

The Sun

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1914.

What Will Be Said? A despatch from Washington to the Boston Daily Advertiser outlines a new Republican departure in the Southern States...

Let us go for what it is worth; but we ask all Democrats in Congress or in power elsewhere what they will do for the States...

The Southern Democrats may like the income tax. Some day, if they make it a part of the Democratic creed...

The Shirk and Section Forty. In the last batch of House bills which has come to this office from Washington...

The section of the Revised Statutes which the Powers bill repeals is as follows: "Section 40. The Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House..."

Why does Congressman H. HENRY POWERS, a Republican member of the Judiciary Committee, slide in at this time a measure repealing a law which, however impudently violated in the past...

Two of the leading firms of bicycle manufacturers in this country have recently expressed the opinion that within five years there will be no difference between the wheels used by men and women...

A Novelty in Bicycles. The two of the leading firms of bicycle manufacturers in this country have recently expressed the opinion that within five years there will be no difference between the wheels used by men and women...

College Boys at This Time. A correspondent writes to us that a friend of his recently occupied a room in a hotel adjoining another containing a lot of college students from Yale and Princeton...

Our factually edited contemporary, LUE, has this week some verses of a classical smack, of which the last is: "To have two strings under your bow is quite the proper thing. It is hard to keep, dear Chloe. Two beats upon a string."

One of the most conspicuous citizens of this town is now Mr. NATHAN STRAU, one of the three brothers who own and run the dry goods business of MARY & CO. The personal and individual success of the STRAU family is unusual in the annals of the city...

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much as they enjoy bicycling, would rather give up their wheels than appear in costumes more comfortable and safer than those they are now wearing. Every one of them will say, however, that bicycling in its present phase places limitations upon their enjoyment of it that are not imposed upon their husbands and brothers. It is an interesting and an important question how to surmount the difficulties and make all men and women free and equal bicyclers.

We believe the solution of the problem will be found in a sensible bicycle costume for women; and we do not think that our countrywomen will be slower than their sisters in Europe to recognize the advantages of a bicycle dress reform and to dress accordingly. The young women who are perfectly certain that they would rather die than wear one of the modest and tasteful bicycle suits which are now seen by scores on our streets are likely, before they are married, to see them so commonly in use that they will not call for special remark.

The consequence is that such criticisms as are made of college students by our correspondent have far less force now than they had in past days. These youths are a finer-looking lot of young men than they used to be. Their stature has increased notably, and a higher state of health, both moral and physical, prevails among them.

A Year's Study of the Aurora. It is about a year since many men, scattered over a large part of the northern hemisphere, began to record observations of the aurora, on a plan devised by Dr. M. A. VEEDER of Lyons, N. Y. These records have been made at many observatories in various countries and by explorers and others who, like Lieut. PEABY, have been particularly well situated for the observation of auroral phenomena.

Within the past three months Dr. VEEDER has been receiving many reports from such widely separated localities as Siberia, Finland, Sweden, Scotland, Alaska, and other parts of the northern world. They seem completely to establish the conclusions, based upon Dr. VEEDER's long study of the subject, which he had already set before the scientific world.

One of these conclusions is that aurora phenomena are particularly noticeable at intervals of twenty-seven and one-quarter days, corresponding exactly to a synodic revolution of the sun, or, in other words, to a revolution of the sun on its axis as viewed from the earth. The fact that the earth advances on its orbit in the same direction as the sun turns on its axis of course lengthens to some extent the sun's apparent period of rotation. The data sent to Dr. VEEDER from all the stations that have thus far reported show that the strongest recurrences of the aurora were on May 22, June 15, Aug. 15, Sept. 1, Oct. 5, Nov. 1, Nov. 29, and Dec. 26, 1903, and Jan. 22, Feb. 18, and March 18, 1904, giving eleven returns in 300 days, or at intervals of precisely twenty-seven and one-quarter days.

The regular periodicity of the aurora and the reciprocal relations between aurora and thunder storms are thus being established beyond peradventure by these numerous observations. The winter season is most favorable for auroral observations in the arctic regions, and it will be interesting to hear what Lieut. PEABY has to report about auroras observed in North Greenland last winter, in connection with what we know of the thunder storms that occurred in our own latitude during that period.

It has also been observed that thunder storms appear to have an origin similar to that attributed to auroras, and the reports sent to Dr. VEEDER are in striking confirmation of this belief. On all the dates given above there was a marked commingling of thunder storms and auroras. Throughout the entire series, even in midwinter, there was an increase in the number of thunder storms reported. Buildings in central New York were struck by lightning on Christmas night last year, a most unusual occurrence, and the proof is now very strong of an association of thunder storms and auroral displays.

