Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Prisoner of Zenda.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BIJOU—8:20—My Man.
BROADWAY—8:15—Judy Forgot.
CASINO—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COMEDY—8:30—The Little Damozel.
CITY THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—8:15—Smith.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—8:15—Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford.
GARRICK—8:20—Anti-Matrimony.
GLOBE—8:20—The Girl in the Train.
HACKETT—8:15—Mother.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The International Cup—Ballet of Niagara—The Earthquake.
HUDSON—8:20—The Deserters.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Die Schmuggler.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Our Miss Gibbs.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—8:20—Decorating Clementine.
LYRIC—8:15—Madame X.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Hans the Flute Player.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:15—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
NAZIMOVA'S—8:15—Con & Co.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame Sherry.
REPUBLIC—8:15—Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEST END—8:15—The Lottery Man.

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New-York Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1910.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The English Board of Trade has submitted a compromise in the lockout of cotton employes which the workmen have accepted and the employers are expected to approve. —— Roald Amundsen has decided to take the steamer Fram on an Antarctic expedition instead of carrying out his plans to drift across the pole. —— The fiancée of Edmond Poillot, who was killed on September 25 by the fall of his aeroplane, went to his grave and shot herself through the heart. —— The four correspondents who were injured by police in the rioting in the Moabit district in Berlin have been asked to appear at a hearing on the case to-day. —— Catholic demonstrations in Spain passed off practically without disorder. —— Twenty-eight new cases of cholera and six deaths were reported from the city and province of Naples. —— Indications point to a comparatively peaceful election in Cuba on November 1; a report of the chief of police at Havana says that the national lottery is greatly increasing idleness and mendicancy.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft returned to Beverly from New York. —— Five of the nineteen bodies buried in the wreck of "The Times" building in Los Angeles were unearthed after thirty hours' work. —— It was learned at Washington that Wu-Ting-fang had memorialized the throne of China in favor of abolishing the queue. —— It was said at Syracuse that Melvin Z. Haven had written a letter to John A. Dix protesting against the treatment accorded the Onondaga delegates to the Democratic State Convention. —— A fire caused $100,000 damage and destroyed twenty buildings at Camden, N. Y. —— Gifford Pinchot, in an address to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Nashville, Tenn., spoke of the spirit of unrest in the United States. —— The freighter New York foundered in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron; the crew was rescued. —— United States Treasurer McClung reported that the total amount of money in the United States is estimated at $3,419,519,483, and that last year the government took in from ordinary sources $675,711,715, the largest sum in its history. —— The International Prison Congress opened its session in Washington.

CITY.—According to official estimates twenty-nine of the crew were lost when the battleship New Hampshire's boat sank Saturday night, and thirteen additional men were missing from rollcall. —— Two boys lost their lives in a fire in a Hester street tenement house. —— In a race to pick up an incoming schooner, a wooden tug, in danger of foundering, was rescued by her competitor, a big steel tug. —— The Public Service Commission issued a booklet giving the history and scope of the triborough subway. —— The acting Mayor, Park Commissioner and Borough President represented the city at the dedication of a park which was renamed for Carl Schurz. —— The owner of a ranch in Africa, where ex-President Roosevelt hunted, told of a big game hunting club that is being formed. —— A young physician from Asheville, N. C., committed suicide at the Grand Central Hotel. —— Father Vaughn, an English priest, preaching at the cathedral, said that New York slums were a "paradise" compared with those of London. —— Captain Osbon said he expected Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the arctic explorer, to return to this country soon and deliver lectures.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 53.

WHERE DOES HE STAND?

The Democratic newspapers hereabouts which accept the Democratic ticket named by Charles F. Murphy at Rochester are hard put to tell exactly where John A. Dix stands. Most of them seem to think that he stands for "old nationalism," as opposed to "new nationalism." But nobody at Rochester had more than a hazy notion of what the "old nationalism" means, and the grotesque attempt of the platform makers to define the "new nationalism" showed that they were merely juggling with empty phrases. If the "old nationalism" means anything to the Democratic party in this state it means simply a rehash of the reactionary state rights platform drawn by David B. Hill in 1904, when he was trying to secure the Presidential nomination for Alton B. Parker. Mr. Hill was an intellectual giant compared with the man who, according to the testimony of all our Democratic contemporaries, held the Rochester convention "in the hollow of his hand." The ex-Governor and Senator had some adequate idea of the Democratic party's historical attitude toward nationalism, and he applied his knowledge in drafting a platform which declared that "state rights must be maintained" and that "corporations chartered "by the state must be subject to just "regulation by the state"—and, inferentially, by the state alone.

