

I.

Ce n'est un secret pour personne que les manifestations de l'art et de la littérature ne peuvent se développer que dans une atmosphère de calme et de tranquillité. Les périodes de guerre marquent, en général, des moments d'arrêt dans la vie intellectuelle d'une nation.

Néanmoins, nous assistons, à l'heure actuelle, à des manifestations d'ordre littéraire qui démontrent que l'activité intellectuelle du peuple turc suit son cours normal. Nous la trouvons condensée, tout particulièrement, dans les publications périodiques et dans les revues.

Afin d'initier nos lecteurs aux mouvements d'idées qui se font jour dans ces publications, nous croyons intéressant de leur en donner régulièrement un compte rendu.

La revue qui, actuellement, paraît être la plus en vogue, c'est « l'Edébiati Oumoumi Medjmouassi », en d'autres termes, la Revue de la Littérature générale. Elle est encore jeune, elle compte à peine quelques mois d'existence. Il faudrait, peut-être, chercher le secret de son succès dans la collaboration de Mehmed Enine bey, de Suléiman Nazif bey et d'autres littérateurs de talent. C'est dire que l'Edébiati Oumoumi Medjmouassi est une tribune

d'où peuvent parler tous ceux qui, sans distinction de chappelle, ont une chose intéressante à dire.

Dans les quatre numéros parus au cours du mois dernier, il convient de signaler l'étude que Djélal Noury bey a publiée sur la chute de l'Empire des Maures, basée sur des documents tant arabes qu'européens. Djélal Noury bey cherche et rap proche certaines causes de la décadence arabe en Espagne que les auteurs occidentaux et orientaux n'auraient pas pris en considération. Intéressant aussi l'article signé par le même écrivain sur « la Politique des Chemins de fer. »

Presque dans tous les numéros de la même revue, Abdul-Hak Hamid, Faik Afî, Saléiman Nazif, poètes de grand talent, exhalent la plainte de leur âme. Dans deux numéros successifs, Abdul Feyyaz Tevfik bey, sous le titre « Contribution à notre histoire des sciences », relève les services rendus à la science turque par Rifaat pacha, mathématicien. Une description pittoresque d'un « Festin historique turc », signé par Mehmed Zéki, et des « Pensées », fort élégantes par Nizhiar Mu nir hanoum, la renommée poétesse turque. On lit également avec beaucoup d'intérêt la nécrologie que le doyen des littérateurs tures, Kémal pacha zaid Saïd bey consacre à Madjid bey.

Riza Tevfik bey inaugure une série d'é-

tudes philosophiques où il compare le Surhomme (übermensch) de Nietzsche avec d'autres surhommes imaginés par les anciens philosophes orientaux.

Nous nous arrêterons tout particulièrement sur l'étude que Sédad Noury bey a consacrée à la question économique, d'actualité la plus brûlante, sous le titre de « La culture de la betterave et l'industrie sucrière. ». En la lisant, on comprend tout de suite qu'on a affaire à un spécialiste, à une personne qui possède à fond son sujet. En effet, Sédad bey est peut être le seul qui s'est occupé sérieusement de cette question. Il a d'ailleurs fait ses études en Belgique, pays d'industrie sucrière, par excellence, et il est diplômé de l'Institut agricole de l'Etat. Actuellement, il occupe le poste d'inspecteur général des domaines impériaux de S. M. I. le Sultan. Sédad Noury bey est, à ce que nous sachions, le premier qui a fait des essais de culture de betteraves sucrières en Turquie, essais qui ont été faits dans les fermes impériales à San Stéfano, à Brousse, et qui ont donné des résultats très encourageants pour l'installation de l'industrie sucrière dans notre pays. Sédad bey, après avoir parlé de la culture de la betterave dans les différentes régions du pays et de la possibilité de la création de l'industrie sucrière en Turquie, s'attache à établir les formes, les meilleures, à donner

au contrat à passer entre cultivateurs et fabricants afin d'intensifier la production et faciliter aux paysans la culture de la betterave.

