The Sun.

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Freedom From Molestation.

The first announcement made by President SHAFFER at the beginning of the steel strike was that his followers would in every way stand by the law and the rights of all their fellow citizens.

Yet in every idle centre of the steel industry the strikers are thronging to intercept men coming there to work, and the unmistakable rumblings of riot in case the steel company begins operations are in the air.

Every man with the disposition to work when he can must be free from molestation, physical or moral, at the hands of his rivals. Organized picketing is organized terrorism. It should be stamped on wherever it shows its head.

Schley, Maclay and the Facts.

Whatever Mr. MACLAY'S rank as a historian, are his statements concerning Admiral SCHLEY "excusable?

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As a reader of THE SUN I beg to comment on your editorial of a few days since in which you wrote of MACLAY'S arraignment of Admiral SCHLEY, commending and even exceeding his statements. MACLAY does not deserve to be quoted as the 'greatest living American historian' because of his few volumes on the Navy, but even if he were, are his violent statements the more excusable? They are but his personal views, not shared by many authorities and impliedly contradicted *in toto* by the Administration, who not only have not given SCHLEY any ground for asking a court of inquiry, but have promoted him even ahead of his supposed superior at Santiago.

"Is not the Government the final arbiter in such matters and should not their distinguished approval establish one's professional standing?

"The majority cannot forget, when reading of SCHLEY'S 'cowardice, inefficiency and general untrustworthiness' that he was selected to fill a position of great trust in spite of personal unpopularity, that his ship received more fire than any at Santiago, that he occupied the bridge during the engagement and led the Oregon all the way in chasing the Colon, and that in the face of most bitter attacks he has been officially commended and promoted. Will you favor many who agree with these views by an answer to them?

RANDOLPH MANNERS.

"NEW YORK, July 23."

We reply to Mr. MANNERS that no one can read the official records of the Navy without concluding that Mr. MACLAY'S criticisms are more than justified. We know of no "authority" who can controvert those records.

Mr. MANNERS thinks that Mr. MACLAY is "impliedly contradicted *in toto* by the Administration;" and that it has "not given SCHLEY any ground for asking for a court of inquiry," but has "promoted him even ahead of his supposed superior at Santiago." As a matter of fact neither SAMPSON nor SCHLEY has been promoted. The Administration proposed to promote them both, SAMPSON in a greater degree than SCHLEY; but the Senate failed to approve.

It is true that the Government, holding to its first impulse, has proposed with one hand to reward SCHLEY instead of court-martialling him, and with the other has set down, even intelligently and pointedly, damning facts, which make of the situation as it stands a scandal scarcely less repulsive than would have been the toleration of Capt. OBERLIN H. CARTER. He embezzled. SCHLEY, apart from his military transgressions as an officer, has virtually lied, an offence that befouls the American Navy's good name. But deplorable as the Government's action is, it does not alter the quality of SCHLEY, or the relation of such an officer to the naval service

Mr. MANNERS is wrong, however, in saying that it has given SCHLEY no ground for demanding a court of inquiry. We venture to say that there is not another officer in the United States Navy—and we would not presume to accuse any other navy of containing one—who, after the report of the Secretary of the Navy of Nov. 25, 1898, or Secretary LONG'S letter to the Senate of Feb. 6, 1899, or Secretary LONG'S letter to the Senate of March 6, 1899, or the letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. CHADWICK, countersigned by Lieut. HODGSON, would not have demanded instantly a court of inquiry. In those documents, besides the evidence of incompetence as a commander, is the suggestion of cowardice and the conclusive proof of fraud. That SCHLEY wears his uniform to-day is the greater misfortune, therefore, but evidently he would rather wear it with the smirch of dishonor on it than run the risk of a formal "investigation." Mr. MACLAY'S history practically gives SCHLEY the lie by rejecting the story he caused to be put out in the name of HODGSON about the reasons for the Brooklyn's loop.

SCHLEY'S entire prominence in connection with Santiago is due to his being on board the Brooklyn while SAMPSON had accidentally moved out of gunfire. But every Captain at Santiago knew and felt that SAMPSON was his Commander, and has never failed to recognize him as such. The number of times the Brooklyn was hit and her keeping ahead of the Oregon in chasing the Colon do not touch a single one of the issues raised regarding SCHLEY.

Mr. Gorman's Convention.

The Maryland Democrats will hold their State convention at Baltimore one week from to-morrow. It will be the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN'S convention. No profound emotion can be roused by the nomination or renomination of a State Comptroller and of a Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Mr. GORMAN'S more serious duty or pleasure will be to praise himself as revealed in such sublimities of statesmanship as the extra session of the Legislature, the State Census bill and the Election law, which was passed for the confusion of illiterate Republicans but seems to be confusing the illiterate Democrats. But Mr. GORMAN can be depended upon to approve himself. If the best laid plans of mice and moles slip up sometimes, why, such is life.

We don't know whether Mr. GORMAN will instruct the convention to demand the election of that illustrious son of Maryland, the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN, or not. Presumably he will. Presumably, also, he will tell the convention to forget BRYAN and a part of the Kansas City platform and to break into a St. Vitus dance at the abhorred name of imperialism. While incurably subterranean in his habits, Mr. GORMAN is not the man to allow the Constitution to be undermined so long as he can prop it up with a resolution.