The Hill-Parker programme was issued shortly after some of the Democratic justices of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case had said that the intervention of federal authority to prevent consolidations under state authority tending to restrain interstate commerce was "destructive of this gov-"ernment, destructive of human liberty "and destructive of every principle on "which organized society depends." The New York Democracy sympathized with the minority of the court in setting bounds on nationalism in 1904. It dropped the subject rather precipitately after the Parker campaign. But "The Evening Post" reports that "the old "Parker and Sheehan influence was some-"what in evidence" at Rochester. It may have induced the platform makers to try the experiment of setting up the "old nationalism" as against "new nationalism." Yet in what respect is the "old nationalism" of Dix and Murphy different from the state rights programme of Parker and Hill? Have they merely taken up the mantle of Calhounism dropped by their predecessors six years ago?

Mr. Dix has been a candidate for state office once before. He was willing to run for Lieutenant Governor two years ago on a platform denouncing the Public Service commissions and pledging the Democratic party to their abolition. The Democratic national platform of 1908 strongly commended the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission and urged an extension of its powers. But the state Democracy had only denunciation for our state commissions and wanted to put an end to their usefulness. Mr. Dix also stood on a platform popularly interpreted as promising a repeal of the racetrack betting laws. Mr. Chanler, the Democratic Governor, was forced to interpret it differently before the end of the campaign. But the intention of the party was plainly to go back to the Jeffersonian ideal of weak government not only in the nation but in the state. Mr. Dix owes it to the public to explain whether he is a nationalist of any sort, new or old, or whether he is simply a follower of Hill, Parker and Calhoun.

MR. TAFT'S SPEECH.

President Taft's speech before the National Republican League will be of great assistance to the Republican cause in the coming campaign throughout the country. A review of the work of his administration so far as it has gone should silence all critics and convert all doubters. The list of achievements is remarkable. It is sufficient to say that no other President was ever successful in getting through Congress such a programme of legislation as Mr. Taft had passed at the last session. When both the amount and the character of this work are considered it is impossible to perceive any basis for that dissatisfaction with the Republican party to which Mr. Taft alluded when he said:

> It is possible in such a government as ours to lose deserved popular approval through misrepresentation and misunderstanding. But mistakes of this kind are not permanent.

Mr. Taft's has been emphatically an administration which gets things done, and what it has accomplished has been of a progressive character. The President insisted in his speech upon the progressive quality of the legislation passed and proposed, but it is absurd that it should be necessary for him to be so. The measures adopted and those already in prospect speak for themselves. The railroad law passed last winter carries railroad regulation years ahead of where it was at the beginning of his administration. The conservation measures on his programme present a well defined policy of conservation as advanced as the most ardent conservationist could wish. These are only illustrations of the thoroughly progressive tendency of the Republican party under Mr. Taft. The rest of the record is all of the same character. The policies outlined for the future are in keeping with those whose adoption he has already secured. And the adoption of those already accepted is an earnest of the coming acceptance of those that are simply proposed. The quiet, patient skill which obtained the passage of the railway legislation will procure the enactment of a progressive conservation policy into law, and will bring about the amendment of the tariff law, section by section, as the necessary information upon which to base amendments is collected by the Tariff Commission.

The spirit with which Mr. Taft has entered upon the correction of the tariff's defects may be perceived in these words of his:

> I have authorized the chairman [of the Tariff Commission] to make a public statement of the purposes and methods of the commission, but I have directed him not to make that statement until after the election, because, in so far as possible, I desire the Tariff Commission from its very inception to be kept free from the vicissitudes of partisan politics, so that it will gain the respect and the confidence of the whole country, regardless of party lines.

The applause with which that statement was greeted by his auditors on Saturday was heartily deserved.

A DUTCH TARIFF.

The expectations concerning the fiscal policy of the Netherlands which were expressed in these columns a short time ago are now being practically fulfilled. It was understood that the late elections in that country were fought chiefly on the issue of tariff reform and that if the tariff reformers won, as seemed probable, a bill for replacing free trade with a rational measure of protection would promptly be introduced in Parliament and pressed to enactment. That course is being followed. The elections showed an unmistakable popular demand for tariff reform, and now a protective tariff bill has been prepared with the scientific thoroughness which is characteristic of the Dutch. It will doubtless be enacted, and thus Holland will join the great majority of protectionist lands, leaving the British Athanasius standing alone against the world as the sole considerable champion of Cobdenism.