Nous ne suivrons pas l'auteur dans le développement de ses idées, car cela nous amènerait trop loin; nous nous bornerons à remarquer cependant qu'il n'approuve pas le système de concession préconisé par beaucoup de personnes et réfute, l'un après l'autre les arguments, que ces derniers invoquent en faveur de leur thèse. Sédad bey termine son étude en insistant sur la nécessité urgente de l'introduction sans délai de l'industrie du sucre en Turquie.

Sézaï bey, l'un des maîtres de la prose turque, dans une lettre adressée de la Suisse à Djélal Noury bey, accuse les auteurs et les philosophes français, tels que Gustave Le Bon et Octave Mirbeau de tomber au niveau de la foule en étudiant les problèmes soulevés par la guerre mondiale. En ce qui concerne l'auteur des « Mauvais Bergers », Sézaï bey s'appuie sur le testament qu'aurait laissé Mirbeau après sa mort. Mais, fort probablement, il ne s'agit en l'occurrence que d'un document apocryphe, comme l'ont d'ailleurs fait entendre certains organes de la presse française eux-mêmes. — Z.

— « - » — RTB-670-1

# M. E. Tracy Says:---

*Shearer affair shows we have a President who can recognize a scandal when he meets it. . . . based on something worse than propagand. . . . Most amazing feature of performance is its stu-*

By M. E. TRACY.

**W**HATEVER else may be said of the Shearer affair it shows we have a President who can recognize a scandal when he meets it, and who possesses the courage to do something about it.

Unimportant as the chief actor in this scandal may be, the background hints at pernicious activities, if not conspiracy.

Senator Borah asks, what in heaven's name would be worth \$25,000 a year to shipbuilding companies, much less \$250,000 which he claims they owe him?

\* \* \*

## Sweeping Investigation in Order.

**A** SWEEPING investigation, such as Senator Borah proposes and as the President has indorsed, is strictly in order.

Though quite accidentally, the nation has stumbled on something that is worse than propaganda.

The mouthings of a fanatic are inconsequential compared to the attitude of big business interests which the disclosures thus far made imply.

One finds it hard to believe that men of influence would oppose policies calculated to promote peace in order to further their own interests.

Yet what other construction is to be put on the secret employment of an "observer?"

The excuse that the uncertainty of conditions surrounding the shipbuilding industry made it desirable for them to take such peculiar means of obtaining information is simply too thin.

What was the matter with the published re-



... might be some  
... night help some  
... gin fighting like  
... are. Or if Grover  
... e overalls or would  
... all down to the  
... harlie Hilles when  
... nabob  
...  
... not in both parties  
... e's no telling what a  
... with a self-inflicted  
... nt accomplish by way  
...  
... The Mayoralty cam-  
... ripple on the surface.  
... obody is excited. Too  
... No blows to the chin.  
... e nothin'. Something  
...  
... e the Little Giant from  
... of what have you. All  
... into an almost mori-  
... is lots of dough and  
... to step into the various  
... city and lots of elbow  
... nd, exhilarate, expostu-  
...  
... tle Giant a great big  
...  
... THE DAYS.  
... United Press, the ad-  
... that the Senate com-  
... hitting counsel from  
... nt of Justice and  
... ury than as an  
... unsel goes after  
...  
... in connection with  
... hearer's big navy  
... shipbuilders.  
... n that suggests.  
... ears in which  
... degree, rely on

\$50,000,000,000 Gold

## ENGLISH GROUP TO START WORK ON EXTRACTION

Noted French Scientist Re-  
veals Discovery—Reject-  
ed by Own Country

PARIS, May 15 (United Press).—  
The Dead Sea is an ocean of gold,  
from which \$50,000,000,000 worth of  
precious metal can be extracted, ac-  
cording to the amazing representations  
which Dr. Georges Claude, well-known  
French scientist, has made to the  
Government.

Dr. Claude contended that one-third  
of the gold in the Dead Sea could be  
extracted in fifteen years of scientific  
exploitation.

