The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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Good Government.

A blast of fresh air blew into this town yesterday, from Tammany Hall. It was announced, in the name of Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY, leader, that the Aldermen in allegiance to Tammany, who now happen to constitute the majority of the Board, would tear away the barrier raised against the Pennsylvania tunnel project by certain fanatical labor leaders and their subject officials, and vote for the franchise which the Pennsylvania company avers to be necessary to its undertaking of the work.

Besides the value of this policy to New York city, it is interesting in the view it indicates of the labor question. Tammany Hall is the greatest labor leader in the country. Its immense majority is made up principally of the votes of laboring men, most of whom are enrolled or identified with some labor organization. Tammany, however, knows that laboring men are not all fools; and it is not itself fool enough to imagine that any party can prosper on the platform of subordinating the town's every great interest to the rule-or-ruin policy which the professional agitators have sought to enforce in the case of the proposed Pennsylvania tunnel.

Lady Henry Somerset's Observation.

Lady HENRY SOMERSET is reported to have remarked as she was about to return to England, on Wednesday, that during her month's visit to the United States her chief surprise had been at the "general sobriety of the American people," and she attributed to it their "greater alertness and energy," as compared with the obviously more intemperate people of her own country.

Inasmuch as her associations here had been almost wholly with women active in the temperance movement, among whom she is herself one of the most conspicuous figures, her opportunities for observation as to popular habits may be said to have been partial and closely limited; but the conclusion she reached is confirmed by statistics of the comparative consumption of alcoholic stimulants in this country and England. Her observation as to the greater prevalence of sobriety here is confirmed also by travellers generally, in coming from the one to the other country. The appalling degradation due to gross intemperance so observable in Liverpool and London and the great towns of England and Scotland generally does not force itself on even the casual attention in America. Rags and tatters and reeling drunkenness of men and women, so frequently seen there, are here almost unknown. New York may be open to many accusations because of its deficiencies and demerits, due chiefly to its still pioneer state of development, but it is notable among the capitals of the world for its comparative freedom from loathsome and dehumanizing intoxication.

A thoroughly drunken man is rarely encountered in the streets of New York and a drunken woman so rarely that her appearance gives a shock of surprise to the observers. So far as the outside is concerned, the liquor shops are almost universally decent and orderly. In the vast majority of them the consumption is of lager beer so mild in its intoxicating potency that English brewers look on it as "mere slops." Of the "gin palaces," so frequent and conspicuous in English cities, we have practically none. Women of decent associations are numerous customers of such places in England at all hours, vying with the most inveterate of men topers in their craving for gin, but here women are never encountered at liquor bars, though, possibly, representatives of the more dissolute among them may be found in the seclusion of a back room at the "family entrance" of a corner saloon.

Lady HENRY SOMERSET's suggestion that the greater alertness and energy of the American people are due to this greater sobriety has very much of truth in it. But the sobriety is both a cause and a consequence of the requirement for those qualities in the workers under the American industrial system and the whole system of American enterprise. Only a sober man can keep up the pace; the intemperate is sure to fall by the way. Accordingly, prudence in alcoholic and other artificial and reacting stimulation is enforced here to a greater degree than anywhere else in the world. A man finds out that he must keep all his wits about him if he expects to run with the machine. Sobriety is an absolute requisite in the mechanic, and throughout all trade intemperance acts as an insuperable bar to progress. Exactly how great a part of business failures are due to habits of intemperate indulgence, directly or indirectly, may not be determinable, but it is, undoubtedly, a very great, probably the major part. Such habits at once bring a man under suspicion and affect his credit injuriously.