The significance of this movement is to be perceived through consideration of the industrial and commercial condition of the Netherlands. According to Cobdenite theory, that country is conspicuously adapted to free trade and ill adapted to protection. It contains six million people crowded upon two million acres of arable land. While it exports large quantities of dairy and garden produce, it is compelled to import its breadstuffs and is dependent upon foreign lands for food and other supplies. Most of its raw materials for its workshops and factories and also of its supplies of manufactured goods are imported. Its imports regularly exceed its exports by from 30 to 40 per cent. It has an enormous foreign carrying trade, not long ago more than three times as great, proportionately, as that of Great Britain. Surely, the Cobdenite would say, that is the chosen home of free trade. Yet after long and careful trial it deliberately discards Cobdenism and adopts a scientific system of protective tariffs.

It would be folly to ignore the meaning of it. There may indeed still be a few surviving adherents of the fine intolerance of Gladstonian days, who would begin every discussion of commercial economics with the enunciation of the bland and mollifying postulate that every protectionist is necessarily either a fool or a knave. But the multitude, foreign to such ethical exaltation, will remark that the Dutch are conspicuous for their integrity, their thoughtfulness, their penetrating acumen and, indeed, for all the qualities which would invest such action as this with the utmost weight. Nor can rational men easily overlook the significance of the fact that practically all nations but one have now specifically renounced or rejected Cobdenism, and that in what is immeasurably the greatest era of industrial and commercial expansion and prosperity, and also of peace and good will among the nations, the doctrine of free trade as an essential to prosperity, progress and peace, as proclaimed by Cobden, is all but universally repudiated.

ROOSEVELT VERSUS MURPHY.

Just at present we are electing a Governor of New York. We want the best man in the office, surrounded by the best influences. Having driven "old guardism" out of public life, this state will be unfortunate if, under cover of a hue and cry raised to distract attention elsewhere, "old guardism" is permitted to slip back through a change of parties into its familiar position at Albany. Does the state want the old bipartisan allies of the Republican "old guard," the Democrats to whom the sponsors of Allds and his kind always turned for help in time of need, to take the place in its affairs from which the Republican "old guard" has been gradually forced? Are we going to have merely a change of "old guards"?

Does the public prefer a party led by Murphy or one led by Roosevelt? Murphy and his "old guard" represent the things which Colonel Roosevelt has just powerfully helped to drive out of the Republican party and on which he has sworn to make relentless war everywhere and under all conditions. The contrast between the two men is enough to set the supporters of the Democracy in hot search of fantastic issues in order to distract the public from the contemplation of it.

BRITISH LABOR DISPUTES.

The widespread and disastrous labor troubles which now prevail in the United Kingdom demonstrate that last year's somewhat notable freedom from such disturbances was indeed, as was feared, the proverbial calm before the storm. It is true that there was about the average number of strikes and lockouts last year and that a larger number of persons was involved in them than in any other year since 1894. Yet they were as a rule of such brief duration that comparatively little time was lost. About 66 per cent were settled within a month and 42 per cent within a week. These circumstances made the loss from strikes decidedly smaller than usual.

Seeing that the troubles were so speedily ended, it is of interest to observe the means of settlement which were employed. In the total of 436 cases no fewer than 271 were settled by direct negotiation, which is obviously preferable to any other method. Arbitration was successfully employed in only 26, and conciliation or mediation in 36. In 51 cases the working people yielded unconditionally to the employers, and in 40 the strikers were replaced with other laborers. Closing of the works was resorted to in nine cases, while five remained unsettled.

There was about the usual proportion of disputes over the employment of nonunionists and other matters pertaining to labor union rules and principles, in a majority of which the unions were successful. It seems certain, however, that the number of union disputes is increasing, not as between union and non-union labor, but between different factions of unionists. It is, indeed, largely because of these latter differences that the present vast disturbances have arisen, and that fact may be interpreted by some persons as ominous for trade unionism. The unions have for years dominated the industry of the kingdom, but now a spirit of dissension is arising among them which may destroy their power. From their point of view that is the serious feature of the situation.

WHAT AILS MISSOURI?

