The Sun.

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The Schley Case Now.

Rear Admiral SCHLEY'S letter asking for a court of inquiry is dated July 22. It is based upon expressions in MACLAY'S history of the navy, amounting, as SCHLEY says in his letter to Secretary LONG, to "perversion of fact, misconstruction of intention, intemperate abuse and defamation." The history is just published. The case will now be investigated by a naval court, as it has already been investigated to a certain extent by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. It is proper, therefore, to recite the preceding facts which are pertinent, so that the public may understand clearly what the situation about to be developed actually is.

After the Spanish war the President recommended for promotion the commander of the Atlantic fleet and certain of his subordinate officers. To SCHLEY were awarded the second honors, and thereupon the Schley party, jealous of SAMPSON, put forth a claim for first honors, and the controversy was begun. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs called upon the Navy Department for an explanation of its action. We will present briefly the criticisms of SCHLEY and the circumstances affecting his reputation as an officer and a gentleman, which he has suffered to pass without calling for a court of inquiry.

Rear Admiral SAMPSON'S characterization of him as guilty of "reprehensible conduct" was dated July 10, 1898.

Secretary LONG'S letter to the Senate Naval Committee, describing him as guilty of "unsteadiness in purpose and in push and failure to obey orders," was dated Feb. 11, 1899.

Capt. SIGSBEE'S letter squarely contradicting SCHLEY as to an important statement of fact is dated Feb. 24, 1899.

Secretary LONG'S second letter, controverting the points SCHLEY raised in reply to his first, was dated March 2, 1899.

Lieutenant-Commander HODGSON'S report showing that SCHLEY, to affect public opinion of himself, had used a certain letter of HODGSON'S when he had in his possession another letter showing that the first letter, if taken by itself, would give an impression directly opposite to the truth, was dated June 17, 1899. This put upon SCHLEY the stamp of fraud.

The report of the meeting of the Santiago Captains with the President, to the effect that "there was general unanimity of opinion that where charges of 'reprehensible conduct' stood on the record against an officer, there should be no such reward (promotion) for him until he should have asked for an inquiry or until they were explained, as this would be *injurious to the service*," was dated Jan. 3, 1900.

During this period also THE SUN has pointed out the facts, founded on the official records, that SCHLEY'S use of a private note from SAMPSON before the Senate committee, dated May 20, 1898, bore the glaring color of intention to mislead, and that, in excusing himself for his inaction toward the Colon, his quotation of a certain order of Secretary LONG'S was virtually a garbling of the Appendix.

In the face of all this disgracing record it is impossible to understand this passage of SCHLEY'S letter to Secretary LONG: "I have refrained heretofore from all comment upon the innuendoes of enemies muttered or murmured in secret, and therefore with safety to themselves." In the face of it SCHLEY has been inert except on the occasion of his appeal to HODGSON, and Schley partisanship has raged, as bitter as it was blind. At last it seems to have been startled, by Mr. MACLAY'S publication, into some consciousness of its own character.

A naval investigation is promised. As from the first, THE SUN has dealt, without prejudice, solely with the facts and their inevitable indications, we hope now for a fair field and no favor at the trial. The members of the board of inquiry should have but one purpose, and that is to guard the name, the character and the quality of the United States Navy.

Is There an Albanian Question?

Not only are Italy and Austria both members of the Triple Alliance, but any intention of dissolving that pact is officially disclaimed at Vienna and Rome. Nevertheless, their respective interests on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and especially in Albania, are irreconcilable, and, under certain circumstances, may lead to conflict.

It will be remembered that Austria not only retains the Trentino, the inhabitants of which speak Italian, but also considerable territory on the north and northeastern coasts of the Adriatic which is claimed by many patriotic Italians, on the ground that much of it formerly belonged to Venice. This coast strip stretches from Trieste to Ragusa. Could Austria secure Albania also, she would control the whole eastern shore of the Adriatic, with the exception of a single seaport which was conceded to Montenegro after the last war between Russia and Turkey. The hinterland of Albania will practically fall into Austrian hands, if the Vienna Government carries out the project of linking her Bosnian railroad with the Turkish lines by traversing the narrow block of Ottoman territory which intervenes between Montenegro and Servia. The Austrian railroad system would thus effect a connection with the Ægean at Salonica. The execution of this plan would prove fatal to the realization of the idea of a Greater Servia, including Montenegro and extending southward to the sea, which Russia is understood to favor.