We give all honor to the good women who are allied with Lady HENRY SOMERSET in organized movements for the promotion of temperance. Doubtless, their moral suasion has been potent to that end. But the great temperance movement of the present generation has received its impulse from the common sense of men. They have found out that it doesn't pay to get into the habit of giving a loose rein to their appetite for strong drink. They have found out that they cannot afford to get drunk. And, coincidently, social intolerance of drunkenness has increased. It is looked on no longer as an amiable weakness, even a virtue to be celebrated in song, but as a detestable exhibition, if not as a disease which excludes the victim from consideration as a sane member of society and makes of him a character to be distrusted. As a consequence, retreats, asylums and refuges for the confinement and medical treatment of inebriety as a disease are now numerous and are filled with inmates. Meantime social drinking at bars, at dinners, at clubs and on all occasions of festivity has diminished greatly.

The American sobriety which Lady HENRY SOMERSET has observed with so much surprise and gratification is chiefly a consequence of this commonsense attitude toward drinking, under the compulsion of present conditions of our life of organized activity. Sobriety has become a practical necessity, and under the circumstances departure from it has come to be regarded as an evidence of insane folly. If people want to escape reproach, if they want to be included among the sane, they must keep sober in the America of this time.

A Useful Argument.

Mr. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS is not in the first rank of the lawyers of New York; neither is he in the last. But when any member of the bar whosoever undertakes, in the very laudable thrashing out of the coal strike question, to find legal warrant for President ROOSEVELT's interference, his argument deserves attention. Mr. Dos Passos made such an attempt before the Nineteenth Century Club on Wednesday night. He is thus quoted:

"If President ROOSEVELT had no official right to intervene his action was a pure piece of impertinent intermeddling in the private affairs of two individuals.

"But I do not admit that Mr. ROOSEVELT's intervention was unofficial and that it was not based upon any Constitutional foundation. On the contrary, I can find authority in the Constitution, satisfactory at least to myself, which clearly upholds the action which the President took. His oath of office compels him, to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and among the powers which are expressly given to him is the conspicuous one 'that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.' Now, among the laws which he is thus charged with overseeing is the anti-trust law."

Any man can see that the Dos Passos theory wipes out the Bench and, incidentally, the Department of Justice. When the President holds that any industrial situation calls upon him for interference he has but to conclude or allege or surmise that a Federal statute has been violated, and, ignoring the Judiciary, and dispensing with the Attorney-General's machinery for applying the test of the law to the situation aforesaid, he may personally step in and work his will.

How does Mr. Dos Passos reconcile his idea that the Sherman anti-trust law was involved in Pennsylvania with the fact that Attorney-General KNOX reported to Mr. ROOSEVELT that the struggle in question afforded no ground on which he, hot as he was for the use and enforcement of the Sherman law, could proceed?

Mr. Dos PASSOS, though, is useful in showing where those who would find law for the President's action must inevitably land.

News From the Senatorial Excursion to Hawaii.

Not long before Congress adjourned last summer Senator MITCHELL of Oregon caused some of his fellow statesmen to elevate their eyebrows to the arc of amusement by offering a resolution for the investigation of affairs in the Hawaiian islands during the recess. The Senator undoubtedly apprehended the spirit in which his unexpected suggestion was received, for he hastened to say:

"I wish it understood that I could not serve on the committee, even if I were appointed. I have other engagements for the summer, and therefore I am to be relieved from the suspicion of any effort on my part to get up a committee for the purpose of a summer outing."

Nevertheless, when the time came to sail, Senator MITCHELL discovered that his other engagements were not of cast iron, for he went along with the rest. His resolution had gone through, but not without a slight hitch. On Mr. FORAKER's motion it was curiously referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. That tribunal, through the genial Mr. JONES of Nevada, reported favorably, but Mr. ALDRICH of Rhode Island objected and the resolution was laid over for several days. Good nature finally prevailed and Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BURTON of Kansas and Mr. FOSTER of Washington were authorized to make the journey at the expense of the contingent fund of the Senate. As we have remarked, the disinterested promoter of the excursion went along, too.