Mr. GORMAN'S chief job this year is to elect as many State Senators as he can. The Senate chosen next fall will have a hand in the election of two Senators in Congress, one for the term beginning in 1903, one for the term beginning in 1905. The Republicans have three hold-over Senators. They must elect eleven more. The Republican party has been badly split, but the cracks seem to be closing up. In Baltimore and elsewhere the Democrats are at daggers drawn. The Independents love Mr. GORMAN as little as ever. But he is a sly old mole. He has the election machinery. He has the election law—and he may wish he hadn't had it, the day after election. The negroes are quick learners and not all the Maryland Democrats are scholars.

Prophet Moore and the Reporters.

The subsequent explanations of Weather Prophet MOORE were widely disseminated a fortnight or more ago. The *New York Journal* is now so unkind to Mr. MOORE as to rake up and republish, for its own purposes, a letter which he sent to that newspaper on July 5 after the break in the hot spell in this part of the country. Mr. MOORE then said, referring to his earlier outgivings:

"The only interview I have given in regard to the present hot weather was to your representative in Binghamton about 10 P. M., July 2. He fairly and accurately reported the interview, in which I gave it as my opinion that the heat would continue for at least three days after July 2, *except where relief would come from local showers.*

"The prediction has been fully verified, for while small areas, including New York city, have received much benefit from showers, the greater portion of the country last night experienced the highest temperatures of the season. My statements were conservative and have been fully verified by events."

In this communication Mr. MOORE pretended to repeat his prediction of July 2 and then proceeded to describe it as "conservative" and to claim that it had been "fully verified."

Now, the statement in question, subsequently indorsed by Mr. MOORE as "fairly and accurately reported" in the *Journal*, was just this, and no more or less:

"For the intensity of its heat, the extent of its mortality and the length of its stay, the present heat wave will exceed anything in the history of the United States Weather Bureau, and the result or termination of the present hot spell cannot be even now guessed at. The only thing certain about it is that the present hot wave cannot be broken for at least three days. Each day will be hotter than the previous one, and the mortality will be fearful."

A glance will show that the qualifying clause which we have italicized in Mr. MOORE'S pretended re-statement on July 5 of what he said on July 2, is absolutely lacking in the original statement. There is not a word there about possible relief to come from local showers, or in any other way. There was no break in the frenzy of his alarmist remarks, as "fairly and accurately reported" in the *Journal*. The qualification and contingency upon which Mr. MOORE, after the event, based his claim of conservatism and of full verification, were interpolated by himself *after* his foolish and alarming prophecy had been discredited by the weather.

As to other reported utterances of Mr. WILLIS L. MOORE at Binghamton there is an issue of veracity between him and the reporters. He complains that they put words into his mouth which he did not use. Here we find him putting words into his own mouth which he did not use. Here he is exhibited as acknowledging the accuracy of the *Journal's* printed report of his statement of July 2, and at the same time as fabricating a perverted and deceptive version of that original statement in order to help out his case as a weather prophet. The issue of veracity between Mr. MOORE and himself is the first one for him to settle.

Under Mr. MOORE'S administration of the Weather Bureau, that once respectable branch of Government service has become an object of general contempt or derision. Nature did not intend him for the post he now occupies.

What Does England Fear?

Why is it announced that 70,000 infantry are to be withdrawn immediately from South Africa? The pretext for the withdrawal is that the work hitherto done by the troops, the protection of the long lines of railway connecting the coast with the interior, can be performed as well or better by mounted men. As a matter of fact, the whole number of mounted men originally called for after the capture of Pretoria, and then declared to be indispensable as mere auxiliaries of the foot soldiers, has not yet been furnished, and there is no reason to suppose that the far greater number needed to replace the infantry can be supplied promptly, if at all. Where are the 70,000 foot soldiers more imperatively needed at the present time than they are in South Africa? They are not needed at home, for just now at all events no invasion of the British Isles is looked for. They are not needed in China, where Great Britain still retains troops enough to safeguard her interests, to say nothing of the large naval force now stationed in Chinese waters.

Unquestionably, the large body of men to be removed from South Africa will be despatched to the point of danger, if any such point there be, and it is equally certain that the destination of the transports cannot be long concealed. It is rumored that most, if not all, of the 70,000 infantry will be sent to India. Should this report prove well founded, some onlookers might hastily infer that the Anglo-Indian Empire is in peril, and the question would at once be mooted: From what quarter is aggression feared?

We cannot believe that an advance from the Caucasus or from Russian Turkestan is contemplated at this time. For several years to come, Russia's financial, political and military energies should find ample employment in the completion of the trans-Siberian railroad, including the branch to Port Arthur, and in the absorption of Manchuria. Under the existing conditions Japan alone could give her so much trouble in that part of the world, that the Czar is said to have made important concessions to the Mikado with reference to Corea, in order to secure a free hand in those provinces of the Chinese Empire that lie to the north and northeast of the Great Wall. The value of Corea for Japan, however, would be seriously diminished by the presence of the Russians in Manchuria, and what the Mikado must really want is to keep Russia permanently north of the Amur River. Japan's neutrality, therefore, could not be relied upon in the event of a war between Russia and Great Britain, because the last-named Power, owing to its naval ascendency, would be an ideal ally for the large and well-trained land forces of the Japanese. An attempt on the part of Russia to oust England from India at this time would undoubtedly be met by a coalition of the British and Japanese which would cost Russia all that she has gained and planned for during recent years in the Far East.