Writing in the magazine "Anima-  
teur Des Temps Nouveaux," the sci-  
entist bewailed the fact that French  
Government officials would not take  
any interest in his declarations and

revealed the manner in which he said  
he learned of the metal in the sea.

Dr. Claude asserted that his theory  
—far from being a fantastic pipe  
dream—was based on scientific facts.  
He explained that there is a small  
quantity of gold in all sea water, al-  
though ordinarily its extraction would  
not be profitable. In the case of the  
Dead Sea, however, he said the gold  
content is forty times greater, due to  
evaporation, which has greatly in-  
creased the salt content of the water.

Besides the billions of dollars worth  
of gold in the Dead Sea and the  
great quantities of salt which British  
enterprises plan to extract, Dr.  
Claude estimates there is untold  
wealth in the form of chemicals. The  
chemicals, he said, are of many dif-  
ferent types and could be utilized for  
fertilization of sterile farmland as  
well as for manufacture of drugs and  
medicines.

Dr. Claude revealed that he had  
attempted to persuade Alexandre  
Millerand, then president of France,  
to induce Great Britain to relinquish  
her Palestine mandate to France and  
Turkey in 1922. This effort failed  
and the scientist now says:

"Great Britain now realizes the  
value of the Dead Sea and this gold  
mine is lost to France."

## SECESSION IN HYI 'N LFAGU

# Food Price Trend High at Fair; A Few Restaurants Keep Cost Low

## Places With Only a la Carte Menus Listing Dishes Up to \$2.50—'Hot-Dog' Stands Boon to Average Workingman

A survey of food prices at the World's Fair indicates that, while a few of the concessionaires have maintained the level of their in-town restaurants, or only slightly exceeded it, others have prepared menus that make eating at the Fair expensive.

At the little booths studding the grounds hot dogs are 10 cents each, coffee a nickel and pie 10 cents. Childs, operating several places in the area, has not appreciably changed its city rates.

In New York a spokesman for the chain pointed out that prices at the Fair would have to be a little higher because of the shorter time available to make the investment pay. A similar point of view was expressed by other restaurateurs in the city, who insisted there would be no price rises at their regular places.

Here are prices at several eating places at the Fair:

At the Casino of Nations, which has no special dinner or luncheon, appetizers cost from 20 to 35 cents, soups 25 cents. No entree is less than \$1 and a minute steak costs \$1. A roastbeef sandwich is \$1. So is a Salisbury steak, which bears a family resemblance to hamburger. Desserts run from 25 cents to 35 cents, coffee and tea 15 cents and a bottle of milk is 20 cents. An American cheese sandwich costs 40 cents; ham sandwich, 50 cents. Domestic beer is 15 cents a glass, 25 cents a bottle or \$1.50 a pitcher, and imported brews sell for 35 cents a seidel.

At the Turkish pavilion, filled with tall, willowy blonde girls in Turkish outfits, dinner costs from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Most Americans are unacquainted with a great many of the dishes, but even a steak dinner costs \$2.50. The menus have attractive covers. On the back of these are homely little stories from the Turkish.

The British Buttery at the British pavilion has no table d'hote service at any hour. Appetizers cost from 35 cents (for melon in season) to \$1.25 for canape of caviar; soups from 25 cents to 50 cents. Sirloin steak is \$1.50; loin lamb chops with kidney, 95 cents, and a rasher of ham or bacon and eggs is 65 cents. Cold dishes range from 75 cents to \$1.25 (for chicken with ham or tongue). Sandwiches range from 25 cents (for ham) to 65 cents for smoked salmon. Liquor prices are reasonable.