For the present, at all events, the interests of Russia and Italy in the western Balkans are identical, both having an opponent in Austria. Consequently, Italy views with satisfaction Russia's proposal to push a railroad athwart the projected course of the Austrian line to Salonica, which railroad would subsequently follow the Albanian coastline southward. That Austria would not brook the construction of such an iron road must be inferred from a recent speech of the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count GOLUCHOWSKI, who, while disavowing any desire of aggrandizement, announced that his country would not tolerate any encroachment on the part of others in the Balkan peninsula. In commenting upon this speech, the *Tribuna* of Rome, which is the organ of the Italian Government, declared that any change favorable to Austria in Albania would represent for Italy not only a political but an economic peril.

Such being the positions occupied by Italy and Austria with regard to Albania, the present unsettled condition of that Turkish province seems not unlikely to make it the storm centre of the Balkan region. What the Albanians themselves profess to want is independence, but, as they are pronounced by all qualified observers incapable of self-government, we must conclude that, in their case, independence would be only the first step toward absorption by one or the other of the neighboring great Powers. That Italians believe that they would be the gainers, is obvious from the unofficial but widespread agitation among them in favor of liberating Albania from the Ottoman yoke. The movement is furthered by the presence of Albanian colonies in Italy, which date from the fifteenth century, and which still keep the Albanian language. The descendants of Albanian immigrants now number some eighty thousand, and have given to Italy several conspicuous statesmen, including Signor CRISPI himself.

In Albania at the present time, although there is intestine war between the Mohammedans and the Christians, both elements of the population refuse to pay taxes, and the Ottoman authorities are afraid to employ coercion, inasmuch as the inhabitants are known to be equipped with firearms. A fresh consignment of rifles was lately landed, and Italy is suspected of having been the source of supply. In the course of a recent debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, three leading representatives of the Left boldly advocated the championship of Albanian independence by Italy, and declared that they would never suffer the creation of an Austrian naval fortress at Avlona, or Durrazzo. With a distinct reference to France the speakers pointed out that Italy now needed some other friend in the place of England, which had sacrificed Italian interests by Lord SALISBURY'S recognition of the hinterland of Tripoli as lying within the French sphere of influence.

It is manifest that while Italy will have no chance of acquiring Albania, and much less Dalmatia, so long as she remains a member of the Triple Alliance. On the other hand she might reasonably hope to see her aspirations fulfilled, both on the eastern coast of the Adriatic and in Tripoli should she join the Franco-Russian League.

The Policy of President Shaffer.

Having declared that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers would act within the law while on strike, President SHAFFER'S followers thus proceed.

At Wellsville, Ohio, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night the union men of the place heard that that two non-union "rollers" were coming. Twelve o'clock found Vice-President JOHN CHAPPELLE and eighteen others ambushed on the roadside half a mile from town. The Devil of Homestead was doubtless by their side, for any sane man knows that if they could have stopped the vehicle with the two rollers, they would have sent those rollers home or stretched them in the ditch. Later one striker said: "Those men will get out of town peaceably or we'll run them out."

The right of those particular men to stay in Wellsville and to work there, and the right of any employer to free access to them in order to obtain their services are at the foundation of common liberty and the law of the land. Those who assail it deserve to feel the law's heaviest hand and the public's uncompromising condemnation.

Mr. Maclay and "The Sun."

Three newspapers within our notice have alleged more or less directly a connection between the opinions of Mr. EDGAR STANTON MACLAY and the opinions of THE SUN in regard to Rear Admiral SCHLEY and his conduct. We therefore think it proper to print what these journals say.

The first quotation is from the *Daily Advertiser*, of Elmira:

"The persistent hostility of a certain New York paper to Rear Admiral SCHLEY possibly is explained by the fact that Historian MACLAY was an editorial writer therefor, subsequent to 1898."

Another propounder of the same view is the *New York Times*:

"He [Mr. MACLAY] was formerly an editorial writer on THE SUN, and was appointed to his present position on Aug. 23, 1900, having been transferred from the Lighthouse Service. * * * It is a curious coincidence that THE SUN has given more attention to the case of Admiral SCHLEY than any other newspaper."

And the third is the *Observer*, of Charlotte, North Carolina:

"MACLAY, by the way, was formerly a writer on THE NEW YORK SUN. That explains it."

If the matter is of any interest to the *Elmira Advertiser*, the *New York Times*, and the *Charlotte Observer*, we beg leave to inform Brother CUNNINGHAM, Brother OCHS and Brethren CALDWELL and TOMPKINS that they have been misinformed. Mr. MACLAY has never been a member of the staff of this newspaper. Our recollection of him is as of an outside contributor, of that useful variety of occasional journalist known no doubt to the offices of the *Elmira Advertiser*, the *New York Times* and the *Charlotte Observer*. Perhaps seven or eight years ago he furnished to THE SUN one or more interesting articles on the political career of his grandfather—or great-grandfather?—Senator WILLIAM MACLAY of Pennsylvania; and subsequently, perhaps five or six years ago, he contributed a series of paragraphs suitable to the anniversaries of certain distinguished events in the early history of the American navy, of the class of the fight between the Constitution and the Guerrière, the engagement of the Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis, DECATUR'S immortal exploit in the harbor of Tripoli, and so forth.