But, it may be asked, might not Russia, while unwilling to come forward herself openly as an aggressor, encourage an invasion of India by the Ameer of Afghanistan? We do not believe that the Ameer ABDURRAHMAN, who has always been depicted as a cool and calculating man, would venture upon such an undertaking unless he had the positive promise of overt coöperation on the part of the Russian forces stationed in the Trans-Caucasus and in Turkestan. It is true that if ABDURRAHMAN were to die, his inexperienced successor might be capable of an act of rashness which would cause the authorities at Calcutta some annoyance, owing to the fact that the Anglo-Indian army has been to a certain extent weakened by the despatch of contingents to South Africa and to China. There may have been, also, some indications of disaffection in the vassal States, and communications may have passed between them and the Ameer of Cabul, the only Mohammedan potentate from whom the Mussulmans of India could have the faintest hope of procuring assistance in the event of an uprising.

Should the greater part of the 70,000 infantry now relieved from duty in South Africa be sent to India, we may reasonably conclude that at least some signs of restlessness have been observed by the Calcutta Government, and that a considerable increase of the British troops at its disposal has been deemed expedient. So far, indeed, as any information on the subject has reached the public, there is absolutely no ground to dread at this time the outbreak of another widespread Indian mutiny. The same thing might have been said, however, at the opening of 1857, when the last mutiny occurred.

The Macomb's Dam Trolley.

To-morrow, Thursday, there will be a hearing in the City Hall upon the proposition of authorizing the Union Railway Company to extend its tracks across the Central or Macomb's Dam Bridge across the Harlem, to connect the present southern terminus of the Union trolley line in The Bronx with the Eighth avenue line at Central avenue, and with the terminus of the Manhattan Elevated at 155th street. A considerable amount of misinformation has been diffused as to the question involved in this application, variously described as a "railroad grab" without recompense to the city and as an assault upon the rights of drivers.

By the topography of New York the Fort Washington Heights were inaccessible from the lowlands on the west shore of the Harlem near the present elevated railway terminus at 155th street, but to connect the two, a viaduct 1,500 feet in length and sixty feet wide was constructed between 1890 and 1893 at a cost of $750,000, joining Fort Washington with the Macomb's Dam Bridge. The cost of this bridge was $2,000,000. With the development of the means of transportation in The Bronx and on Manhattan Island the necessity of direct railway connection between the two, at this point, has become as imperative as between New York and Brooklyn on the Brooklyn Bridge. A passenger on the elevated to continue his travel on the Union Railway in The Bronx or a passenger on the Union Railway to reach the under-trolley at Eighth avenue must walk across the Central Bridge in any weather, an almost insuperable barrier to traffic as between the two boroughs at this point. As the Union Railway in its application to the Municipal Assembly describes the case:

"The distance between the terminus of your petitioner's railroad and the terminus of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad and the Eighth avenue line is a distance over which there is no means of transportation, and the public are accordingly obliged to walk this distance in order to make connections, and there is and has been for some time past an earnest public demand for an extension of your petitioner's railroad as above stated."

In so far as the three railroad systems which may be said to converge at this point—Metropolitan Traction, Manhattan Elevated and the Union Railroad of The Bronx territory—are concerned in the granting or withholding of the commission sought, it does not appear that their advantage would be of any importance compared with the much greater advantage of the public. The case is analogous to the condition which would be created if every person going from Brooklyn to New York or from New York to Brooklyn was compelled to leave the cars at one side of the river and walk over the Bridge and take another car at the other, instead of the existing method which has promoted enormously the facilities of traffic between the two boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The rights of drivers are certainly to be considered and respected, but a drawbridge connecting two of the liveliest points of New York cannot properly and wisely be reserved for their use exclusively.

Congress may regulate Trusts, but it cannot destroy them.—*Albany Journal.*

O, yes, but what has Congress to do with the matter? The Ohio Democracy has vested itself with the power of suppressing Trusts, and all properly constituted Trusts will be good enough to consider themselves suppressed. If any decline to be suppressed, why, the Ohio Democrats will take note of them and let them go.

The *St. Louis Republic*, which used up all its big Es in "throwing fits" over the Empire last year, is now boohooing that "we are destroying the foundation of the fabric of free government, and that it is we ourselves who will be crushed by the collapse of the splendid structure." Still, preparations are being made for the Louisiana Purchase Fair just as if the fabric of free government didn't need to be shored up. The fear of being crushed is merely a professional Democratic formality.

The masculine shirt waist seems to have settled down mainly into a case of shirt sleeves.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Yes, and, we regret to say, the shirt sleeves, claim all the privileges of the shirt waist proper. Thus we see men in railroad trains, in the presence of women, or even accompanying women, coolly undress in respect of their coat and waistcoat and sit in their shirt sleeves and suspenders, as though the laws of delicacy had been repealed. The shirt-waist brigade must either organize to cure this demoralization or their revolutionary garment will be swept away itself.

No Floridian is afraid of a mosquito.—*Florida Times-Union and Citizen.*

And no mosquito is afraid of a Floridian or of anybody else. If the mosquito were more prudent and less bloodthirsty, there would be a good deal more comfort in the world. A mosquito will die, apparently with the utmost happiness, in the act of phlebotomizing you. Are the Floridians braver than other people or are they immune?

THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

Famine has been added to the terrible evils that have afflicted China since the outbreak of the Boxers. The area affected by this latest affliction is in the north central provinces entirely outside the regions where the Boxer raids and the foreign invasion have inflicted so much suffering. A partial crop failure has depleted the supply and increased the price of food so that many hundreds have perished of starvation. The sale of young women into degrading slavery is always a horrible feature of famines in China. A most pitiful aspect of the present distress is the stories told of the barter of daughters by their parents who thus seek to procure food to keep themselves alive.