The Brass Rail has several places on the Fair Grounds, where customers may eat at a food bar or at tables. Here corned beef and cabbage is 90 cents; roast beef, 95 cents; beef and beans, 95 cents; ham steak and candied sweet potatoes, \$1.15. Chicken costs \$1.35 and pork and beans 50 cents. Cold sandwiches run from 25 cents for American cheese to 60 cents for sliced chicken. Salads range from 45 cents to 95 cents. Vegetables come extra—25 cents for peas, 25 cents for string beans. Dessert prices range from 15 cents (for ap-

ple pie) to 35 cents for crackers and cheese. Coffee or tea is 10 cents a cup.

The Schaefer Center, one of the largest places on the grounds, has special dinners at from \$1.35 to \$2.75. On the à la carte menu this establishment gets from 35 cents to \$1.50 for relishes; from 35 to 60 cents for soups; from 35 to 55 cents for fresh vegetables; from 40 cents to \$1.50 for salads. Desserts cost from 25 cents to \$1. The highest priced dessert is soufflé vanille, with chocolate sauce, which takes twenty minutes in preparation. Ice cream ranges from 35 to 90 cents a dish. The latter price is for baked Alaska. Coffee, with cream, is 15 cents; tea, with cream, 25 cents.

The Toffenetti Restaurant, operated by the same concern that owns the Triangle in Chicago, has no table d'hote. Hot roast ham with sweet potatoes costs 75 cents; hot roast beef, 75 cents, and the same for roast loin of pork. Spaghetti brings 55 cents—a special recipe procured (according to the menu) from "the castle of Count Belvidere." Spring chicken is 85 cents, round steak with "mother's gravy," 70 cents; tenderloin steak, \$1.25; lamb chops, 85 cents; hamburger, 70 cents. Salads range from 55 to 85 cents; desserts from 15 to 25 cents; beverages from 10 to 15 cents.

Doughnut and cruller places maintain their city rates. They offer special combinations—entree, with bread, butter, dessert and coffee—for from 45 to 65 cents. There are four of these doughnut shops on the grounds.

Borden's Dairy World Restaurant at the Borden Farms exhibit, has kept prices down. The accent here is on cream and dairy dishes—cheese salads, milk shakes, sandwiches hot and cold; ice creams, tea and coffee, with a wide range of desserts. This place has been so busy most of the time that long lines are often waiting outside.

The Turf Trylon Club, which has been highly popular, gets fairly high prices. Here also there is no table d'hote. Meats cost from 90 cents (for chopped tenderloin) to \$2.25 for one portion of grilled sirloin steak. Roast beef costs \$1.75 and corned beef hash sells for 85 cents. Fresh vegetables and potatoes are extra—red cabbage 25 cents, brussels sprouts 35, stewed tomatoes 25, baked potato 25. Desserts cost from 25 cents to \$2.25 for baked Alaska for two. Coffee or milk is 10 cents.

World Fair employees, who number thousands, have their own cafeteria where excellent food is served at reasonable prices. The place, however, is not open to the public.

A few restaurants in the area outside the midtown district have increased their prices from 65 to 75 cents to 85 cents to \$1, but they seem to indicate a general feeling that no rises had or would be, during the

# DEWEY AN OPTIMIST ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

Philosopher, Observing the Day  
Quietly, Sees Human Motives,  
Other Than Money, on Rise.

## CITES YOUTH'S LIBERALISM

New Generation Less Nationalistic,  
He Asserts—Finds a Growing  
Appreciation of Esthetics.

At 70 John Dewey, leading American philosopher, remains an optimist. Celebrating his birthday quietly yesterday at the home of his son, Frederick A. Dewey, at Great Neck, L. I., Professor Dewey assured inquirers that the trend of human thought was toward clarification and that individuals were developing the fruits of a more rounded experience.

Although at a luncheon in his honor on Saturday he condemned the present-day emphasis upon "externalism," particularly the search for happiness by the attainment of money, Dr. Dewey was disposed yesterday to suggest the likelihood of a change. Money will continue to be an important incentive to human action, he indicated, but other motives, including the uses which money may be made to serve, will play an expanding rôle in conduct.

The optimistic portents of improvements were found by Dr. Dewey in the increasing group means of experience and self-expression for individuals, a more liberal attitude upon the part of the young and a growing esthetic appreciation.