To the best of our recollection and belief that was the extent of Mr. MACLAY'S writing for THE SUN in the ante-bellum period; and since the blowing up of the Maine nothing whatever of his composition or suggestion, so far as we are aware, has appeared in any part of this paper. We have not the honor of personal acquaintance with Mr. MACLAY. We have had no knowledge of his doings or thoughts since 1898. Certainly, his ideas and opinions have influenced our own views on subjects of contemporaneous human interest quite as little as they have affected the views of Brother CUNNINGHAM of the *Elmira Advertiser*, or Brother OCHS of the *New York Times*, or Brethren CALDWELL and TOMPKINS of the *Charlotte Observer*.

The Drowned Boy's Resuscitation.

GEORGE SCHAEFER, the Brooklyn boy who, to all appearances, was drowned last Tuesday evening, is now a living witness of the fact that respiration may be suspended for half an hour before death really secures its victim. There are other cases like young SCHAEFER'S on record, and they all go to prove that people should never come to a hasty conclusion regarding the presence of death. Indeed, some materialists have indirectly brought up the rather startling question, Can a man who is dead be, under certain circumstances, restored to life? Some insist that he can, provided no vital organ is absolutely destroyed. They seem to think that the human machine is like an old clock that will stop in a cold room in winter, but can be started again, without rewinding, when the room is heated. Their theory, however, is attacked by the doctors who hold that respiration may often be so slight that it can be detected only by the skilful physician.

Persons who have been knocked senseless before falling overboard, float on the water with their heads down, like drowned dogs, and remain in that condition for a long time before they finally die for good. The rescues of many of them have astonished the doctors.

At all events, the physician who brought young SCHAEFER back to life should be congratulated.

Bath House John as Cincinnatus.

The Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN is, by common consent, the most versatile, accomplished and original of the Democratic statesmen of Chicago. He may have rivals or equals in this or that line of talent, The Hon. JOHN POWERS may be a greater financier. The Hon. CARTER HARRISON may be more technically beautiful. The Hon. BOBBY BURKE may be a subtler diplomatist. The Hon. HINKY DINK may be more sententious and idiomatic. But Mr. JOHN takes the most points in the most events. He is pretty rich, pretty pretty, pretty diplomatic, pretty sententious and idiomatic. He is also the beau of the Cook County Democracy, its leader in the matter of splendid and surprising clothes. He is a poet of much inspiration and auspiration, and his "Dear Midnight of Love" is familiar to all those who are familiar with it. He is also a tiller of the soil, a doer of chores, a speeder of the plough, a Cincinnatus of the West. The buck and exquisite of the First ward is also a model bucolic hired man.

For more than four weeks Mr. JOHN has been working on a Colorado farm on the banks of Cheyenne Creek. The Dipp farm of five acres, small but intense and intensive. Mr. JOHN wears a brown Norfolk jacket, brown overalls, a pair of neat cowhide shoes, a brown Fedora hat from CARTER HARRISON'S own block. He milks the chickens, counts them before they are hatched, shears the cows, sets the sheep on the nest, leads the horse to water and makes him drink, makes the goat browse where it is tethered, gives anti-fat to the stalled ox, says Boo! to the geese, buys pigs in a poke, makes hay while the sun shines and catches weasels asleep. He lives in clover, kills two birds with one stone when he can't put salt on their tails, makes two bites of a cherry, puts the cart before the horse, goes all the way around ROBIN HOOD'S barn, acknowledges the corn, feels his oats and knows beans.

He takes the bull by the horns, gives the calf more rope and waits till the cows come home. He lets the grass grow under his feet, curries a short horse soon, lets the cat out of the bag and puts all his eggs in one basket. In short there never was a more practical and ingenious farmer than this emigrant from Chicago's First ward.

CARTER HARRISON'S nose is out of joint. A friend of "the producing classes," a decoy for the agricultural vote, an inimitable combination of the callous-palmed Granger and the glittering D'ORSAY of the First ward, BATH HOUSE JOHN is as far beyond Young CARTER as Colorado Springs is beyond Higganum, Conn.

Mr. SAMUEL B. CLARKE, to whom the seat on the United States bench lately occupied by the Hon. ADDISON BROWN was offered, is a thoroughly sound lawyer, a man of ability and character who would have satisfied all of Judge BROWN'S natural anxieties as to his successor. Mr. CLARKE having declined the appointment, the place awaits another like him.