Famine relief measures in China have always been most inadequate. The Government has often endeavored to mitigate the distress of famine years but, as a rule, its efforts have been half paralysed by lack of transportation. Rice forwarded to the hungry has frequently failed to reach the stricken districts in time to save life.

It is true that China uses inland waterways more largely than any other nation. They are inadequate, however, for many of the canals have fallen into ruins and transportation on many of the rivers is impeded by rapids. This is the case on the great Han River, on other important tributaries of the Yangtse and on the Sikiang or West River of Canton. The large Hoangho is so rapid and shallow that only stretches of it, here and there, are navigable. As for the land routes the bullock-cart roads and the paths for human and animal porters are as bad as they can be. The greatest coal field, as large as those of Pennsylvania, is in the present famine district and is still worthless because it is inaccessible. It does not pay to work the coal mines near the Yangtse if a land haulage of more than twenty miles is required to deliver the coal at river shipping points.

The lack of transportation that confines China's exports mainly to a few articles of high value in proportion to weight and bulk, originating near the sea or along the Yangtse, is the great evil that intensifies the suffering in famine years. If the return of peace brings an era of railroad construction it will not only promote material development but also mitigate the calamity of food scarcity which so often prevails in one or another part of the empire.

Highhandness at Coney Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Who is Bernard J. York, and by what authority has he prohibited the managers of the various amusement enterprises at Coney Island that did not meet with his favor from carrying on their businesses? What authority has he to invade that pleasure resort and condemn the appliances by which a large number of the citizens of this community add to the enjoyment of the one day in the week that they have for recreation and pleasure? Has he been commissioned as the censor of amusements throughout the city? Are we to go to Mr. York when we desire to do anything for the pleasure that it may afford us and ask him to put the seal of his approval on the means by which we seek to enjoy ourselves? And if this is the case, would it not be well to have it more generally known that Mr. York is the man whose consent is necessary before we can indulge ourselves in the diversions that may increase our happiness?

Mr. York in his capacity of Deputy Commissioner of Police, and in the exercise of the great powers of that position, saw fit to go to Coney Island on Monday and to issue to the police captain in command of that precinct in which is situated the great pleasure ground of the city an order that two of the enterprises there which had proved their popularity should be closed at once. This he did without judicial warrant of any kind, in an arbitrary and autocratic manner, and without justification or excuse. One of the machines that offended Mr. York is known as the "Loop the Loop," and the other as the "Barrel of Love." The first is a roller coaster in which is introduced a complete circle, so that the car carrying the passengers, impelled by the momentum derived from a steep descent, describes a perfect circle in its course, at one point of which the passengers in the car are head downward. The time occupied by the car in its trip around the circle is but a moment; the machine is well and safely constructed, and among the thousands who have made the trip there has been no greater percentage of injuries than there is among those who ride for pleasure on the trolley cars. The machine cannot be described truthfully as one that has an ill effect on the moral or the physical nature of those who choose to patronize it; on the other hand, it may be said that it has given a great amount of innocent pleasure to those who have taken the novel trip, and to those who have watched them in their course. No competent medical tribunal, no competent judicial tribunal, has said aught against it; but it offended Mr. York, who, without color of law, or regard for the rights of the men who have invested their money in the enterprise, or for the enjoyment of the hundreds who have shown their pleasure in the arrangement by patronizing it, arbitrarily closed it to the public, thus at one stroke cutting off the men who had invested their money in it from the source of their income, and depriving their patrons of their right to the pursuit of happiness in the way that seemed to them best.

No power could force a visitor to Coney Island to patronize this machine; what right has Mr. York to say that no one shall if he so desires? If Mr. York has the right to say that this machine must not be used by those who go to the beach, has he not the right to say that all who visit the resort must on his order use any machine that he thinks well of?

The case of the other device that he has condemned is on all fours with the "Loop the Loop." The "Barrel of Love" is a great hogshead into which those who desire to do so get and are rolled from one point of a crescent to the other until the barrel comes to a stop in the centre of the tracks on which it runs. It is not such a machine as might attract the favorable notice of some of your readers; but it did attract the favorable notice and the custom of many of the men and women who went to this resort. It is not reported on any authority that is worthy of serious consideration that this machine was in its effects immoral or bad. It is not claimed that it was a swindle. The managers of the machine contracted to do a certain thing for those who patronized their enterprise, and the testimony of all is that they carried out their contract in good faith.

The question that first presents itself when the suppression of these two machines is considered is why did Bernard J. York suppress them? This is, however, a matter of little consequence; he may have stopped them because he thought that they were bad; or because he thought that they were not pretty; or because he saw a man with whiskers in one of the cars; or because he was suffering from prickly heat. His reason for his act is not of great consequence, save as showing the character of his mind. The important matter is that this man, occupying an important, but subordinate, post in the public service, has apparently the power to confiscate the property of others without the pretence that he has the authority of any court or of any body with even semi-judicial powers (such as the Board of Health, for good and sufficient reasons, has) and without giving an opportunity to the outraged public and the proprietors of the illegally condemned property to right themselves.

Mr. York has demonstrated again the arrogant and highhanded methods of the department in which he at the present time occupies a post. He has taken to himself the powers of the courts, the Health Department and the entire executive branch of the city government. It is to be hoped that the men whose businesses he has set out to ruin, because he did not approve of them, will be able to teach this presumptuous and lawless official that their rights as citizens and property owners are not to be so lightly disposed of, even though there is no way in which the public, whose means of enjoyment have been arbitrarily, illegally and indecently curtailed, can obtain redress.