"In the informal organizations for discussion and action individuals who have felt dwarfed by the size of things are achieving confidence and pointing a direction to their activities," he said. "The younger generation, too, is more open-minded on international and racial questions. It is much less nationalistic. There appears to be also a broadening diffusion of the enjoyment of art and esthetics and a comprehension that machinery is not the sum of human thought and action."

Mr. Dewey spent the day not only in the company of his son Frederick, but with his brother, Professor Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, noted economist, and Mrs. Dewey, his sister-in-law, and Mr. and Mrs. Sabino L. Dewey, son and daughter-in-law.

Dr. Dewey was born in Burlington, Vt. He is head of the philosophy department of Columbia University. Author of philosophical works, publicist on current matters and teacher, he was hailed at public functions on Friday and Saturday as "the spokesman of our age," the foremost of American philosophers and the developer of modern trends in education.

JO  
LA

Fin  
in

BA  
first  
John  
the  
com  
form  
futu

At  
inte  
rela  
out  
sur  
Dr.  
tute

Th  
num  
a pa  
proj  
rank

Ev  
ban  
eyes  
two  
beir

A  
org  
unit  
tion  
lega  
vey  
fact

of  
doc  
of  
mit  
ves

WC  
Dr.

T  
wo  
jec  
Ru  
Co  
Hi  
Yo  
Tr

at  
co  
gl

of  
fif  
in  
for  
ing  
ler  
cu  
leg  
co

rel  
sal  
tax  
libe

I  
cor  
Ne  
tion  
adu  
Fed

to  
most  
the  
pur-  
fied  
guar-  
sure  
es of  
tai-  
ning  
g to  
ands  
with  
else-  
e but  
art at  
users,

E T

oadway  
13th St.

h Ave.  
1st St.

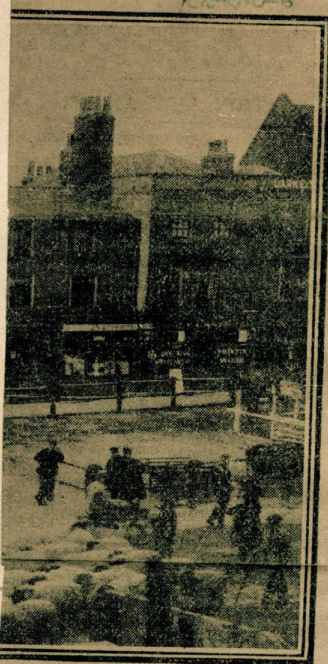
Roosevelt failure tomorrow, parle sur l'affaire du  
Sondan

CS AGO. 6 TATE GALLERY EXTENSION.

OMFORD.



place in the comparatively modern church. is now being celebrated.



til a short while ago, the premises were

[WORLD'S GRAPHIC PRESS.]

Messrs. Ind, Coop, and Co. were approached, and were willing to relinquish their rights, so that this has been made a centre for parish business and finance. During the necessary alterations traces of much exceedingly ancient work were revealed.

An address was given during the afternoon by the vicar of Hornechurch (Rural Dean), who traced the connection with his own church, which he holds from New College on similar terms, the original mother church to this, as well as that of Havering-atte-Bower. He pleaded earnestly that the existing educational provisions should be constantly upheld. The Bishop of Colchester, who preached at a special choral service in the evening, also said a few words, pointing out that the laity of the parish were fully realising their responsibilities as to self-government, having a Church Council, and sharing in necessary expenses.

Further events include to-night a performance of "The Summer's Day," by the Marlborough Dramatic Club, from Brentwood. The Bishop is to preach on Sunday evening. For Monday and Tuesday a very interesting exhibition has been organised. It is to comprise a number of pictures of old Romford, and curios connected with it from various collections. The parish registers will be shown and explained, and documents dealing with Gidea House and mansions that have been swept away are promised.

HOME OF TURNER COLLECTION.