At least one of the Hawaiian investigators has now returned to this continent, for Senator FOSTER was reported the other day as entertaining the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD of Maine at Tacoma. Whether Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. BURTON have finished their labors we do not know. Probably they have returned also, for the season for what Senator MITCHELL described as "summer outings" is about over. The one thing certain is that during the past three months the attention of the great American public has not been concentrated upon the movements and doings of the sub-committee for the investigation of Hawaiian affairs in general. Reports are coming in somewhat tardily of the committee's diligence.

For example, we learn from a belated number of the *Hawaiian Gazette* that in a single day the Senatorial Commission, as the sub-committee styled itself or was styled after its arrival at Honolulu, "ate a luau luncheon, which delayed the afternoon session for some time," was "set right on many matters which affect the interests of the Territory," listened to an argument by A. B. HUMPHREYS, who appeared as attorney for our old friend LILIUOKALANI, took a ride about the harbor in the steamboat John A. Cummins, and accepted an invitation to go to Waialua a day or two later as the guests of Capt. WHITING—all this besides examining the subject of imported Chinese and Japanese labor. We infer that this was not an exceptionally arduous and strenuous day, but merely an average one in the committee's experience.

A single incident shows the patience and dignity with which the three Senators travelling at the expense of the contingent fund have fulfilled their obligations to the Fifty-seventh Congress and the American people. When HUMPHREYS appeared for the third time to present the pecuniary claims of the formerly great and good LILIUOKALANI, two of the three Senators were inclined to regard him as a bore. This is what happened:

"There was some little clouding in the minds of the members of the Commission when HUMPHREYS began. Senator MITCHELL said to him: 'You have appeared before this body in two capacities. First you came as *amicus curiæ* for the people of the Territory, and later as the attorney for the former Queen of Hawaii. In which of these capacities do you appear now?' HUMPHREYS said he was coming under the general invitation to the people to present any matters which they thought to be of special importance, and, in addition, to a special invitation given by one of the members of the Commission. Some one in the audience whispered 'Butt in!' and with that the argument and the statement went on."

So HUMPHREYS butted in for the third time, and the self-sacrificing committee of tourists permitted him to butt. Banish the unworthy thought that Senator MITCHELL's Pacific excursion has been a mere junket.

The Columbian's Squeegee.

The Independent Order of the Sons of Syntax and Worthy Outside Guards of the English Language never sleeps. It has all seasons for its own and is as great by sea as by land, *terra marique*, as our solemn old friend, Dr. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD's "Latin Prose Composition," used to tell us in the brave days of yore. From the Brooklyn navy yard and U. S. S. Columbia comes this voice of flattering blame:

"Your high position as a purist in English must not be menaced by your use of the word 'squeegee.' The word is 'squilgee.'"

A purist in English! Bless your heart, liver and parts of speech, man, we are neither purist nor Puritan, neither Philistine nor prig. The language was made for and by man, not man for language; and for years we have bidden the pedants, the lexicolaters, the solemn, strutting grammarians, go hang. And now as to that sweet, strange word, "squilgee" and company. You prefer the form "squilgee," a form more truly nautical, perhaps; at any rate, dearer to you and the Nautical Dictionary. "Squilgee" be it then, for your use; and the man who would take those precious letters from you is a "swab," as they say in squeegeese. But if DAVID or DICK prefers another member of the squilgee family, and likes the looks of "squeegee" or "squege" or "squillgee" or "squillagee," who shall say him nay? These are all respectable family words. In the matter of melody, "squillagee" may seem the most gifted. You remember DIBDIN's lines?

"A wet, wet deck and a flowing sea,
And a storm that scrapes like a squillagee."

Another grief of the seafaring critic: "Marines are the ship's soldiers, not the sailors. Why do the newspapers call marines 'jackies'?"

Do the newspapers call the marines "jackies"? If they do, their authority is Admiral KIPLING, R. N., who says that the marine is soldier and sailor, too.