NOT A CONEY ISLANDER.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Street Car Transfers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* From a standpoint of one who is almost constantly travelling on the different car lines in this city I cannot understand why they restrict certain lines in transferring (it being controlled by one company), unless it is that they see that the public tolerate it, and it is time enough when public sentiment compels them. I can see where in many instances it would save workingmen who cannot pay two fares in one direction perhaps an hour each day. The public would be greatly benefited.

GEO. A. RANDEL.

JERSEY CITY, July 22.

EL PELIGRO YANKI.

Fears of the South American Republics Since the War With Spain.

From the Montevideo Tribuna Popular.

The conduct of the United States in the affair of the Pan-American Congress in Mexico should surprise no thinking person. It is the natural unfolding of their policy. A mighty nation, especially because it is (as yet) very spontaneous and reflects little upon the consequences which any violence may bring to it. It began, as does all force, imposing itself upon the lesser resistance which the original inhabitants of its present territory offered. It bought from some, treated with others, killed the rest of those who had been able to oppose it and applied itself to living. As it held much territory it was generous, constituted itself a republic, made its movements democratic, offered to the entire world the protection of its nationality and realised the prodigious undertaking of concentrating almost all the loose energy which the world possessed. But in proportion as it became secure, it grew bold. It has no army, but has money, will and genius. In an instant it can improvise what is necessary and disturb profoundly the best founded military calculations, as France confounded and defeated them in 1789. North America is a permanent revolution. Each mental epoch reclaims or receives a discipline characteristic of that epoch only. What great things might not result from the launching upon Europe, disciplined according to classical methods, of thirty millions of most determined men, or upon South America, broken into immense territories, defended with difficulty because of their very extent, if those thirty millions were electrified by the genius of Edison or the audacity of some Napoleon served by Maximite, for example.

Very well, neither men nor nations grow by caprice. All growth is a extension of irresistible forces. The United States move on inevitably toward being the centre of a powerful empire. Spain already has had to cede to it Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico; to-morrow England will have to look on at the annexation of Canada, a union as inevitable as all others which take place in the world and, in spite of its unconstrained appearance, as certain as any phenomenon of physics or of chemistry. A larger retort, that is all.

On this path North America cannot occupy herself with international romances. She must ally herself with the strong to devour the weak until the turn comes for those which will assist her and all are welded into a single mass, then she will occupy herself with her own development in the rotation which is realized in all orders of the universe.

We understand that this prospect is discouraging to those who live believing in the intervention of Divine Providence, and, further, in human free will to make history. But, in our opinion, which is as any other, perhaps a little more simple and clear than that of classic historians, affairs go as we here state.

Chili has assaulted her neighbors and fears, naturally, that her conquests may be deprived by sentimental declarations of the character of definite historical facts sanctioned by international ethics. The United States must do the same. They are in the preparatory phase of imperialism without taking much account of it is yet and ally themselves with those theories and practices which further their policy against those which oppose it. The moral of this story—

Life is a battle of tigers. People must be like tigers. Above all, in international politics tenderness is a symptom of decay.

While chivalry could make its ideals triumphant there went our heartiest applause; but when to them are opposed force, intelligence electricity, Maximite, one must change one's road or die.

To die heroically is very fine, but nations do not accept that sort of beauty. They wish to live quite the same because life is as irresistible as other forces.

Certainly, the Congress of Mexico, whether it is held or not, may be considered ruined. It has been wounded in its independence and, unless appearances deceive, by the very hand which was interested in giving it efficiency and fame, and this wound is equal, for an assembly of its character, to the action upon a man of a shot which penetrates his heart.

The Gentleman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A lot of people have got an erroneous idea of what a gentleman should be. They think that jewelry, fine clothes and money complete an ideal gentleman. It is more honorable to be poor and a gentleman than it is to be wealthy and such. A poor gentleman has to mix with all classes and sorts of people, most of whom are coarse and vulgar, on whom to practise refinement is considered an insult; on the other hand, a rich gentleman mixes only with gentlemen, and if he was anything but one he would not be classed with them, so it is very much easier to be a rich gentleman than a poor one.

The greatest factor in a gentleman is refinement. In this word rest all the qualities of a gentleman. A refined man is a pleasure to talk to and to live with. To be cool and prepossessed; to be calm, quiet and forbearing; to be truthful, honest to the uttermost cent; to try and keep clear from all low and fast company; to be temperate in all things; to avoid that unpardonable fault, profanity; to be unaffected and unostentatious; to be chivalrous, not too much of a ladies' man; never display money unnecessarily, or create a disturbance; wear quiet, neat clothes—all these things constitute a gentleman.

It is by no means ungentlemanly to stay up late, or to go with a merry party sometimes, or to drink a glass of claret, to talk with a coachman, or have a joke with a young lady you have been introduced to, for these things are part and parcel of a gentleman. People who try to be gentlemen never succeed unless they have that innate culture and refinement which, under propitious circumstances, yield to development.

Give me a nice, pleasant, ready-to-do-anything fellow (not forgetting that great factor, refinement) for a gentleman.

O. J. G.

JULY 22.

Modern Democracy Allied With Calamity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I enclose the following clipping taken from the *Evening Metropolis* of this city, editorially commenting on an article in the *Tampa Herald*.

Aside from its evident sincerity in rejoicing over the possibility of misfortune and distress as a means of proselyting for the Democratic party the views expressed by the Tampa paper and echoed by its Jacksonville contemporary are a fair sample of the mental pabulum which the people of this section are obliged to take in their local papers.