Those who take an interest in our national art treasures, and especially those who worship devoutly at the shrine of Turner, will remember the gratifying announcement made somewhat less than two years ago by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, concerning a noble addition which was about to be made to the Tate Gallery, and was to be dedicated particularly to the works of the great landscape painter who lies buried by the side of Sir Joshua Reynolds in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. The structural addition then foreshadowed by Mr. Harcourt was to consist of five galleries, and, as he announced at the time, the extension had its origin in the generosity of Sir Joseph Duveen—Mr. J. J. Duveen, as he then was. Like many another benefactor to the community, Sir Joseph did not live to see his handsome gift take shape, but his son has manifested the deepest personal interest in the enterprise, which is now rapidly approaching completion. A good deal has yet to be accomplished, it is true, before the new galleries will throw open their portals, but before very many weeks are over—probably in the month of June—the Tate Gallery will have undergone a substantial and dignified extension, and the public will be able to see the works of Turner installed in a commodious home such as they have not previously enjoyed in his native country.

Fortunately for the "National Gallery of British Art," to give the Tate Gallery its official title, it is not, as are many other institutions of the kind, "cabineted, cribbed, confined." The whole of the vacant site behind the present building has been reserved by the Government for future extensions. It is on the westmost side of the vacant space, and springing, as it were, from the north-west angle of the existing structure, that the new annex will stand. Speaking roughly, it will augment the area of the Tate Gallery by about one-fourth. Externally, the extension harmonises in architectural design with the remainder of the building; whilst internally it surpasses the present range of galleries. Of the five new rooms, two are large and full-sized, and three are relatively smaller. They will be entered from what is now known as Room No. V., the apartment dedicated to water-colours, drawings, and prints, which stands at the extreme north-west corner of the present building. Standing at right angles to each other, the two new large rooms may be likened to the limbs of the letter "L," the perpendicular limb running north and south, and the horizontal limb lying east and west. In the angle of these two, and completing the square of the new block, are the three smaller rooms or galleries, which run east and west.

It is proposed that the new annex shall form fitting habitation for the pictures, large and small, of the extensive Turner bequest. For this purpose, accordingly, the bulk of the Turner pictures and drawings now housed in the National Gallery at Trafalgar-square will be transferred to the newer institution at Millbank. Turner, of course, will still be adequately represented at Trafalgar-square, but the home, par excellence, of his work will henceforth be the Tate Gallery. In the two larger of the new galleries will be hung the master's bigger pictures; the three smaller apartments will be reserved for water-colours and drawings. In order to give completeness to the scheme, the Turners which since 1906 have been exhibited in Room No. XI of the Tate Gallery—most of them, as we know, had never been publicly shown previous to that date—will be transferred to the new portion of the building.

Formulate, indeed, has been the task of arranging, out, arranging, and cataloguing a collection of paintings, drawings, and sketches which numbered in the mass between 19,000 and 20,000, but when in the course of the coming summer these new Turner galleries are thrown open to the public, it will be seen that the Tate Gallery has had a new glory shed upon it, and that the great landscape painter whose works will be thrown into such special prominence will reveal himself with a splendour which even his most ardent admirers have not hitherto known.

OBITUARY.

DR. G. CARPENTER.

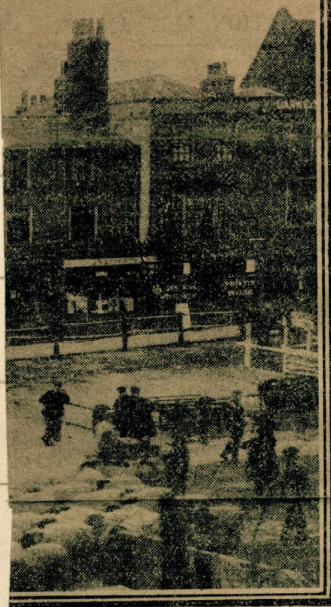
By the regretted death of Dr. George Carpenter, of Weibekestree, Cavendish-square, London loses an eminent authority on diseases of children. Educated at King's College School and at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, Dr. Carpenter had been physician to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, where he had held a number of appointments, and was physician to the Queen's (late North-Eastern) Hospital for Children. He was vice-president of the Royal Society of Medicine, and president of the Section for the Study of the Diseases of Children, and a member of various medical societies at home and abroad. He had contributed largely to professional literature, and was the author of "Congenital Affections of the Heart," "Golden Rules for the Diseases of Children," &c., and of a number of papers on children's ailments. He was editor and founder of the "British Journal of Children's Diseases," chairman of Council and Editor of the Reports of the Society for the Study of the Diseases of Children, and also editor of an Anglo-American journal devoted to the same subject.