The census figures for Missouri, just announced, reveal an astonishing check in the growth of that state. The increase in population between 1900 and 1910 was only 186,670. So small a gain has not been made since the decade between 1820 and 1830, when Missouri entered the Union. The decennial increase between 1830 and 1850 averaged 270,000, and between 1850 and 1900 a little less than 500,000. The largest increase was between 1860 and 1870—539,000. Since 1870 the percentage of gain has dwindled rapidly—from 26 in 1870-'80 to 23.6 in 1880-'90, to 16 in 1890-1900, and to 6 between 1900 and and 1910. Missouri will evidently not be able to retain its rank as the fifth state in the Union. Texas, now sixth, will certainly push ahead and Massachusetts, now seventh, may also nose out Missouri. Massachusetts needs to show a gain of only 487,990 inhabitants in order to get sixth place, and it made a larger increase than that between 1890 and 1900.

The matter with Missouri seems to be that growth in population outside the large cities is at a standstill. St. Louis and Kansas City together gained 196,420 inhabitants between 1900 and 1910. The rest of the state lost nearly 10,000. Undoubtedly Missouri is now in much the same condition as Iowa. Its agricultural area is fertile and its farmers are prosperous. But land is high priced and no new settlers are attracted. On the contrary, population is being drafted to states further west where opportunities seem to be greater. As in Iowa, there are few manufacturing centres and the small towns are not growing because there is no diversification of industry. That situation will doubtless continue until manufacturing becomes more general. The census returns of 1910 have shown that in most of the faster growing states the greatest gains of the decade have been made in the smaller cities where manufacturing industries are being built up. Missouri's census indicates even more plainly than Michigan's did that the Middle West has passed the period of unchecked agricultural development, and will get its second growth only when it begins to supplement agriculture with manufacturing.

THE NEW APARTMENT.

The family is not settled yet for the winter in the new apartment, but preliminary order has been wrought out of chaos. Paterfamilias receives nightly reports of progress and damages. Breakage in different departments of the household, from furniture and pictures to crockery, has been duly tabulated. Even the scratches on the dining room table have been counted. And the new wallpaper in one of the bedrooms won't do at all.

There is already a little time to devote to the obtrusive idiosyncrasies of the new neighbors. There are also unfamiliar noises instead of the familiar ones, a baby in the apartment below instead of in the one overhead, a pianola in the one to the right instead of in the one to the left, an amateur singer across the court. Paterfamilias would not discover some of these changes for many a day to come if he were not told. He is still bewildered, not yet observant. The capacity for blundering and forgetting of the newsdealer in the matter of his morning paper irritates him, and it is small comfort, though imparted as a consolation, that milkman and baker are even more derelict. Also, that the hall attendance is as lax as it was in the old place.

As for the apartment itself—well, somehow it is not so much of an improvement as it appeared to be when it was taken. The closet room—but the experience is familiar from constant repetition, at least to the man's wife, upon whom it bears much more heavily. But hope springs eternal in her, whereas it died out in him long ago. He knows his duty, however, for she lives in the apartment, while he only rests there. So toward the middle of May she will begin to talk optimistically of another move, and the search will begin again in the closing weeks of summer. Then chaos once more, the upsetting of all his comfort and daily habits, moving, breakage, scratches, another change that to mere man looks more and more like the same thing the oftener it is made.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Business transactions for immediate needs continue heavy, while on forward commitments trade is inactive. Some improvement is reported at distributing centres, due in large part to increased marketing of the crops, but the actual volume of orders is well under that reported at this time a year ago, although the recession is not accompanied by weakness in fundamental conditions or uneasiness on the part of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. Indeed, there is a well defined feeling of confidence as to the future and a belief in most circles that following the November elections our industries will move toward a higher plane of activity. An indication of coming betterment in the general situation is found in a larger inquiry for railroad mortgage issues, including actual sales by bankers in the last two weeks of upward of $50,000,000, of which $7,000,000 represents bonds placed in London; also in a tendency among speculators on the Stock Exchange to operate on the theory that unfavorable features have been fully discounted by the difference between prevailing market prices and those of a year ago. Nevertheless at the moment the money market does not warrant an aggressive bull speculation.

Bank reserves at this centre have fallen from $55,000,000 on August 20 to $4,981,350 at present, while in the same time loans have advanced more than $100,000,000 without the accompaniment of active speculation in stocks. The resumption therefore of extended transactions for higher prices at this particular period would exert a most unfavorable effect upon the monetary situation, which is still carrying the burden of harvest financing. Furthermore, unless foreign bankers recede from their position in the matter of refusing cotton bills of lading not guaranteed by American banks our money institutions here will be under the additional strain of financing exports after October 31 until the cotton is laid down at European ports. Actual disturbance in money is not looked for, but before the end of the year there doubtless will be periods of extremely stiff rates for accommodation. Call money was marked up to 3 per cent last week, and time maturities were distinctly firmer. Discounts abroad were higher in response to usual autumn money market requirements, an advance in the official rate being made both by the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany. Commercial paper offerings are light, with apparently little prospect of an increase as long as bankers' terms are so unsatisfactory to drawers.