It is the misfortune of those who have their home in a State where political sentiment is made unanimous by acts of the Legislature that this kind of doctrine is tolerated and encouraged.

E. J. SEYMOUR.

MASONIC TEMPLE, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17.

HOT WEATHER AND DEMOCRACY.

Something good comes out of every calamity. The latest is the prediction of the *Tampa Herald* that the hot weather of the West will turn people Democrats. Here is the *Herald's* statement:

"If the hot winds go on and destroy the crops and reduce the people of the Northwest to poverty, the States up that way will go Democratic at the next election. When men are poor and dejected and stricken then they turn to Democracy as the prodigal son came home to his father. When they are rich and haughty and insolent, when their stomachs are full and their heads are turned with self-glory, they are naturally Republicans.

"If the crops fail, and the financial bubble bursts, and the glories of wealth and style go glimmering, the masses will flock to the good old Democratic banner like bees to the tap of a sugar maple. It is always so. It is the rule of human nature."

Loving Cup to Cervera.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A "Cervera Testimonial Association," consisting of our leading business men and citizens, was organized in this village last Tuesday evening. Its object is to present to the gallant Spanish Admiral a loving cup as a mark of our appreciation of his kindness to Hobson and his little band of heroes. A word of encouragement from THE SUN, "that shines for all," would be appreciated.

ARTHUR BIRD.

SYDNEY, N. Y., July 19.

A testimonial of American gratitude to Admiral Cervera for his treatment of Lieut. Hobson would be fitting in every way, and fortunately the customs of war place no obstacle in the way of an honored and honorable enemy's acceptation of it.

Has Any One Seen This Squirrel?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* My pet flying squirrel has gone—he gnawed a hole through his cage night before last and got away. Some other squirrel must have coaxed him away because he liked his home; he would eat nuts from my hand, run around my shoulders and go to any one. Last evening I sat and watched in the trees for him until it was dark. Every one reads THE SUN and I thought maybe he might go to some one who would send him back to me.

CARYL, N. Y. EDITH EDWARDS.

"Midsummer fiction" dominates the August number of *Harper's Magazine*. Fact is not tabooed, but short stories and continued stories are the main dishes of the literary feast. The illustrations, too, are as much a feature of the number as are the stories whose scenes they depict; and many of them are reproduced in color. The number is interesting and notable.

POPE TO THE FRENCH ORDERS.

His Letter Referring to the Recently Enacted Associations Law.

Following are the important portions in full of Pope Leo's letter to the superiors of the religious orders and institutes of France relating to the Associations law recently passed by the French Government, the substance of the letter having already been printed in THE SUN in the form of a special cable despatch:

"The onslaught which in certain countries has been recently made against the orders and the institutes subject to your authority causes us the profoundest grief, and the Holy Church is bowed down in sorrow because of it, for it feels itself cut to the quick in its own inherent rights and seriously impeded in the fulfilment of its work, which for its proper exercise requires the concurrence of both clergies, secular and religious. In truth, who touches its priests touches the apple of its eye. For our part you know that we have endeavored by all the means in our power to prevent this unworthy persecution, and have striven to avert from those countries the consequent disasters which will be as great as they are undeserved. Hence it is that on many occasions in the name of religion, of justice and of civilization we have pleaded your cause with all the power at our command; but we have hoped in vain that our remonstrances would be listened to; for, lo! a nation which was singularly fruitful in religious vocations, a nation on which we have always bestowed our greatest consideration has, by the authority of its Government, approved and promulgated these unjust and discriminating laws, against which a few months ago we had lifted our voice in the hope of preventing their being put upon the statutes.

"Remembering our sacred duties, and following the example of our illustrious predecessors, we have put the seal of condemnation on these laws as being contrary to that natural and evangelical right, which is confirmed by constant tradition, the right, namely, to form associations for the purpose of leading lives which are not only honest in themselves, but marked by exalted sanctity; we have condemned them because they are contrary to that unquestionable right which the Church possesses of founding religious institutions, exclusively subject to its authority, to aid it in the accomplishment of its divine mission; especially when in this instance the exercise of that right has resulted in the greatest benefits in the religious and civil order, and redounded to the advantage of that noble nation itself.

"No one is ignorant of the fact that the religious of both sexes form a chosen body in the City of God; that they represent particularly the spirit and the mortifications of Jesus Christ; that by the practice of the evangelical counsels they tend to carry Christian virtue to the summit of perfection, and that in a multitude of ways they powerfully second the action of the Church. Hence it is not astonishing that to-day as in other times, under other iniquitous forms, the City of the World rises against them, and chiefly those men who by a sacrilegious compact are most intimately united and most servilely bound to him who is prince of this world.

"It is clear that they consider the dissolution and extinction of religious orders as a successful manœuvre in the furthering of their deep-laid designs of driving the Catholic nation into the ways of apostasy, and alienation from Jesus Christ, and because of that we may say in all truth, 'Blessed are you because you are hated and persecuted.' It is only because you have chosen your kind of life out of love for Jesus Christ.

