

the lodgers. In every respect the action decided upon seems a wise one. The mere fact that the professional tramps will no longer have twenty-eight different station-houses at which to make their rounds is itself an immense gain. But the chief good is the getting rid of a system too foul to be described. New York is by no means a pioneer in this direction; other cities, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, having not only emptied their station-houses, but provided in a systematic way for the shelter of all self-respecting applicants. Nowhere, according to Dr. Warner's admirable book on American charities, have municipal lodging-houses solved the whole tramp problem, nowhere have their wood-yards or other labor tests proved in every sense remunerative; but everywhere they have so reduced the number of idle and vicious depending upon public support that the "way out" is certainly along these lines.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has entered its protest against the progressive conversion of down-town business streets into dark and damp crevasses. On the advice of its Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, the Chamber not long since adopted resolutions calling upon the Legislature to enact laws:

1. To limit the height of buildings in proportion to the width of the street.
2. That no buildings over eighty feet high shall occupy more than eighty per cent. of the ground occupied.

The Chamber did not attempt to define the appropriate limit for the height of buildings, but the Committee whose report was indorsed called attention to the fact that the legal limit in Berlin was the width of the street; in Paris, one and a half times this width; in Boston, two and a half times; and in Chicago, 130 feet. The Chicago limit was last week raised to 155 feet, but even this high maximum does not permit buildings within seven stories as high as are now darkening the center of trade in New York. The Chamber of Commerce based its recommendation entirely upon the danger to health and safety arising from these oppressive piles. Another serious objection to such structures they entirely ignored, and we find ourselves in entire sympathy with the protest of Mr. Ernest Flagg, the architect. Mr. Flagg says:

"I had the pleasure of appearing before the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce which had this matter in charge, but was not allowed to speak about the æsthetic questions involved, as the Committee wished to confine its attention to matters of real importance, practical questions, etc. The beauty of the city was evidently not considered as coming within this category.

"If the beauty of the city is a matter worth considering at all, it certainly will not be improved by these gigantic monuments to greed rearing their heads at intervals above the other buildings. On the other hand, if large areas of our city are to be entirely covered by structures of this kind, our condition will be indeed pitiable; the streets will be converted into gloomy cañons, into which the sun can penetrate only at rare intervals, and traffic will be congested in streets which are already too contracted under present conditions. As an architect I will never have anything to do with buildings of this kind."

Here is a man who has the beauty of his city and the honor of his profession at heart. Believing that buildings high out of all proportion to their width, or the width of the overshadowed street, are unsightly, he refuses to sell his services to aid in their construction. By all means let the Legislature enact the law demanded, but meanwhile let us have more architects who recognize their professional obligations to preserve the beauty of their city, and who refuse to lend their hands to any work which will mar that beauty.

A great mass-meeting was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Monday night of this week to urge that the order

transferring Commander Ballington Booth and his wife from the leadership of the Salvation Army in this country be rescinded. The meeting was a remarkable testimony to the universal respect and admiration for the present Commanders of the American Army. The hall was crowded with men and women who know what the Army has done and fear the lessening of its power if the order is carried out. Churches of many denominations, helpful societies of all kinds, the auxiliary members of the Army, men of wealth, public-spirited citizens in all grades of society, all were fully represented, and all were intensely in earnest. The speakers were Mr. Chauncey Depew (who acted as Chairman), Mayor Strong, Bishop E. G. Andrews, William E. Dodge, and the Rev. A. H. Bradford. Letters were read from many men of note in religious and municipal affairs sympathizing with the object of the meeting, and also from several university and college associations. Mr. Depew voiced the general feeling when he appealed to General William Booth, the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, in the words: "We recognize your genius as a commander, but you are three thousand miles away, and we ask you to pause and consider how carefully your leaders here have fitted themselves for this particular work; how splendidly they have performed it; and to ask yourself if their places can be filled by any others, however efficient?" We give the minute adopted by the meeting:

"We cannot fail to see that the wonderful expansion of the Army is largely due to the remarkable comprehension of the needs and character of the people of this country possessed by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and their adaptability to the same. They came to New York comparatively unknown; they found the Army small, divided, and without influence. They threw themselves heart and soul into the work; they became American citizens and identified themselves with American institutions. By their wisdom, fidelity, and 'sweet reasonableness' they disarmed obstinate prejudices. They loved the American people, and in return won the love of all without regard to creed or social distinction. They have been welcomed in our churches, and have preached the Gospel in places high and low, in many of which it has seldom, if ever, been heard. The present success of the Army in America is, under God, chiefly due to their wise and spiritual leadership. They have been personally trusted, and therefore wealth has been freely given and co-operation heartily accorded, which cannot but be seriously affected by their withdrawal from the country.

"It is, therefore, with unfeigned surprise and sorrow that we have heard that Commander and Mrs. Booth have been recalled from the direction of the Army in America. We do not wish to seem to dictate to the distinguished and justly honored General of the Salvation Army, but we do most earnestly hope that he may see his way clear to reconsider his order. If he fully understood the unique position which Commander and Mrs. Booth occupy in this country, which no one not a resident can adequately appreciate, we do not believe he would think it wise to transfer them to another field.

"Therefore, we earnestly urge, if consistent with the best interests of the whole work, that Commander and Mrs. Booth be allowed to remain in the positions in which they have been so abundantly blessed of God, in which they have won the honor, gratitude, and love of the American people, and have led on with inspiring zeal all the members of the Army in their work of rescue."

The Outlook has already expressed its belief that the removal of Commander and Mrs. Booth would be a serious blow to the usefulness of the Army in America. Unless the clearest possible proof can be shown that the interests of the whole organization and the spiritual welfare of the world at large require the change, the unwisdom of the proposed change is obvious.