Heavier shipments of cotton and grain are depended upon to weaken sterling exchange, which at present is near the gold exporting level, while dearer money in New York should counterbalance higher discounts in Europe as an influence on the foreign exchange market. So far lower prices for grain have not attracted an active export demand for wheat and corn, but cotton is going abroad in volume, in spite of the advancing tendency of quotations. Speculation in cotton futures for bull account is dangerously heavy for this early stage of the cotton season, but operators find in reduced estimates of the final yield, the low supplies in the hands of spinners and the expectation of a revival of activity in the cotton goods market justification for their position. The government report on cotton will be issued to-day and it is expected to show a falling off in the figures from those of a month ago. Buying of cotton goods by retailers is restricted, while jobbers show no enthusiasm over the outlook for new business in the immediate future, although in the general drygoods market some improvement is recorded. Cotton mills continue to curtail. Heavy receipts of wheat and a slack cash demand have carried quotations to a level well under that prevailing at this time last year.

Conditions in the iron and steel industry do not warrant the expectation of an active trade in the course of the next few weeks, but an encouraging feature of the market that tends to induce confidence as to the future is the increase in orders for iron for 1911 delivery. As a rule, however, the chief buying in all departments of the iron and steel trade is for immediate needs, new business in finished steel lines coming in at the rate of between 30 and 50 per cent of capacity. The railroads and other large consumers are doing little on forward commitments, and appear content to continue their operations to a hand to mouth basis until the situation has been cleared of politics and the railroad rate controversy. The export business in iron and steel is excellent. Curtailment of copper production continues, while consumption the world over is increasing, a reflection of which is found in a marked gain in exports from here as compared with this time a year ago, shipments in September, for instance, being more than 11,000 tons in excess of those in the corresponding month in 1909. As indicated by bank clearings and railroad earnings, general business throughout the country does not measure up to the records presented earlier in the year.

Our best wishes to our Hebrew fellow citizens in the year 5671.

With crewless battleships, cruisers and submarines already a reality, the day of the soldierless army cannot be far off.

The Tammany contingent returning from the Rochester convention had a narrow escape on a record day of violent deaths and minor casualties. They are to be congratulated. We wonder how they will feel on the evening of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

And yet Columbus's faith was as great as that which moves mountains. As for his works—*circumspice.*

Lexicographers take notice! "Skihooting" is an automobiling, not an aviatic, term. The change of a single vowel will make it available for the latter sport, however.

While lauding the new French financial diplomacy it may be well not to forget altogether that lack of money has never yet prevented a nation from going to war, Turkey least of all.

The new football is evidently not yet a game for mollycoddles.

The report of Somali natives carrying umbrellas to shade them from the sun goes far toward realizing the most jocund imaginings of Borrioboola Gha!

The lack of official knowledge by the Chinese government and the foreign diplomats at Peking of a threatened Boxer uprising reminds one of the ancient joke: "You know that barking dogs "don't bite, and I know it, but does the "dog know it?"

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The latest rendering of the Burns lines, "Oh, wad some power," etc., is given in a London evening paper thus: "Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us, to see some folk before they see us."

Thirsty Lodger—Will you get me some water, please?
Landlady—Sure and I will; but what was it larst night—a shmoking concert or a political meeting?
Thirsty Lodger—What difference does that make?
Landlady—Sure, and I want to know whether to bring it to yer in a jug or a pail.—Illustrated Bits.

Some of the reasons why a Frenchman may not marry are given by a correspondent of a Paris newspaper. He has been trying to get married for three years and has not yet succeeded. French marriage law is a tricky thing to deal with. If the prospective bridegroom has not lived more than six months at his address at the time of the marriage he must get a certificate signed by the landlord and concierge of every house where he has lived previously till he gets back to one where he did live for six months. Both certificates are required and the written consent of parents.

"Richard!"
"What is it, dearie?"
"What is a 'harem'? I've never understood."
"A harem, my dear, is a bunch of happy homes organized into a trust under the laws of the State of New Jersey."—Cleveland Leader.

"The Boston Globe" is shocked at the suggestion that the surgeons who attended Mayor Gaynor may charge him $34,000. To ask the Mayor personally to pay that or any other sum, "The Globe" declares, "would be adding insult to injury," and adds: "If the doctors must have the money and the city will not pay the bill, the amount should, and could, be raised by popular subscription."