"All those who have at heart the peace and prosperity of their country are aware that there are no more honorable citizens, no more useful men, no more devoted patriots than the members of religious congregations, and they tremble at the thought of losing, in losing you, so many precious advantages which depend upon your existence. There are the throngs of the poor, the abandoned, and the unfortunate for whose sake you have founded and sustained every variety of establishment with supreme intelligence and admirable charity. There are the fathers of families who have entrusted their sons to you, and who until the present moment relied upon you to impart that moral and religious education which is strong, vigorous and fruitful in solid virtue, and which was never more needed than in our time. There are the priests who find in you valuable auxiliaries in their important and laborious ministry. There are the men of all ranks who, in these times of apostasy, find useful direction and encouragement in your advice, backed as it is by the integrity of your lives. There are above all the Bishops who honor you with their confidence, and who consider you as tried teachers of their younger clergy, and who recognize in you the true friends of their brothers and their people, offering as you do for them to the divine mercy, your incessant prayers and expiatory sacrifices. But no one appreciates the exceptional merits of religious orders with greater justice than we ourselves, who from this apostolic seat are watching over the needs of the universal Church.

"Let it be considered with what zeal these religious apply themselves to develop among the children of the people those germs of natural goodness which without them would perish and leave these little ones to grow up a danger to themselves and to others. These religious have, with the help of grace, cultivated patiently and assiduously these precious seeds, have preserved them from destruction and have succeeded in bringing them to maturity. Under their influence they have developed a splendid fruitage of intelligent love for truth, of honesty, a sense of duty, of strength of character and of generosity in sacrifice. And what is there better calculated than all this for the order and prosperity of the State?"

The Pope's letter concludes with an exhortation to bear up under the new conditions with courage and patience, and with the assurance that those to whom it is directed have the sympathy of the Vatican and of Catholics the world over. "Since by the misfortune of the times," the letter runs, "you find yourselves either already struck or threatened by the fatal laws of dispersion, you must recognize that these very circumstances impose upon you the duty of defending with more zeal than ever the integrity of your religious spirit against the contamination of the world, and of holding yourselves ever ready and ever armed against all attacks."

Male Nurses and Women Nurses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In reply to an article written in an evening newspaper regarding abolishing of male nurses in public institutions, I can safely say that the one who wrote the article referring to physicians stating that a man is not capable of caring for the sick is throwing stones at his own profession. It is an established fact that a physician should be a good nurse; if not, he will not succeed in his undertaking.

Again, why not consider and do away with male physicians entirely and let the women advance in medicine? Does not the writer know there are but few male nurses, but that there are many orderlies who represent themselves to the public as trained nurses? Who cause these orderlies? The female nurses, who know they could not manage or conduct a ward without an orderly. I will cite those hospitals that have training schools for young men where orderlies' assistance has been done away with entirely, it is a saving to the institution, as one male nurse can care for a ward, where it would be necessary to employ two or three female nurses and an orderly. Allow me to inform the writer that male nurses are not under salary in any hospital in New York, as there is a great demand for their services in private practice, where they demand a salary from $35 to $50 per week. The hospital ship Maine, while on her trip to South Africa, had on board a staff of female and male nurses. After the first trip the female nurses were dismissed, while the male nurses were retained with an increase of salary. Find me a group of female nurses that could compete with the service rendered by male nurses on the hospital ship Solace and other billets during the Spanish war. I am obliged to say that the theory that a person is born a nurse is absurd.

OSCAR B. SCHELLBERG,
Vice-President Male Training School Alumni Association.

JULY 22.

The Honest Pedler, the Suspicious Woman and the Thermometers.

"Are these thermometers accurate?"

"Absolutely accurate, madame," said the street vendor. "They are set by the Weather Bureau every morning."

"Then how is it that one says 80 and another in the same basket says 70?"

"That, madame, only shows how very accurate they are, how sensitive to the slightest variation in temperature. You will observe that the one that says 80 is on the left side of the basket, that is on the west side, and was more recently under the rays of the declining sun."

"Oh, I see now. Let me have one, please."

Women's Collars of Aluminum.

Aluminum is now used in making collars for women. The metal is cut in strips long enough to go around the neck and of any desired height, and then for the sake of ventilation it is cut lattice fashion so that it looks not altogether unlike a strip of patent fencing for a henyard. When in use the aluminum is covered with the lace or ribbon which forms the visible part of the collar and it won't wilt under a heat less than 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE COMING 30-KNOTTERS.

A Card From the Company Preparing Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your article yesterday, "Very Fast Ships Planned," you refer to the Arrow 40-knot boat. Every praise is due to its designer and builder, but it is for smooth waters, and speed, regardless of cost, whereas our 30-knot ships are to compete with any others on the ocean, and to cross the North Atlantic in its angriest moods. This necessitates wholly different and stronger hulls and machinery to that of the Arrow.

Your article refers to Lieut. Graydon's modifications of Mr. Parsons's steam turbine. The writer examined these, but as they seem likely to conflict with Mr. Parsons's patents, and for other valid reasons, it was not deemed prudent to touch them. Since then the oil motor turbines have been invented, which render three to four days' crossings of the Atlantic commercially feasible. While the turbine principle is mechanically sound, both Mr. Parsons's and Lieut. Graydon's steam turbines suffer from the losses inseparable from the conversion of fuel into steam, and from the disadvantages of the great space required aboard ship for the necessary boilers. As the speed is increased the ratio of power required rises very rapidly. For instance, 16½ knots speed may be attained with half a horse-power per ton, but to obtain 23½ knots' speed, over 1½ horse-power per ton is necessary, while for our 30-knot ships we will provide over 3 horse-power per ton, and as for Lieut. Graydon's suggested 50-knot speed, sufficient boilers cannot be packed aboard a ship to produce the steam for that speed.

The case is, however, different with our oil turbines, which occupy comparatively small space and consume comparatively little fuel, adapting them to drive high speed war or commercial ships, especially where the question of economical working is important.