The *Independent* contains a poem entitled "Why?" written by Mr. ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER in two stanzas, of which the first is this:

"If the wren can cling
To a spray a-swing
In the mad May wind, and sing and sing
As if she'd burst for joy—"

The wren-poem is postmarked "Princeton, N. J." This positive evidence of the spread in that region of Professor HENRY VAN DYKE'S theories of literary art and versification will nearly make him burst for joy.

A Minister's View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have read Mrs. Peirce's stirring letter published in THE SUN. The view she takes of this awful crime against womanhood must find hearty response in every true man's heart. This crime should be made parallel with murder in the first degree, without pardon or reprieve. There should be no place left in this world for one so lost to all regard for the rights of woman as to use his greater force to rob her of what is to her dearer than life itself. Send him hence. I believe in mercy—have preached it for forty years—but justice more fits this crime.

I hope the Legislature of every State will take the matter up and make it a capital offence.

Think of the poor Bosschieter girl, now in her grave, wronged to death by four brutal men who are now comfortably housed in prison, by and by to come forth in the world again ready for other crimes. They should not be here. It was too much a travesty on justice that they are here.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL.

TRENTON, July 22.

Boston and the West.

"Boston to the really and truly Bostonian is the actual Hub of the Universe," said a man who has been there and got away; "and Bostonians look upon New York as quite beyond the pale. Recently I spent a week there, and calling one day at a friend's house on Beacon Hill, I asked the hostess if her husband was at home.

"'Oh,' she replied as if rather ashamed of disclosing his whereabouts and willing to offer apologies therefor, 'he has gone West.'

"'Gone West!' I asked in some astonishment. 'He didn't say anything of it to me at the club last night.'

"'He did not know at that time that he was going.'

"'Indeed? How far West has he gone? Not to the Pacific?'

"'Oh, no; only to New York,' she responded in all seriousness. 'He was called there unexpectedly.'"

A Bachelor's Story. In Three Chapters.

I. Miss.
II. Mrs.
III. Misery.

THE BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY.

Its Position as Indicated by the Manifestoes of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Nothing in the recent manifestoes of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith reveals more plainly the pitiable plight of the Liberal party in England than their references to the urgent necessity for domestic reforms. These are bids for popular support in a near crisis when an appeal will be made to the country on the whole policy of the present British Government. They also signify, unless I am greatly in error, the elimination of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from the future political combination that will eventuate from a general election. This may be gleaned from the emphatic language in which Lord Rosebery condemned the Jameson raid and the subsequent proceedings of the commission appointed to inquire into it, together with his and Mr. Asquith's references to domestic reforms.

The action of Lord Rosebery may, without much stretch of imagination, be traced back to that hour's interview recently between him and King Edward. Constitutionally the sovereign has the right to dismiss his present advisers, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case to do so would lay him open to criticism and is therefore inadvisable. To displace and replace the present Government is not a thing to be undertaken lightheartedly, and only the most urgent public necessity would justify it, for the news received daily of what is going on in Europe and Asia makes it pretty clear that the British Government is about to be called on to face a situation for which it is not too well prepared.

It is true that Lord Salisbury's Government has an overwhelming majority in Parliament, but it is recognized that the majority was won by a scratch election on an old and defective register of voters. It is also becoming evident that public opinion in Great Britain is turning against the war policy of the Government and to the way in which it has openly thrown over all projects of popular reform that called for the expenditure of money, while spending unstintedly in the prosecution of a war about which the mind of the British people is becoming uneasy, both as to its morality and its possible consequences to the nation. The management of the war, too, has revealed the military weakness of England, had she been suddenly called on to face a first-class Power instead of a small levy of farmers. As it is, her army is unorganized and not in a position to take the field in a great war such as might be thrust upon her at any moment. With all this in view it may appear to the King that the time has arrived to test public sentiment, but the British public does not seem to respond very articulately to the invitation, and Mr. Asquith has rather flouted Lord Rosebery's utterances for their want of clearness and decision.

At the same time there is very little chance that the former should ever become a popular leader notwithstanding his talk about domestic reforms. The radical element in English politics is utterly opposed to him, in spite of his extraordinary offers to them, and it is continually gaining strength through the blunders and extravagant expenditure of the Government. Owing to their past records, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Labouchere are not in the running, and Mr. John Morley lacks the qualities requisite in a leader in a great crisis. The former two, because of their persistent opposition to royal grants and their radical ideas about taxation, are neither of them persona grata at court, and therefore are not likely to be called on to advise the King in the first instance. But matters are pressing, and the Government may be called on to take decisions of a grave character demanding public approval. In the absence of a leader commanding the confidence of the Liberal party and its radical allies the Government itself may be constrained to appeal to the country, and that is probably what the non-Imperialist Liberals want. They cannot, in the nature of things, wish to be responsible for the result or to declare beforehand what their policy might be in the event of the popular verdict calling them to power. They do not, as one of them recently said, propose voluntarily to offer to clear up the mess which the combined Conservatives and Liberal Unionists have made of public affairs; but they are prepared to accept the popular decision, preferring, however, that the invitation to the people to decide should be given by the party in power.