The exhaustive report of the special committee which has had under investigation Lord Dunraven's charges against the yacht Defender has at last been given to the public. There are many who have regretted that the examination was not held in public, as in fact the whole matter was essentially one of general interest, but the members of

the committee declare that they regarded it as essential that the whole of the evidence and their conclusions upon it should be made known together, for the sake of intelligent discussion. The report is temperately worded, but plain and positive in its verdict. It declares that the owners, officers, and crew of the Defender are free from the least suspicion of want of integrity and propriety in conduct; that Lord Dunraven's charge is not only not sustained by evidence, but is totally disproved; and that the circumstances he regarded as suspicious have been satisfactorily explained. The evidence advanced by Lord Dunraven was merely the opinion of various persons to whose eyes the Defender *looked* lower in the water on one day than on another, whereupon they *surmised* that additional ballast might have been put in. The committee point out that such a fraud could not have been committed without the knowledge of many persons, that so serious a charge could not but affect the integrity of the owners, and that there is, in fact, abundant proof that no such occurrence took place. As to Lord Dunraven's charge that the Cup Committee paid no attention to a request from him that the Defender should be remeasured on the evening of the race, or that the Cup Committee should put a representative on board to remain during the night, it was shown that no such request reached the Cup Committee, and that the gentleman by whom it was supposed to have been transmitted did not understand Lord Dunraven's message to have had the intent he now claims for it; nor does a memorandum of the message written at the time and then shown to Lord Dunraven and corrected by him bear out his present view. The investigating committee go so far as to say that they believe that if Lord Dunraven had remained to hear all the evidence taken he would have himself withdrawn the charge. The experience and high reputation of the members of the committee give their finding conclusive authority. Several English papers have recommended Lord Dunraven to admit that he was in error. What action the New York Yacht Club may take in the matter remains to be seen. The entire incident has been discouraging to those who hope to see outdoor sport free from bickering, unfairness, and overreaching. Our own papers have not always shown a courteous or kindly spirit in the matter, and have been far from emulating the dignity of the investigating committee. Not the least significant part of the committee's report is that expressing regret that part of the evidence should have been surreptitiously obtained and published by a newspaper whose owner is one of the oldest members of the New York Yacht Club. If the New York "Herald" has given its readers any explanation or apology for this disgraceful proceeding, we have not seen it.



The discoveries by Professor Röntgen, of the University in Würzburg, are certainly among the most remarkable of our time. A full and scientific explanation of the matter is yet to be published. Briefly stated, he has found certain heretofore unknown rays of light or waves of ether, which he calls the X rays. Though they are not recognizable by the eye, these rays affect the photographic plate, and among other peculiar properties they have the marvelous one of passing through some solids and semi-solids, like wood, cardboard, and human flesh. In a lecture before the German Emperor Professor Röntgen photographed objects which were placed behind panels of wood and in wooden and cardboard boxes, the rays which photographed the objects passing through the wood or cardboard. The rays were also shown to pass through water without refraction. Reports are already printed of the application of the discovery to

medical purposes, calcareous objects in some of the human organs having been photographed through the body. The human bones, it is alleged, can also be photographed with these rays, which traverse the flesh somewhat as ordinary rays of light pass through glass. Thus, "Science" tells us, "Röntgen has put his hand between the tube and the dry plate in the closed camera; the photograph shows clearly all the bones of the hand without the flesh and skin, and the gold rings seem to hang in the air." In this country the experiments have been in some degree verified by Professor A. W. Wright, of Yale, and Professor Trowbridge, of Harvard. The former obtained, for instance, a dim photograph of coins which were inclosed in a purse, and the latter obtained on a photographic plate impressions of objects concealed in a wooden box half an inch thick. The Crookes tube is a glass tube in which a partial vacuum is created and then an electrical current passed, whereupon the tube is filled with a pale light. In performing experiments with these tubes peculiar rays have been noted about the cathode end (that of the negative pole), and it has long been known that these rays would pass through thin plates of metal. Professor Röntgen's rays seem akin to these "cathode rays," but with additional properties. The discovery is said to have been made purely by a chance observation. That it may have an important practical bearing on medical science and lead to a wider scientific knowledge in other directions is quite probable.



Joseph Barnby

The death of Sir Joseph Barnby in London on January 28 means not only a notable loss to the musical profession, but a genuine bereavement. His long and prominent connection with various large musical undertakings resulted in his being beloved and revered by myriads of singers and listeners, to whom the news of his death must be a personal grief. His portrait will be found on our cover page.

Born in York in 1838, the youngest of seven musical brothers, he grew up in music from babyhood. At eight he began a six years' service as a choir-boy in York Minster, at ten began lesson-giving, at twelve began organ-playing and choir-training, at fourteen became music-teacher in a school, and at sixteen entered the Royal Academy of Music in London, where he graduated in 1857 with high honors. At the age of nineteen, therefore, he was a full-fledged musician. He at once entered upon public duties of importance. For four years he was back at York teaching, but in 1861 began his twenty-five years of labor as church organist in London, his chief posts being at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, 1863-71, and at St. Anne's, Soho, 1871-86. For seventeen years from 1875 he was director of music at Eton College, the famous boys' school on the Thames, opposite Windsor; and in 1892 became Principal of the immense Guildhall School of Music in London, the largest in the world, in which position he remained till his death. His most brilliant work was as conductor of various choral societies, first of "Barnby's Choir," later called the Oratorio Concerts; then in 1873 he succeeded Gounod in charge of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, the foremost choral organization of England, which he continued to lead till his recent illness; besides serving also the London Musical Society, 1878-86, in its purpose of presenting new or neglected works, and the Royal Academy of Music, 1886-88. From 1861 to 1876 he was one of the chief critics and advisers of the great music house of Novello, Ewer &