The oil turbine solves the question of high speed at sea, at moderate cost, with ample room left for passengers and cargo.

GEORGE WILSON,
of the Atlantic Shipping Company.

NEW YORK, July 23.

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

The Suit Instituted by Negroes to Test Its Constitutionality.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A few days ago the initial steps were taken for a suit to test the legality of the suffrage section of the Louisiana election law.

It was announced that the Afro-American League of Washington had raised the money needed for this litigation, which they proposed to carry to the United States Supreme Court; and they desired the foundation for the suit laid in Louisiana, where the grandfather clause has proved most objectionable, besides giving the best opportunity for a legal protest. This foundation, as the *Times-Democrat* has already reported, was laid and the suit instituted. The case is likely to be an interesting one, covering as it does some of the most important questions of the Constitution, and especially in view of the fact that North Carolina has already adopted the grandfather clause from the Louisiana Constitution, and that Alabama proposes to try a somewhat similar provision.

No objection can be made to the suit. The courts are open to all complainants; and the Afro-American League can say, in regard to the Louisiana suffrage provision (or, rather, to the grandfather clause) that when it was before the Constitutional Convention it was pronounced strongly against by the Louisiana Senators, who declared that they had consulted some of the leading Democratic Senators and that all of them had expressed doubts as to the constitutionality of this clause. In the Virginia convention there seems to be the same doubts as to the grandfather clause, its justice or its constitutionality, and it will certainly not be adopted in that State.

The *Times-Democrat* has never believed in this provision of the Louisiana suffrage, which weakens that section of the Constitution and experience has vindicated what we said on the subject, for the number of voters who took advantage of the hereditary suffrage were few, and made it very clear that it was unwise for their benefit to experiment with a suffrage the constitutionality of which was so gravely doubted by leading Democratic Senators.

But this very fact makes the suit of the Afro-American League of little moment, for, even if it succeeds, if the Federal courts claim jurisdiction and decide in favor of the plaintiffs on this grandfather provision, the weak point of our suffrage, it will not extend the ballot to a single negro, and will strike from the rolls only a few hundred ignorant and propertyless whites.

A Populist Town.

From the Topeka Daily Capital.

John R. Curran, Secretary of the Populist State Committee of Kansas, is authority for the statement that the Populist leaders of that State are figuring on coming to the new Kiowa-Comanche country and establishing a town to be run on the coöperative plan. The colony, he says, if organized, will be composed of John W. Breidenthal, Congressman Ed Ridgely, Annie L. Diggs, Bob Semple, Eugene Latimer, Frank Lamb of Parsons; W. H. Cook of Oswego, himself and other prominent Populists. Jerry Botkin, he says, was the advance guard to look the field over. Curran came down to investigate the matter further. He is accompanied by Fred and Mabel Diggs, son and daughter of Annie L. Diggs.

"The opening of the new country will give the Populists an opportunity to demonstrate that their theory of government is the best," said he. "They can get in and establish a municipal ownership town before any valuable franchises are given away and can run it from the very start according to their own theory. If some of us are lucky enough to get a few claims, we may use them for a municipal ownership town site. We are going to try our luck, anyway. If we fail, then we will have to buy a site for our proposed town. Of course, the whole thing may fall to the ground, but it is being seriously considered now by many of the Populist leaders of Kansas, and it looks as if it would go through."

Pittsburg Jews Organize for the Repeal of the Sunday Law.

From the Pittsburg Post.

The Jewish people of Pittsburg engaged in business pursuits have effected an organization to secure a modification of the Sunday law of 1794 that will enable them to carry on their mercantile and other livelihood pursuits on Sunday. They would have the law of 1794 changed so that they will be permitted to do business as on an ordinary business day to the extent of buying and selling and working at their industrial vocations, but do not propose to interfere with the quiet of Sunday by displaying goods on the sidewalks or other demonstrations common in trade. To carry out this plan a Republican Jewish club proposes to take the question into politics and secure pledges from legislative candidates that they will favor the change of the law of 1794 in the way indicated, permitting the Jews to keep their shops and stores open for business.

Strenuous Amusements of an Ostrich.

From the Trenton Times.

Guard Edward Hankinson, of the Cadwalader Park Zoo is having trouble of his own these days. Dick, the famous ostrich, is up to his old tricks again.

Last Sunday Hankinson's white angora cat had one of her eyes kicked out, and Monday morning Dick, still being in his furious mood, trampled out the life of the pet peacock, and now the guard is endeavoring to make a pet of the other bird.

Dick got his head fastened in the wire fence Monday afternoon in his attempt to reach some cherries on the outside. A vicious bulldog noticed the head through the fence and sprang forward, landing on the bird's long neck. He took out a hunk of flesh. The distressing cries of the ostrich quickly brought Guard Hankinson to the scene, but before he could draw his gun the bulldog escaped.

Dick is not permitted to leave his stall now, and his neck is frequently rubbed with liniments. He is minus a large portion of his beautiful feathers since the fight.

Kissing to Be Omitted at King Edward's Coronation.

From the London Truth.

The kissing of the King by each Peer is one of the "services" to be abolished. William IV. wished to get rid of this ceremonial in 1831, but ultimately he was obliged to submit, and was even kissed by the Archbishops and Bishops, a part of the affair to which he had strongly and specially objected.

Better With Blush.

From the Kansas City Star.

Blush Pigg is reported to be resting easily this morning.

The surest Blood Purifier is JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—*Adv.*