Third article of complaint: "Don't say 'lit' for 'lighted.'" Thus does our Columbian mariner draw his squilgee and seek to scrape away an unoffending imperfect and past participle. Hail, Columbian, happy man. Would you mind writing on only one side of your paper the next time you squeegee the English language?

The Strike of the School Children.

The other day a number of Chicago schoolteachers expressed their desire to have their trade "organized" and included in the Federation of Labor. With an admirable alertness some of the Chicago school children saw the advantages of "organization" to the pupils. Clearly the scholars must have their union, if the teachers are to have theirs. So strikes have been declared in two or three schools. To the best of their power the young strikers have imitated the methods of their elders. They have had their union labels or cards, their pickets, their committees and delegations, their crowds of hooters, armed with sticks and stones. The principals of the schools have had to be escorted to the street cars by policemen. In short, these miniature strikes have been modelled after more dangerous ones and the conduct of them has been a new testimony of the imitativeness and adaptability of childhood.

On account of the hastiness and imperfection of the "organization," the tyranny of teachers and the unfeeling and arbitrary proceedings of "scab" parents, the school strikes have been unsuccessful for the moment; but they are full of promise. Take the sympathetic strike or boycott in the Haynes school, for example. The principal suspended two boys; according to his story, for disorderly conduct; according to theirs, for being unable to sing. "We are out to stay until 'SCOTTY' and TAYLOR gets back," said a strike leader. Here was a masterly policy. What is the best part of the school year? Vacation. The strikers were in no hurry to have their demands granted. The more obdurate the principal, the longer the holiday.

There was absolute genius in the programme agreed upon:

1. Reinstatement of "SCOTTY" and TAYLOR.
2. A four-hour school day.
3. Three days' holiday instead of one at LINCOLN'S Birthday.
4. Week's vacation at Thanksgiving.
5. Two weeks' Christmas vacation.

The force or arts of principals and the brutality of parents have postponed the triumph of this thoughtful plan for the amelioration of the condition of child labor, but the strikers are confident of ultimate success. Their demands will be all the greater the next time. The four-hour day will be cut down to two or three hours; and an additional Rest Day for every week will be insisted upon. The movement is in its infancy, but its potentialities of growth are enormous.

To make complete their imitation of other strikers, the Chicago strikers applied to the Hon. JOHN POWERS, Alderman, to use his influence to have their demands granted. But the Hon. JOHN POWERS didn't imitate the course of some more famous politicians in Washington and elsewhere. He advised the strikers to go back to work.

The annual report of Lieut.-Gen. MILES is noteworthy rather for what it does not than for what it does say. It deserves notice for three reasons: First, it is short; second, it is Gen. MILES's last as well as latest; and, third and most impressive of all, it contains no recommendations on the subject of uniforms.

We sympathize with our esteemed contemporary, PIETRO MASCAGNI. He came here to have a good and profitable time, and, lo, he is beset with legal difficulties that make him appeal to his native Government for help. We fear that the Italian Ambassador cannot help him. Though his contract was made in Italy, it must be interpreted and adjudged in this country, unless he can transfer the whole affair, tour and all, back home.

When distinguished artists under contract think that the manager is getting a little too much money out of them something is apt to happen to them. The singer's throat gets sore or the dancer is taken with a sprained ankle. But a little modification of the contract always works a cure. Possibly Mr. MASCAGNI's managers think that he is making a little more money than the success of his tour justifies. He may do well to take a hint from experience.

A fine old Colonial tavern, the John Flagg Tavern of Weston in Middlesex county, Mass., was burned Thursday night. WASHINGTON and JOHN ADAMS were guests there, the first in 1789, the second in 1798. For many years after WASHINGTON's visit, the Colonial thirteen-star flag was displayed on the John Flagg Tavern. This flag, which should have been in some historical society, was burned Thursday. How many such flags are left?

