss has occurred should be offset by the increased acreage planted. The total winter wheat harvest will be heavy, and corn is progressing in a manner that suggests record breaking returns. The more seasonable weather in most parts of the country has strengthened retail trade, and in the drygoods market the demand is noticeably better, owing to the concessions that have been made in prices. Transactions in cotton goods and woollens are under normal, but it is encouraging to note a more optimistic sentiment in the trade and more confident buying by the jobbers. Many Wall Street interests consider prices for cotton on the new months too high and are selling on all rallies.

Payments through clearing houses at most cities are larger than at this time a year ago, although a falling off in local and Boston bank exchanges, owing to light speculation in stocks and commodities, makes a small net loss in the total for the week just closed. On the other hand, gross railroad earnings show for the second week in June an increase of more than 16 per cent as compared with the same time in 1909. Orders for finished steel products exceed those reported in May, especially for structural materials, and the largest steel manufacturing concern is working at 81 per cent of its blast furnace capacity, with every indication of maintaining this percentage, or reaching a better one, throughout the summer, while, according to the belief of the best informed men in the trade, full capacity will be restored in the fall. Stocks of pig iron continue to accumulate, but the demand is heavier on all grades in the Pittsburg market, the low prices having induced a more active inquiry from consumers. Domestic and foreign consumption of copper is heavy, and it does not appear probable that the price for the metal will go under 12 cents a pound, in spite of the steady increase in production in this country. With copper at 12 cents an active foreign demand would develop in this market, and the fact that the visible supply abroad is rapidly decreasing may foreshadow big exports from the United States at a quotation better than 12 cents a pound.

How many votes would a Republican recognized as a member of the anti-Hughes combination receive if he ran for Governor on his record of opposition to direct nominations?

The Spanish government seems inclined to defend and maintain the proposition that its seat is at Madrid and not at Rome.

Better a thousand times that every member of the Legislature should retire to private life than to allow the Governor to override the constitution and usurp the functions of the legislative branch of our government. Better a thousand times that the Republican party of this state suffer a single defeat than to permit the destruction of our representative system of government, founded by the genius of our forefathers, to be destroyed in response to the dictation of the Governor. Better a thousand times that the Republican party suffer a single defeat in this state than to continue an executive dictatorship which rides roughshod over the constitution, the Legislature and the conscience and liberty of man.—Lyons (N. Y.) Republican.

We now know why Mr. Betts is courting defeat for the Republican party.

It came very near to being the "pork barrel" that went too often to the packing house.

The Interstate Commerce Commission adds its testimony to the confirmation of the distinction between the United States and the possessions of the United States. Alaska belongs to the United States, as a part of its real property, but it is not *ipso facto* a part of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the United States do not apply to it excepting as they are specifically extended to it by act of Congress.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Warring on Injurious Insects" is the title of Samuel Hopkins Adams's article in the July "American Magazine." Says Mr. Adams in the course of his remarks: "The greatest potential discovery is that of the parasitic benefactor which should perform upon the American house fly or the mosquito the miracle of exorcism which St. Patrick wrought on the snakes of Erin. In round numbers, $300,000,000 would not be an overestimate of the consequent saving in human life and earning power, plus the increased value of real estate."

The Lawyer—Temporary insanity is generally cured, isn't it?

The Doctor—Yes, by a verdict of acquittal.—Philadelphia Record.

"Tipping college boys who serve as waiters at summer resorts is starting them on the road to bribery and perjury," said Professor Robert P. Sibley, of Lake Forest University, in a farewell address to seniors. He pleaded with the college men not to take positions where tips were given, or even offered, holding that the "tip" system engendered in its beneficiaries the spirit of graft. "The reason that there is so much bribery and graft going on to-day is that every one expects more than his actual wages," Professor Sibley added. "When college people work for the summer where extra money is paid them for special attentions they get in the habit of expecting more money than their weekly pay. They lose sight of the morals involved and do all to get more money for the coming school year. If a young man is brought up to do as little work as possible unless paid especially he will naturally remain that way. Later in life it becomes his second nature, and perhaps in the legislature, or in the home city council, this feature of his character creeps out."