Another point is that the crisis is not yet sufficiently advanced to insure a verdict in favor of the Liberal party. Everything depends on the endurance of the Boers in keeping up what, to all appearance, is a hopeless struggle. Great hope of an early termination of the war is based on certain correspondence of the Boer leaders recently captured, but there is nothing certain about it, and should the men and leaders still in the field continue the campaign over into a third year the British Parliament must soon be called on to vote further sums for its prosecution. That will be the test of popular sentiment, already chafing under the increasing taxation and cost of necessaries of life, and with the falling off in trade already strongly pronounced the situation will be produced that will force the hands of the men responsible for the war, the miscalculations regarding it, and the inefficiency of the means employed to carry it to a successful conclusion.

Then will come the opportunity for the reorganization of the Liberal party, if any cohesion is left among the fragments composing it, the chiefs of which have patched up an appearance of harmony by agreeing to differ. Or it may be that a new or centre party, as more than one observer predicts, may be formed out of the Conservative left and the Liberal right, leaving the extreme Conservatives and ultra Radicals to form the opposition. The centre party, it is believed, would be under the leadership of Lord Rosebery, but that it could long carry on the government of the empire is not anticipated. What many competent observers fear is that should the Boer resistance last a few months longer the situation which any government will have to face will be little short of revolutionary. G. F.

NEW YORK, July 23.

A Catholic on the St. Anne Relic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been very much nauseated by reading your accounts published, from day to day, of the visits of certain deluded ones to a Catholic church in this city for the purpose of securing release from physical ailments, through the kissing of a box supposed to contain a piece of a bone of St. Anne of Blessed Memory. She eminently deserved canonization, but how painful it must be to her and all the saints to look down from heaven and see such scenes enacted in her name, and in the name of God, without protest from the ecclesiastical authorities who thereby make themselves responsible therefor. How can we successfully combat the humbugs of Protestantism, while a great historic Church countenances that which is not better, but worse, worse because of the possession of greater knowledge of the things of God. Inasmuch as the skill of the physician is often added, and cures effected through the employment of spiritual means, why should not the Church instruct the children of God to have resort thereto, whenever necessary, instead of leaving them to rely on "holy coats" and "winking Madonnas" and doubtful relics.

Have we not the Lord Jesus Christ really and truly present in the tabernacle above the altar? Have we not the sacrament of Unction, for the healing of sick bodies as well as a consolation to the dying? Have we not the sacrament of Humiliation, whereby through the confession of sins to a fellow being, one step at least is often made toward recovery from physical ailments? Some one has said that "Catholic dogma is the antidote for doubt." It is also the weapon with which all heresies, whether within or without the Church, may be destroyed.

Let us not delude ourselves with the thought that the Church, because divine, needs no reformation. AMERICAN CATHOLIC.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One of our large dailies has of late been conducting an animated controversy with a gentleman who served with credit in a high command in the Civil War concerning the present Pension Commissioner, and is holding up the entire membership of the G. A. R. to the public as "pension bummers," "patriots for profit," "that curious organization," &c.

For many years I have had the honor to be a comrade of Mansfield Post, No. 35, of Brooklyn. As the family is the epitome of the State so is the post of the organization of the G. A. R. in its broader field. Grand old Mansfield Post bears on her rolls representatives of almost all of the crack fighting regiments and batteries who stood in battle for the flag and of the sailors whose deeds shed such lustre on our navy. Some of us are still left to keep up our work of "helping the needy and the destitute," very many others have answered the last roll call and "gone on over the divide."

We glory in their deeds, we revere their memory, we respect our living comrades. The comrades of Mansfield Post enjoy the respect of the community in which they are known and I believe that in its larger field the entire G. A. R. is also so respected. I am proud of my post. I am proud of every other post of the Grand Army and proud that in the old days I was a

"HIGH PRIVATE."

THE SHIRT AND COLLAR STRIKE.

Instructive Letter From a Workman Whom the Strikers Have Deprived of Employment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Please allow me to state in your valuable paper the facts as to the strike now on in the Lion's division of the United Shirt and Collar Company of this city. It seems there are about twenty cutters employed by the company, and they are paid about $18 a week. It is claimed that the company take in apprentices, paying these apprentices during their first year some $3 per week, the next year more, and the third year more yet; but never so much by a considerable as is paid to the full-fledged cutters; and that whenever the work becomes slack through outside circumstances the regular cutters are laid off and the apprentices are kept at work. Now, what the regular cutters demand is that the company shall not take in enough apprentices to endanger the employment of the regular cutters. The company decline to accede to this demand; hence the cutter strike. The General Cutters' Union stand by the cutters of the Lion's factory and when other shirt and collar factories in the city undertake to do the cutting for the Lion factory the General Union call out the cutters from such factories, thus suspending the shirt and collar work very generally throughout the city of Troy.