MR. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

A wireless telegram from the steamer Adriatic announces the death of Mr. Alexander Agassiz, the naturalist and explorer. He was the son of a still more eminent scientist, Dr. Louis Agassiz, to whom we owe so much in connection with the theory of the glacial epoch. Mr. A. Agassiz was a native of Switzerland, whence he emigrated to America with his father in 1849. Like his father, he had written extensively on ichthyology and other branches of zoological science. He reported on some of the collections of the Challenger expedition. Professor Agassiz possessed many foreign decorations, and held the Victoria medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

ARCHDEACON SUTTON.

We regret to announce the death of the Ven. Robert Sutton, vicar of Pevensey, and late Archdeacon of Lewes, which occurred yesterday afternoon. The Archdeacon was 78 years of age, and his death was the result of injuries sustained in a street accident in London on the 18th inst., when he was knocked down by a vehicle. The rev. gentleman was for twenty years Archdeacon of Lewes, resigning that position in 1908 through resignation.



til a short while ago, the premises were

[WORLD'S GRAPHIC PRESS.

Messrs. Ind, Coope, and Co. were approached, and were willing to relinquish their rights, so that this has been made a centre for parish business and finance. During the necessary alterations traces of much exceedingly ancient work were revealed.

An address was given during the afternoon by the vicar of Hornchurch (Rural Dean), who traced the connection with his own church, which he holds from New College on similar terms, the original mother church to this, as well as that of Havering-atte-Bower. He pleaded earnestly that the existing educational provisions should be constantly upheld. The Bishop of Colchester, who preached at a special choral service in the evening, also said a few words, pointing out that the laity of the parish were fully realising their responsibilities as to self-government, having a Church Council, and sharing in necessary expenses.

Further events include to-night a performance of "The Summer's Day," by the Marlborough Dramatic Club, from Brentwood. The Bishop is to preach on Sunday evening. For Monday and Tuesday a very interesting exhibition has been organised. It is to comprise a number of pictures of old Romford, and curios connected with it from various collections. The parish registers will be shown and explained, and documents dealing with Gidea House and mansions that have been swept away are promised.

278-670-6  
husband's indisposition  
exercised

be adequately represented at Trafalgar-square, but the home, par excellence, of his work will henceforth be the Tate Gallery. In the two larger of the new galleries will be hung the master's bigger pictures; the three smaller apartments will be reserved for water-colours and drawings. In order to give completeness to the scheme, the Turners which since 1906 have been exhibited in Room No. XI of the Tate Gallery—most of them, we know, had never been publicly shown prior to that date—will be transferred to the new portion of the building.

Formidable, indeed, has been the task of sorting out, arranging, and cataloguing a collection of paintings, drawings, and sketches which numbered in the mass between 19,000 and 20,000, but when in the course of the coming summer these new Turner galleries are thrown open to the public, it will be seen that the Tate Gallery has had a new glory shed upon it, and that the great landscapist whose works will be thrown into such special prominence will reveal himself with a splendour which even his most ardent admirers have not hitherto known.