Willis—But how can your grandfather enjoy a comic opera when he is so deaf?

Gillis—Very easily. I have all the standard chestnuts numbered, and when the comedian cracks one I just signal the number to the old man.—Puck.

The central feature of the granite block which marks the south end of the broad landing at the head of the east approach of the Capitol at Albany is the carved head of a bearded man. In front of this a personally conducted party stopped a few days ago and listened to the set speech of the guide. When it was all over a young girl in the party, pointing to the head, said: "Isn't it funny that so many years ago they should have known how Charles E. Hughes would look when he became Governor of this state?" All agreed that there was a striking resemblance, and the man who was acting as guide said: "That isn't the only remarkable thing about these carvings. It has been said that the bills for doing the work were more wonderful than anything in that line that has yet been discovered."

"What makes Pitherting take such mincing steps?" asks the man with the excess of side whiskers. "He trips along with such short paces that he looks positively funny."

"It's just another of his theories," explains the man with the glittering eyes. "He cured himself of dyspepsia by fletcherizing his food, and now he's trying to cure his rheumatism by fletcherizing his steps."—Life.

A PRODUCER'S POINT OF VIEW

Thinks Himself and Consumers Victims of Commission Merchant.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your edition of May 29 contained a quite exhaustive article on the much discussed question of the relation of the producer to the commission merchant. The local producers, though to some extent helpless through lack of organization, note with a gleam of encouragement that efforts have been made and are making to give "what is coming" to them.

Last summer I sent a quantity of dewberries to New York at a time when they were in demand, and of a quality which should have brought the highest market price.

The commission merchant reported their sale at 9 cents a quart, from which, after he deducted the customary charge for freight and cartage (which approximate 25 cents for a crate of thirty-two quarts), besides 10 per cent on the gross, netted me in round numbers 7½ cents.

I was not satisfied with the returns, and made an effort to run down the transaction. I located my berries, and, having been told that the dealer's selling price was 18 cents, ventured to inquire what he paid for them and was told 14 cents!

A few days ago I sent to market some strawberries than which there is no more attractive variety offered in this city. They, too, were reported on by the commission merchant as having been sold at 9 cents. Again I gave chase, and found them on sale at 20 cents, having cost the dealer 17 cents!

I could cite other instances, but these will suffice, I trust, to make plain that the producers' claims have more facts behind them than is generally understood. Who, now, would you say contributes more to the high prices the consumer has to contend with or does more to encourage farm abandonment than this very commission merchant?

AN UP-RIVER PRODUCER.

New York, June 25, 1910.

AN UNRECOGNIZED VETERAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When the remnant of the Grand Army of the Union marched under their war-torn flags in fond memory of their fallen comrades, a man whose whitened hair gave evidence of his eighty years walked alone and unrecognized through the sidewalk throng, and followed to the tomb of the great commander under whom they and he had answered many a bugle call and placed his tribute on his general's grave. He wore no badge, received no recognition, for, although with more than four years of intimate staff service with different corps and division generals, Lane, Pope and Sibley, with the exception of the vouchers of various paymasters his name appears on no army record—all on account of an unavoidable informality.

When, on April 13, 1861, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers the quota of every loyal state was filled in three days, and when the subject of this narration had completed the enrolment of a battalion of cavalry there was no opening for their reception except in the Kansas Brigade, raised and commanded by United States Senator James H. Lane, of that state, under special order of the President. As United States Senator Lane could not legally be made brigadier general, so while in command by special authority he was recognized as "acting brigadier general." And here comes the old soldier's story as told by himself:

"On reception by General Lane of my battalion it was scattered to fill incomplete companies in the several regiments comprising his brigade, and I was assigned as aide-de-camp upon the general's staff, with rank as captain, to receive my commission with those of his other staff officers as soon as they could be had from Washington. On account of 'red tape' growing out of the irregularity of Lane's appointment the commissions for his staff were never forwarded, and the most of us served throughout the war solely under Lane's appointments as 'acting brigadier general' and the special War Department order to Senator Lane. No question of recognition of authority was ever advanced, either by other divisions of the army or by the paymaster, and I can only rely upon the records and vouchers (No. 12) of the latter and my signatures thereto, which must be on file in the Treasury Department, to substantiate my identity as the last survivor of the staff of General 'Jim' Lane of the Kansas Brigade.