Well, the animus of the whole demand is that the twenty men employed as cutters in the Lion factory, say not only to the company but to the hundreds of others, mostly women, employed by the company, we demand that we shall have secured to us in perpetuity the sum of $18 weekly wages. We are not satisfied with getting $18 per week now, but we demand it shall be always secured to us so long as we choose to work for the company. And what is the penalty adjudged by the union upon the Lion's company if it does not comply with this demand? Why, that not only we but nobody else shall do any cutting for this factory. Of course, if the work is not cut out, those persons engaged in putting it together must necessarily cease to work, and there are hundreds of these persons thus employed both in the factory and at their homes, and this portion of the work is done mostly by women. These women earn perhaps on an average $6 per week. So that coming down to the bottom fact these men cutters really demand that the women, working for the Lion factory at $6 per week, and their work never being assured to these women for any definite period, so that when work is slack they have to sit idle, shall be subject to idleness until they have secured to them their $18 per week. This is the true animus of these noble cutters, backed up by an organization founded upon just such an outrageous sense of justice.

There will be a difference, however, as to the success of this preposterous demand and that of the present strike of the carpenters and the former strikes of the moulders of Troy; they could hold out because the women folks were enabled to support the families of the striking carpenters and moulders by working for the shirt and collar companies. But now, when the women are also deprived of work, how are the families to live? Hence it does not look as if the strike can last long whether the companies yield or not to the demands of the strikers.

Perhaps labor unions will come some day to dominate everything, and that mankind in our country will be divided into castes as they are in India, but we will venture to predict that then Americans will have small dinners and less liberty.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE SUN.

UPPER TROY, N. Y., July 23.

THE BATTLE LAUREATE.

Henry Howard Brownell, Aide to Farragut at Mobile, and Poet of War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your issue of July 21 a correspondent asks "which of the American poets sang of war, inspired by participation in battle?" and your answer is "Philip Freneau." Freneau was for a time a prisoner of war on a British cruiser, but he never participated in a battle. The foremost of all our poets in that respect is Henry Howard Brownell (1820-1872), who was an aide to Farragut and was on the deck of the flagship in the bloody battle of Mobile Bay, which he describes in his fine poem, "The Bay Fight." Oliver Wendell Holmes called Brownell "our Battle Laureate," and devoted an article to justification of that title, which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, 1865. Very little of the poetry inspired by and written during the Civil War is in any respect equal to the best of Brownell's. A collected edition of his poems was published by Ticknor & Fields in 1866, but it is long since out of print, and the present generation of readers appear not to know that such a writer ever existed. I can account for this only by the conjecture that his patriotic poems were too uncompromisingly loyal to the Union and freedom to be palatable just after the war, when nearly everybody at the North appeared to be cherishing the one idea of conciliating the Confederates.

No brief passage better shows the ruling spirit of Brownell's poems than these lines from his "Suspiria Enelis."

"The Muse would weep for the brave,
But how shall she chant the wrong?
For a wayward wretch is she—
One that would rather wait
With old John Brown at the tree
Than Stonewall lying in state.
When for the wrongs that were
Hath she filled a single stave?
Know, proud hearts, that with her
'Tis not enough to be brave."

But before he finishes the poem his broad Americanism gets the better even of that, and he writes:

"Yet never for thee, fair Song,
The fallen brave to condemn,
They died for a mighty wrong.
But their demon died with them—
Died by field and by city.
Be thine on the day to dwell
When dews of peace and of pity
Shall fall o'er the fading hell;
And the dead shall smile in heaven,
And tears that now may not rise,
Of love and all-forgiveness,
Shall stream from a million eyes."

It is not creditable to those who profess to teach American literature in our schools and colleges that while they dwell minutely upon certain writers whose works might have been written in any English-speaking country, they ignore him whose poems more than any others, present the very picture and atmosphere of the greatest epoch in the history of our Republic. Many poets have described battles, but Brownell stands almost alone in having both participated and written.

R. J.

Troubles of the Hibernating Mosquito.

From the Lancet.