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those whose moral fibre was not strong enough to make the requisite resistance. The college boy who wastes his health and his opportunities in swaggering dissipation that eats out the very heart of youth is not admired among his mates. They admire instead the bright eyes of the man who keeps himself in physical training by self-denial and self-sacrifice persistently pursued. They are not proud of the fellows who drink and smoke their nerves away in a spirit of reckless bravado, which once found admirers and imitators in the college world. The endurance which can withstand temptation for the sake of self-improvement wins the applause of the college world of this time. He prizes muscle, the ability to submit to arduous discipline in order to acquire athletic distinction, self-command, and the capacity to exercise command. The number of students actually under training in the athletic team is not so large, but they surpass in number the ambitious for it throughout the college world. Meantime youthful enthusiasm is aroused and employed in many other desirable ways, in glee and banjo clubs, in wheeling, and in various activities which give it healthy moral vent.

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believe, was the General who, on being asked what place machine guns had in a campaign, replied "No place." But this does not mean by any means that military authorities should refuse to examine them, and judging by the rate at which engines of war have been travelling during the past few years, it is reasonable to assume that there are many surprises yet in reserve. If TURPIN's machine is only one-quarter as terrible as he represents it to be, the French Government exhibited extraordinary foolishness in not securing it long before this, and it cannot be denied that the Government is somewhat to blame if to-day TURPIN is a traitor.

How to Unlimber the Tariff Bill. The proposition to shorten the tariff debate in the Senate by cutting off the so-called administrative sections of the bill, leaving that part of the subject to be provided for by separate legislation hereafter, is now frequently heard. It is welcomed by many citizens who desire first of all a prompt settlement of the tariff rates in the schedules.

There is a great deal of force in the argument that the question of duties and the question of the technical administration of the Custom Houses can properly be divided, and have been so divided in the past. Moreover, it is urged that such changes are necessary or desirable in the existing statutes can be made to better advantage after the Treasury Department shall have had some experience with the practical workings of the new tariff.

But the first step toward a settlement of the tariff question is to separate that question entirely and absolutely from the alien question of imposing upon certain portions of this country a socialist tax on incomes, not needed for revenue and grossly inequitable in its incidence. The income tax sections, that is to say from section 54 to section 70 inclusive, in the bill as originally reported by the Finance Committee, are the sections of which the bill should first be unlimbered.

On the subject of the tariff Congress has received definite instructions from the country. Whether Congress obeys the instructions or not is another matter, for which it will be held accountable at the proper time. But the Fifty-third Congress has never been authorized to instruct the two West Virginia Senators to stand immovable in the defence of the interests of the Democratic party. They should see that they help to arrest the Democracy's being carried away by the Populists. That is a larger matter even than the interests of West Virginia.

The Democratic Convention of McDowell county, West Virginia, in saying this for their Senators showed that something else should be said in behalf of the party at large: "We endorse the wise and able manner in which our honorable Senators, J. K. CANINE and J. F. CLARK, have protected the interests of our State, and we do everything in our power for the furtherance of his welfare."

The interests of West Virginia have been attended to. It is in order for the McDowell county Democrats to instruct the two West Virginia Senators to stand immovable in the defence of the interests of the Democratic party. They should see that they help to arrest the Democracy's being carried away by the Populists. That is a larger matter even than the interests of West Virginia.

Let's Have Hemp, or Jall. While our Constitutional Convention wrestles with the problem of abolishing the death penalty we invite its attention to a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. M. D'ARNOVAL sent in a communication which ought to be singularly interesting to the authorities of New York. "Electric currents," he says, "as is now well known, produce death in a moment, and are the cause of destruction of the tissues, and secondly by the excitation of the nerve centres, producing a stoppage of respiration and syncope, but without material lesions. In the first case death is final, and in the second it is only apparent, and the subject may be brought back to life by means of artificial respiration. It is precisely for this reason that the American system of electrocuting criminals is extremely uncertain, because the alternating currents usually employed in these executions almost always produce this second effect of apparent death. An accident which recently occurred at Saint Denis verifies this fact under the best possible conditions, proving conclusively that electric currents cannot be relied upon to produce death with certainty. A workman accidentally received during several minutes the full force of a current of four thousand five hundred volts. Just three-quarters of an hour after he received this shock he was brought back to life by the aid of artificial respiration and the process of regular traction of the tongue advised by Dr. LAPOINTE."

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