"And now I ask of my country its recognition of this service, and I ask such presentation of the facts before the authority which has the power to step over that little piece of 'red tape' which requires a just claim to be dependent upon obtaining their signatures from two dead men. The omnibus pension bill that was passed this week carried 1,200 names, all of which were the subjects upon which personal influence was necessary, and had I had access to such representative interest my name would have been in the number."

Perhaps, however, it may not be of sufficient interest to anybody to help an

OLD SOLDIER.

New York, June 22, 1910.

A ROOSEVELT ESTIMATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The consentient opinion as expressed, while favorable to Mr. Roosevelt, has developed enough of criticism and animosity to indicate also widely divergent opinion.

A man may be, like him, the embodiment of honesty and purity of purpose, with character as strong as the everlasting hills without escaping the diabolic ingenuity, the envy and malice of jealous mediocrity.

Great men and minds are often not appreciated in their day and generation. More often this is a development of the perspective of time and history.

It should be, then, most gratifying to discover in this case an exception to the rule in the majority recognition of a great man, greatly living, in our midst. His altruistic spirit of divination of injustice and wrong to his fellows will, like his name, live after him, and they will together gain power and momentum.

The spirit of the times is receptive to moral uplift and the higher citizenship, the attention of which will separate the true metal from the baser.

LINCOLN C. CUMMINGS.

Hyannisport, Mass., June 25, 1910.

NEW ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

George V Honors Many of His Father's Courtiers.

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It is doubtful whether any issue of the London "Official Gazette" during the last few years has excited more universal interest than that which appeared the other day containing the list of the appointments to the household of the new King. So much had been gossipped and printed regarding the alleged intention of George V to have nothing whatever to do with his father's entourage, and to cut himself completely adrift therefrom, that the most sweeping changes were looked for, and it was generally assumed that "The Gazette" would furnish the indication of a wholly new departure at court and a clew to the character of the reign that has just opened.

No little surprise was therefore manifested when on perusing "The Gazette" in question it was found that most of the members of the household of Edward VII had been retained in some way or other by his successor. Lord Knollys was reappointed principal private secretary, in conjunction with Sir Arthur Bigge, and Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsonby is to fill the same offices of assistant private secretary and of equerry which he held in the late reign. Another equerry to be continued in office is Colonel Sir Henry Legge. Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, who was equerry to King Edward, has become master of the household to Queen Alexandra, and another of the late King's equerries, Captain Sir Seymour Fortescue, of the royal navy, becomes a groom of the bedchamber; that is to say, a gentleman-in-waiting to George V. Colonel Sir Charles Frederick remains master of the royal household and the Hon. John Fortescue librarian, while the Hon. Henry Stoner, Captain Sir Walter Campbell, the Hon. Sidney Greville and Captain Charles Cunningham Graham are all continued as grooms of the bedchamber. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, formerly of "The London Times," and Admiral Sir John Fullerton remaining on as extra grooms.