While examining specimens of anopheles during the past winter in order to see whether the malarial parasite is preserved in the stomach and salivary glands of hibernating mosquitoes, Martirano has made the curious observation that many of these insects act as hosts of a small trematode worm of the distomida family. The number of infected mosquitoes increases from the month of March onward, being at first from 10 to 20 per cent, but later, in May and June, reaching as much as 50 per cent, of insects examined. It is rare to find only one worm in the greater number of cases there are from 5 to 10 worms in every mosquito. They occur mostly in the posterior segment of the abdomen, some times also in the salivary glands; in the majority of instances the small distoma was encysted, but at other times it was free in the thorax and abdomen. The small cysts were adherent to the interior of the abdominal wall and were scarcely visible to the naked eye, appearing as white shining points. The free worm measured 1.3 millimetres in length and 0.2 millimetre in thickness. Each cyst contained only one distoma of a flat leaf-like form, oval, somewhat elongated, becoming during its active progressive movements after its liberation from the cyst narrow and ribbon-like in shape. The cuticle was thick and smooth. There were two suckers, one placed at the anterior end and another about the middle of the body on the ventral aspect. The digestive tube began at the larger anterior sucker and divided into two branches, terminating blindly. Several of the mosquitoes containing this distoma were also severely infected with filaria which were found in the Malpighian tubes. Although it is a matter of speculation both as to how these mosquitoes came to harbor the distoma and as to what the further life of the parasite may be, yet the fact of its presence in the mosquito is interesting as offering a possible explanation of the mode of infection, still obscure, of some human parasitic diseases such for instance, as those produced by the *Distoma ringeri* and the *Bilharzia haematobia*.

In regard to the chief object of his inquiries Martirano found that while up to March 15 mosquitoes were infected with malarial parasites in the proportion of from 1 to 5 per cent, after that date and up to the end of May his search for infected specimens of anopheles was invariably unsuccessful.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The battleships Iowa (flagship) and Wisconsin have arrived at Bremerton, Wash.; the tender Potomac at New London, the battleships Kearsarge (flagship), Alabama and Massachusetts and the training ship Essex at Newport and the gun boat Marietta at Aden. The training ship Mohican has sailed from Port Townsend for Bremerton.

STATE BEGINS SERUM CULTURE.

Work Started in the New Antitoxin Laboratory at Albany.

ALBANY, July 24.—The work of the new antitoxin laboratory of the State Department of Health, the establishment of which was provided for by the last Legislature, has been started. The scientific part of the work will be done in a part of the Bender Laboratory building, Albany. Dr. H. D. Pease, of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, has been appointed director of the new laboratory. Quarters have been secured convenient to the Bender laboratory which are to be fitted up as an animal house, provided with the most perfect hygienic conditions attainable for such purposes, and will be supplied with about fifteen horses for the manufacture of serum. Dr. Pease will be assisted in the work by five trained assistants.

Dr. Daniel Lewis, State Commissioner of Health, says the importance of the laboratory to the people of the State can hardly be overestimated. The Commissioner proposes to supply State institutions with diphtheria and other antitoxins free of cost, and also furnish these remedies to municipalities which are not already provided with a similar laboratory, for patients who are unable to buy them.

Anti-tetanus and anti-typhoid serums will also be manufactured in the laboratory. Health officers throughout the State can now secure from the State Department examination of cultures from diphtheria patients, thus verifying a diagnosis as well as demonstrating when a diphtheria patient has so far recovered as to be allowed out of quarantine.

The sputum from cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is also examined by Dr. Blumer, director of the bureau of pathology and bacteriology of the department.

These new departments are intended to supply to all the health offices throughout the State the same facilities for investigation, diagnosis and treatment of infectious disease as are now supplied by the city of New York.

FIFTEEN RAID CASES COLLAPSE.

Wholesale Discharge of Defendants at Trials in Special Sessions.

Four alleged disorderly house cases arising out of raids made by the Committee of Fifteen last April on warrants issued by Justice Jerome were taken up in Special Sessions yesterday and every one of them was dismissed. The defendants were Demetrius Racopulas and Betty Syphert of the Alhambra in West Twenty-eighth street, Adolph Ruehl and Harry Thompson of the Virginia in the Circle at Fifty-ninth street, Edward Corey and William Graham of the Haymarket on Sixth avenue and Caspar Iba, James Cunningham and "Kid" White of the Empire Music Hall on the Bowery.

Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, who prosecuted, announced when the first case was called that L. P. Ellsner, the McCullagh detective who was to be the chief witness in the Haymarket and Virginia cases, was out of town, and asked for an adjournment. Counsel for the defendants strenuously objected that there had been too many postponements already. The result was that the defendants were discharged on their own recognizances.

Then the Alhambra case was taken up. The prosecution's witnesses had bad memories and the case was speedily dismissed. Justice Wyatt said that the evidence was not the same as that given before Justice Jerome as committing Magistrate.

The evidence given against Iba, Cunningham and White was almost farcical. The cases against them were dismissed on a motion made by their counsel.