#### OBITUARY.

##### DR. G. CARPENTER.

By the regretted death of Dr. George Carpenter, of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London loses an eminent authority on diseases of children. Educated at King's College School and at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, Dr. Carpenter had been physician to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, where he had held a number of appointments, and was physician to the Queen's (late North-Eastern) Hospital for Children. He was vice-president of the Royal Society of Medicine, and President of the Section for the Study of the Diseases of Children, and a member of various medical societies at home and abroad. He had contributed largely to professional literature, and was the author of "Congenital Affections of the Heart," "Golden Rules for the Diseases of Children," &c., and of a number of papers on children's ailments. He was editor and founder of the "British Journal of Children's Diseases," chairman of Council and Editor of the Reports of the Society for the Study of the Diseases of Children, and also editor of an Anglo-American journal devoted to the same subject.

##### MR. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

A wireless telegram from the steamer Adriatic announces the death of Mr. Alexander Agassiz, the naturalist and explorer. He was the son of a still more eminent scientist, Dr. Louis Agassiz, to whom we owe so much in connection with the theory of the glacial epoch. Mr. A. Agassiz was a native of Switzerland, whence he emigrated to America with his father in 1849. Like his father, he had written extensively on ichthyology and other branches of zoological science. He reported on some of the collections of the Challenger expedition. Professor Agassiz possessed many foreign decorations, and held the Victoria medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

##### ARCHDEACON SUTTON.

We regret to announce the death of the Ven. Robert Sutton, vicar of Pevensey, and late Archdeacon of Lewes, which occurred yesterday afternoon. The Archdeacon was 78 years of age, and his death was the result of injuries sustained in a street accident in London on the 18th inst., when he was knocked down by a vehicle. The rev. gentleman was for twenty years Archdeacon of Lewes, resigning that position in 1908, though retaining the incumbency of the historic parish of Pevensey. He had served in the diocese of Chichester under four bishops, and there were few, if any, better-known or more highly-esteemed ecclesiastics in the county. Up to the last year or two he displayed great activity in all Church movements, evincing particular interest in matters of education and Church defence. The Archdeacon leaves a widow, five daughters, and four sons.

#### ONE OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

In the Battersea Coroner's-court yesterday Mr. Troutbeck held an inquest on William Freestone, aged 76, a gatekeeper, employed at the Wandsworth Gasworks, and lately living in Moris-street, York-road, S.W., who died from the effects of a fractured skull. A native of Needham Market, Suffolk, Freestone enlisted in the 4th Hussars (the old 4th Light Dragoons), and served as a private throughout the Crimean campaign, taking part in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. He was awarded the Crimean medal with three bars and the Turkish medal, and on leaving the Army received a special campaign pension. Subsequently joining the Metropolitan Police Force, he did mounted duty in the V, or Wandsworth, Division, and while at Ascot races he sustained concussion of the brain in attempting to stop a runaway horse, belonging to Mr. Henry Brassey. As a result of this mishap he was allowed to resign, and was granted a special pension. For the past twenty-two years he had been employed at the Wandsworth Gasworks.

Mr. Gosden, who appeared for the Gas Company, said the directors very much regretted that this man, who had braved all the perils of the Crimea, should have met his death in the manner he did, and they wished to express their deep sympathy with the widow and children. Freestone had always given the utmost satisfaction in his work.

The evidence showed that on Saturday one of the employes at the gasworks told the deceased that he required a meter from the stores, and, although there was no necessity for him to do so, Freestone accompanied him, and fell down a flight of eleven wooden stairs, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Bolingbroke Hospital, where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Mayor of Wandsworth (Mr. Dawnay) is interesting himself in the case with a view, if possible, to obtain a military funeral for Freestone.

Irving Stanton, 31, a salesman, was charged, yesterday, at Acton, with causing grievous bodily harm to Peter Braidwood, an inspector in the service of the London United Tramways Company, by "pushing" him off a tramcar, at High-road, Chiswick. According to the evidence of a passenger, prisonery, while on the platform of the car talking to the inspector about a fare, struck him with his fist, causing him to fall into the road. The car was going slowly. Dr. Dodsworth said the inspector was suffering from concussion, and was unable to attend. Prisoner was remanded, and bail allowed.