Pa—When I say a thing, I mean it!
Ma—Even the things you tell me when you get home late?—Toledo Blade.

There are some unusual features about the marble arch to the memory of Pennsylvania's soldiers, dedicated last week on the battlefield at Gettysburg. The name of every Pennsylvanian who fought at Gettysburg is inscribed on tablets of bronze which are placed on the granite façade about the foot of the memorial. Thirty thousand names appear on these tablets, while carved in the granite of the monument proper are those of thirty-four commanding officers from Pennsylvania.

Nature turns over a new leaf in the spring, but in the fall she always paints things red.—Philadelphia Record.

The Simplon Pass, over which Chavez made his fatal air trip, was a famous highway of travel long before Napoleon constructed the high road. Milton came home that way from his grand tour, and so did John Evelyn. The latter traveller went in fear of his life, not only expecting avalanches to fall on him, but being apprehensive lest bears and wolves should issue from the caves in the precipices and assail him. The only actual harm which happened, however, was that his companion's dog killed a goat belonging to one of the peasants, and that heavy compensation had to be paid—"a pistole," says the diary, "for the goat and ten more for attempting to ride away."

"He's a genius, and so eccentric."
"By that I presume he seldom bathes and always wears a soiled collar."—Detroit Free Press.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BONDSMEN OF NICOTIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Thanks for the editorial entitled "The Right to Pure Air," in which you say: "A man can use the air for his own purposes, but he cannot so use or misuse it as to make it unfit for his neighbor's use."

There are many men whose very life depends upon their having pure air to breathe night and day, as is the case with all invalids, especially those suffering from nervous complaints or tuberculosis.

You refer to a decision of the Court of Appeals which denied the right of a Rochester manufacturer to taint the air of the wide outdoors with smoke from his chimney. Why would not this decision bear with equal force against a dozen pipes or filthy cigarettes in a small room?

Sailing along the coast of Cuba once in a small Spanish steamer, where the sleeping apartments were small alcoves curtained off from the saloon, something like berths in a Pullman car, the majority of the men were smoking cigarettes in their berths, making the air unfit to breathe for those who were suffering from seasickness. On that same steamer the captain and passengers smoked cigarettes at meals, making it impossible for those who were slightly ill to eat a mouthful. I have seen seasick women on a transatlantic steamer, who had come on deck to their steamer chairs to get the fresh air they needed, driven below by a man smoking a pipe in his steamer chair just to windward. One night in a sleeping car in India, where the compartment was about 6 by 10 feet, with two berths on each side, a man got in smoking a pipe, and soon the air in that close sleeping apartment was unfit to breathe.

The selfish self-indulgence of smokers is making them more and more inconsiderate and thoughtless. The best definition of a gentleman is "one who is considerate of the feelings of others." The best definition of a Christian is "one who will make any sacrifice to strengthen his influence and give up any self-indulgence rather than set a bad example to the young and the tempted."

Thanks again for your strong word for pure air, one of the best gifts of the great Creator to His dependent creatures, and just as necessary as His other blessed gift of pure, nourishing food.

MINOT S. MORGAN.

Elwood, N. J., Sept. 30, 1910.

TYPICAL AND LOYAL MURPHYISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: For all your attempts at light satire in regard to Mr. Murphy, he is, at the lowest, a better man than you are. Your talk of family, college graduates and grammar is comic. Your most pretentious families came from nothing. Many had their origin in the slums of English cities. This is known in Europe.

Men like Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conners are the only sort of Americans respected in Europe—they stand for something. The English do not respect you. They respect Tammany, and they know those who compose it are men.

N. R. KELLY-KENNY.

New York, Oct. 1, 1910.

SUFFERS, BUT NOT IN SILENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read the editorial in The Tribune on street noises with care and attention; as, also, the letter from your correspondent, A. H. B. I was not aware that there was an ordinance making it unlawful for venders to cry their wares in the city streets. If so, the law is continually violated in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Almost daily noisy hucksters—men with stentorian lungs, whose voices can be heard for blocks—make day hideous. Hawkers, one on one side and one on the other, go through our residential streets, and a kind of bedlam reigns often for half an hour; and it is difficult to carry on an ordinary conversation in the home and the sick, nervous and "shut-ins" appear to have no remedy. In no great city of the world that I have visited or know of is there the same disturbance on this account as in Brooklyn.