HEBREW IS IN BROOKLYN.

Will Hunt Down Vice and Protect Race From Robbery and Assault.

The Hebrew-American Alliance of Brooklyn, which has organized 600 strong, "for the purpose of protecting the Hebrew population from robbery and assault," held a committee meeting last night at the offices of its attorney, Abraham Miller, 605 Broadway, to arrange a gigantic mass meeting at which it is proposed to enroll the services of all good citizens in an attempt to drive vice out of Brooklyn. When the meeting broke up the date for the rally had not yet been set, though it was understood that it would be held some time next week. A committee of fifteen, it is said, will be appointed and a strenuous crusade inaugurated. Jacob Feingold is the President of the society, the headquarters of which is at Manhattan avenue and Meserole street.

Attorney Miller, said last night: "We have organized to hunt down and punish vice and we are here to fill a long felt want. Several years ago it became noticeable that almost nightly people of our race were assaulted while returning home from theatre parties, musicals, lodge meetings or other places of social congregation. The tough element seems to think that our race is composed of 'easy marks' so to speak, and this impression has done much, I believe, to draw our law-abiding, inoffensive citizens into trouble.

"Williamsburg in particular has been a hotbed for assaults, so we have placed our head office in Williamsburg, from where our operations will be directed. Already in a small way our influence has been felt.

"I tell you, we mean business. We want a pure city and we're going to have it."

CHILD'S FOOTPRINT ON THE STEP.

White House Jerry Can't Scour It From the Copper Threshold.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Upon the sheet of copper which forms the threshold to the White House, as plain and as distinct as if it had been drawn by an artist, is the imprint of a child's bare foot. Every line and curve is easily discerned, and the five tiny toes show up clearly.

In vain did Jerry, the old colored janitor of the Executive Mansion, labor with scouring soap and acid to-day to remove this footprint so conspicuous upon the White House threshold. His brush only served to bring out the imprint more distinctly.

"Deed, Massa Jimmie," he remarked to Policeman Jamison, who stood on duty at the doorway, "folks talks about de foot prints on the san's of time, but dey washes away a heap easier dan dish heah one." And Jerry limbered his old right rheumatic elbow in an effort to polish the imprint from the copper without success. The corridor has resounded to the tread of the makers of history, yet not one of them has left so much as a heel print upon the cold, hard flooring. It remained for a ragged urchin to leave the impress of his foot where great men have walked and left not a mark.

The little fellow wandered in yesterday, wearing a straw hat, whose tattered brim lopped over his bright eyes. This with a pair of knee trousers and a shirtwaist constituted all his raiment. When he sauntered slowly out he left the peculiar imprint of his foot upon the threshold.

WAR CLAIMS PRESENTED.

List of Those Received and Granted by Auditor for War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—F. E. Rittman, Auditor for the War Department, has submitted to Secretary Gage his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30. Speaking of the work of the Military Claims Division, Mr. Rittman says that 7,630 Civil War claims, 7,891 Spanish war claims and 7,103 Regular army claims were received during the past year, bringing the total of pending claims growing out of the Civil War up to 26,816, Spanish war, 16,976, and Regular army claims, 9,513.

Of these were allowed: Civil War claims, 8,218; Spanish war claims 9,525; Regular army claims, 6,429, leaving pending on June 30, 1901, Civil War claims, 5,177; Spanish war claims, 1,893, and Regular army, 1,323.

The record of deposits by enlisted men of the army under the act of May 15, 1872, shows that 44,447 deposits were made since the last report, amounting to $1,828,471.74, and that 38,477 deposits have been withdrawn, amounting to $1,408,215.34, upon which the depositors received interest amounting to $60,257.65.

ANTI-MOSQUITO PLATFORM

On Which President of Richmond Wants to Run for Re-election.

While he was attending a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, George Cromwell, President of the borough of Richmond, was asked by one of his friends if he would be a candidate again for the office next fall.

"Yes," said Mr. Cromwell, "I understand I am to be asked to run again. I have my platform already prepared. It is 'Health versus mosquitoes and death to the plaguey things.' Dr. Doty and I are planning means to rid Staten Island of the pest and I would like to remain in office if only to help Dr. Doty carry his work to a success."

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Increase of Resources During Last Six Months $168,544,886.

ALBANY, July 24.—There was an increase in the resources of the trust companies of the State of $168,544,886 during the first six months of the current year, according to the reports of these companies, filed with State Superintendent of Banking Frederick D. Kilburn. The aggregate resources of the trust companies on Jan. 1 was $797,983,512, and on July 1 the figures were $966,528,398. The surplus of the trust companies during the same period only increased $619,230, the aggregate of such funds in July being $76,742,018. The new State law taxing the surplus funds may have operated to cause a shifting about of funds to pr