Most of the other gentlemen of King Edward VII have been appointed extra equerries, including Lord Marcus Beresford, Colonel Sir George Holford, the Hon. John Ward, Colonel Henry Streatfield, Colonel Count Gleichen and Colonel the Hon. A. Fulke Greville. The meaning of the appointment to the post of extra equerry is this: That its holder retains his connection with the royal household, with all the privileges and prerogatives of the office, the uniform and the aiguillettes of the ordinary equerry and the entrée at court for himself and his wife, but without drawing the pay of an equerry, which amounts to $3,000 a year, and without being called on to perform any duty save in the event of emergency, such as, for instance, a coronation, state funeral, etc. To most of the men who have received from King George the appointment of extra equerry the question of pay is a matter of profound indifference. But it is a great privilege in their eyes to be allowed to retain the office of equerry, with all its prerogatives and social prestige and none of its work. For the duties of what is known as an equerry in ordinary, that is to say, in actual waiting, are very exacting, requiring during one's term of service constant attendance on the monarch, unfailing good humor, the subordination of all one's own sentiments, views and prejudices to those of the royal master, and with all that the knowledge that the equerry, as the shadow of his royal charge, is primarily responsible to the reigning house, to the government and to the nation for his protection from all harm.

Edward VII had such an abundance of vitality, was so insensible to fatigue and was so constantly on the go that in spite of all his consideration for those around him he used to wear his equerries out, and in his later years the older members of his household were no longer able to stand the pace and were forced to give way to younger men.

What attracted, however, still more attention in the list of household appointments than the names included therein were the names omitted therefrom. George V had reappointed so very many of his father's retainers as members of the household, either in an active or in an honorary capacity, that those who failed to receive this manifestation of royal favor and regard naturally became the object of remark. Among them are Sir John Lister-Kaye, who was a groom of the bedchamber to the late King, and whose wife is an American woman, a sister of the late Duchess of Manchester and of Fernando Yznaga, of New York. Nor have Sir Archibald Edmondstone and Montague Eliot, who married last week Miss Nellie Post, daughter of Lady Barrymore, by her former marriage with the late Arthur Post, of New York, been continued as grooms of the bedchamber, or in any other capacity, their connection with the royal household being severed, as has also that of Colonel Cuthbert Larking, who has piloted so many American people into London society and court circles.

Nor can I find the name of Aleck Yorke among the members of the new King's household, in any capacity, and with him there vanishes from court its most brilliant amateur actor and inimitable mimic, who used to make the late Queen Victoria laugh till the tears came by his mimicry of the various people of the royal household and of the statesmen and other dignitaries who visited Windsor and Osborne. For Queen Victoria, in spite of the air of austerity which characterizes most of her portraits, had a keen sense of humor and of ridicule, and it is said never enjoyed herself quite so much as when, on one occasion, at the mischievous suggestion of her daughter, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and, in obedience to her own commands, Aleck Yorke, in fear and trembling, actually took off the august old lady herself—that is to say, mimicked her to her very face.

Aleck Yorke is the now sexagenarian son of the fourth Earl of Hardwicke, and was equerry to the late Duke of Albany. It was owing to his services to the duke that Queen Victoria, after the latter's death, appointed Yorke to be one of her grooms-in-waiting, that is to say, gentlemen-in-waiting, an office in which he was continued by Edward VII when he came to the throne.

Two Officers Left of "The Gallant 600."

A month ago there were but three veterans left who had taken part as officers in the historic charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava—three of that gallant six hundred who have been immortalized by Tennyson in what is perhaps the most stirring of all his poems. To-day only two of them, namely, the octogenarian Lord Tredegar, who was a subaltern in the 17th Lancers, and the aged Sir George Wombwell, of the same regiment, remain. The third, Sir Roger Palmer, has just been gathered to his fathers. In fact, Sir Roger was perhaps the most important of the trio; for it was his timely notice of a body of Russian cavalry who were forming in the rear, to close the line of retreat, while the brigade was charging to meet a fresh body of hostile cavalry in front, that preserved the remnant of the six hundred from complete annihilation.

Sir Roger, on the night before the charge, discovered a sentry of his regiment asleep at his post. Such a grave dereliction of duty, especially at such a moment, was sufficient to forfeit the life of the soldier, who, however, implored forgiveness with a passion and earnestness that young Lieutenant Palmer, as he was then, could not resist. On the following day, in the