Have these persons a right to so disturb the peace of the community? Is it legal? Is there any general demand for the presence of these hucksters? Or is the revenue to the city from this source so large that it is necessary to endure this violence?

This is not an appeal to abridge the liberty of any hard-working class of men desiring to get an honest livelihood; but to permit these persons to disturb and annoy over a million of citizens daily is a travesty on the right of the majority to rule and an unwarranted trespass of power; and, as a citizen and taxpayer, I urge and demand the abolition of this nuisance. Who, in the Borough of Brooklyn, joins me in that demand?

JOHN B. KETCHUM.

Brooklyn, Sept. 26, 1910.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As an interested reader of your esteemed daily newspaper permit me to present my views on the matter of "Undesirable Aliens," about which one of your readers, who signs himself "A Descendant of 1656," is so enthusiastic. Of course, the immigration question of the United States causes alarm to many narrow minded people, who imagine that the tremendous influx of foreigners will cause congestion to the point of discomfort. The almost unlimited resources and the many advantages which this great country affords are often lost sight of.

Taking a broader view of the matter, one should consider that all men are entitled to any advantages which the earth has in store for the thrifty and industrious, and that Americans have no more right to deny willing workers admission to the United States than the Germans, the French, the English or the Italians have to deny willing workers admission to their countries. The earth belongs to mankind as a body.

The duty of good Americans who seek the welfare of their country is to help enact laws and seek other proper means for distributing the wealth of the land, and not concentrating it for the benefit of a few; for there are length, breadth and weight to the resources of the country if properly distributed.

If your correspondent would only lay less stress on the fact that he is a "descendant of 1656," and simply desired to become an active factor of 1910, he would work for the election of Congressmen who would pledge their support to tariff revision and the dissolution of trusts.

F. DOMINIC LOBRAVICO.

New York, Sept. 30, 1910.

TICKET AND PLATFORM.

ONE VICTORY ALREADY.

From The Philadelphia North American.

We hope for the success of that excellent [New York Republican] ticket. But, regardless of November, the victory has been won by the making of New York Republicanism progressive.

NO DENIAL OF THAT.

From The Indianapolis News.

Mr. Stimson is a good man. As District Attorney in New York City he made a creditable record. That he has the character and ability to make a good Governor will, we suppose, be denied by no one.

NOT PARTISAN, BUT PATRIOTIC.

From The Detroit Journal.

While speaking for one of the parties, its [the Republican platform's] appeal is in no way partisan, but general, American, patriotic. It is so distinctly the greatest, soundest and strongest of the year's platforms that the others are lost in comparison.

THE RIGHT RING.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Roosevelt and the New York Republican convention, under his leadership, have attacked the evil of corruption in a manner calculated to arouse widespread public enthusiasm. The address of the ex-President and the resolutions adopted by the Saratoga convention both have the right ring.

IT DOES NOT.

From The Boston Transcript.

Because Mr. Stimson is a quiet man in his way, because he has conducted prosecutions without recourse to spectacular performances calculated to catch the eye of the gallery, it does not follow that on the political platform he may not make arguments that will hold attention and attract support.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

From The Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).

The expectations of Democratic triumph raised by the threatened Republican division are much less brilliant than they were a few days ago. The probability of Republican success in New York is correspondingly increased by wise acceptance of the party achievement and the President's faithful leadership.

FOR STRENGTH, NOT DIVISION.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Roosevelt's leadership has made for strength, not division, demoralization and paralysis. It has put hope and vitality into the party and made victory at the polls possible where Bourbonism and folly would have made it utterly impossible.

A WESTERN VIEW.

From The Kansas City Star.

To dominate, for the people, delegates who had been selected by the old machine methods, to impress square deal popular measures upon men who had been accustomed in all their political life to boss dictation—this was the great achievement of Theodore Roosevelt in the Saratoga convention. It required just his immense energy and his unwavering courage and honesty to make that convention speak for the masses of the plain people of New York.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS

Honors to Painters—Mulberries —A Royal Proxy.

London, September 17.

Memorials to human greatness are proposed with indecorous haste because there are many evidences of national neglect and ingratitude. Holman Hunt's ashes are scarcely cold in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral before his friends are suggesting a monument for him, although the revised version of his most famous work, "The Light of the World," is already there owing to the public spirit and generosity of his friend, Sir Charles Booth. How can they be censured for premature zeal when the grave of his devoted friend, Millais, close to his own, is barely marked by an insignificant memorial?

Fame did not spring into the arena with startling suddenness, like a circus clown, when the ardent spirits of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood were struggling for recognition. Slowly and arduously they labored in life, and in death they were overlooked and neglected. Rossetti's grave is in Birchington churchyard, near Margate, under an unostentatious tomb designed by Ford Madox Brown and with an epitaph by his brother, W. M. Rossetti, which is now hardly decipherable. Millais's grave in the Painters' Corner escapes observation, like the resting places of Lawrence, Landseer, Opie and West.

Flaxman's statue of Reynolds is in the north transept of St. Paul's, with a medallion portrait of Michael Angelo on the truncated column; and there is a statue of Turner in the south transept. More grandiose than either is Brock's recumbent bronze figure of Leighton, upon a sarcophagus tomb in one of the aisles. These are exceptions to the English rule that old masters are known by their works and that their glory is not revealed by marble or bronze. When Van Dyck died at Blackfriars there was a burial in the churchyard of St. Paul's and a monument was erected there; but both grave and stonework were lost in the havoc wrought by the great fire of 1666.

Hogarth's grave, with what Austin Dobson describes as "a tea-caddylike tomb," is in Chiswick churchyard, near the old red brick Georgian villa where Cary, the translator of Dante, lived after him. Garrick wrote the epitaph and stonemasons carried out a crude design of mask and laurel leaves, maulstick, palette and pencils, and this memorial in an out-of-the-way suburb of the metropolis suffices for one whom Whistler described as the great master of English painting! Gainsborough's neglected grave is in Kew churchyard, and since his birth nearly two centuries have been rounded out before measures have been taken for erecting a statue of him in Sudbury. Constable, another master of landscape, was buried in Hampstead churchyard with equal simplicity, and so was Old Crome at St. George's, Norwich.

If painters are left to reveal their own greatness in their works they have a happier lot than philosophers or heroic soldiers to whom national galleries do not offer posthumous appreciation and fame. An unknown sculptor designed an effigy of Bacon for the monument in the parish church of ancient Verulam; but how many generations have passed before the benchers of Gray's Inn have considered it a patriotic duty to honor the greatest name on their lists by erecting another one among the gardens and quadrangles which he loved? This neglect has occurred when there were few authentic likenesses of the philosopher in the galleries and print collections.

Wolfe was more fortunate in commanding remembrance on canvas, for West, Romney and Penny painted the heroic death scene, and there were several early portraits of him for preservation at Squerries Court, the National Portrait Gallery and the Royal United Service Institution. Yet 150 years have passed since his death at Quebec without the erection of a statue of this hero of the empire anywhere in England. His birthplace in Kent, Westerham, is to have at last a spirited figure of this imperial warrior by the opening of another year, for Mr. Derwent Wood has completed the model for casting in bronze, and imparted splendid action to it by the uplifted sword. National neglect would have been even more protracted if Lord Roberts had not headed the memorial committee.

Mulberry trees have been left to stand as sentinels guarding historic memories. One still makes a great spread of foliage in a hollow of the meadow at Groton, in Suffolk, where the old Winthrop farm has recently been auctioned off. It is the only relic of the quiet garden where father and son talked earnestly about the evil tendencies in the Old World and the promise of civic development on religious lines in the New World, and decided to emigrate to Boston Bay.

That tree I succeeded in finding in the course of a holiday walk not long ago; and also another old mulberry, equally famous—the one outside the ancient vicarage house in Stowmarket, where Milton used to visit his tutor, Dr. Young. Both trees have to be propped up after three centuries of existence; but they have abundance of life in them, and have fruit for vintage. The Hogarth mulberry tree, at Chiswick, has survived the hawthorn and everything else in the painter's garden, and, while seriously amputated and upheld by crutches, still bears fruit in favorable seasons.

There was a halcyon period when every one of any importance, from Shakespeare, Bacon and Milton to Nell Gwyn, Peg Woffington and Hannah More, had a favorite mulberry tree. One of the ancient mulberries is in Charterhouse Square, where Thackeray must often have played under it; there are several of them in the gardens of Finsbury Circus, where rich merchants lived a century ago, and there is another, most tenacious of life, in one of the blind alleys near the Stock Exchange.

The famous Mulberry Garden, planted by James I, where John Evelyn discovered that ladies of quality painted their faces and where Pepys amused himself by watching the intrigues of gallants and belles, was approached from St. James's Park and the Mall. Buckingham Palace and the royal pleasure grounds mark the site, but there is not a mulberry left to tell the tale of masqueraders in tortuous walks and shady arbors, of throngs of pleasure seekers killing time in bowling alleys and