A bill which has passed the House of Representatives and is now in the Senate is intended "to promote the efficiency of the militia." It declares that hereafter "the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen * * * and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into three classes." Far better retain the obsolete militia law, now 110 years old, than divide "every able-bodied male of foreign birth" into three classes without his consent. If he gives it, go ahead and promote the efficiency of the militia; it needs promotion more than most of the militia officers who get it.

There will be deep indignation, if it be true that some evil-disposed person, doubtless a tool of the trusts, has challenged to a war of extermination the peerless trust-buster, Col. MOSES CINCINNATUS WETMORE of St. Louis and the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee. Col. WETMORE has no time to fight individuals. All his time is taken up with fighting trusts by selling out to them. From this great public contest this intimate friend of downtrodden humanity and Col. BRYAN cannot be lugged away into private brawls.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Populist on the Enthusiasm of Mr. Slobodin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your issue of to-day I read a very amusing letter signed by Henry I. Slobodin, "Secretary of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party." I can make allowance for the gentleman's high expectations. "I have been there myself." In 1892 my vote was one of the million Populist votes, and in 1894 one of the million and a half, and I thought that we were "the thing." But I found out, and I found out why. A party that dodged and fused right and left as the Populists did, could never accomplish anything. My contempt for the Socialist Labor party changed proportionately, and my vote went there this year and has gone that way for a number of years.

But Mr. Slobodin's enthusiasm carries him further than even my untutored enthusiasm carried me in those Populist days. I was never carried so clean off my base as to misunderstand and misquote the Hannas of those days. When they denounced the Socialist Labor party, I was not intoxicated enough with illusions to imagine that by Socialist Labor party those gentlemen meant us silly Populists. Mr. Slobodin's Oriental fantasy makes him see visions. Mr. Hanna never said: "The real struggle will be, not between the Republican and Democratic parties, but between the Republican and the Social Democratic parties." The Hon. Marcus Aurelius is too well posted a man to blunder that way. He well knows that Social Democrats have appeared all along, fused with Republicans in some places, with Democrats in others, on the official ballots; and he, a fellow townsman of the Hon. Tom L. Johnson, whose first official act was to preside with a lob the Social Democrat, Dr. Wooldridge, knows a thing or two about the Social Democratic vote in Ohio. No. The Hon. Mark Aurelius never said what Mr. Slobodin claims.

What he said was that "the real struggle will be, not between the Republican and Democratic parties, but between the Republican party and the scurrilous Socialists", and he designated quite clearly the Socialist Labor party, the very party whose extinction is so devoutly wished for by Mr. Slobodin and which fate, with wicked disregard of their wishes, returns with an increased vote on this side of the river and in the city and State of New York.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 11. JOHN HOSSACK.

The Town Dog Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In referring to your paper of Nov. 12 I see a letter signed by Mr. S. C. Elliot, dated the 10th inst. I own a dog and I don't live in a private house either. I think that if Mr. Elliot had a dog for about a month he would change the tune of his letter. If Mr. Elliot wants to go to balls and parties and gets home about 3 o'clock in the morning, he can't expect any one to lay abed till he gets through his nap. I think that if the Alderman who has that bill before the board attended to the matters of the city and left dogs alone he would sleep better.

A BROOKLYN DOG OWNER.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have owned, in country life, several valuable dogs, but never any of the common, worthless kinds so prevalent in city flats.

A good dog is a friend to mankind in his proper place, viz.: in the country, where it can exercise its proper instinct and prove its use in guarding life and property, enjoying its privileged freedom to do so.

But I assume the keeping of dogs, confined in tenements, flats or apartments, is not only against the nature of the animal, but also against the good common sense of human beings, to desire such close living associations with them.

This fulsome exhibition of love for the dog family might with equal propriety be extended to the reptile beauties, including anacondas, alligators, or the turtle creation, for tenement pets. Would the landlord object? C. E. G.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

West Brighton Chickens for Souvenirs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One of the most heroic acts of the nineteenth century occurred the other evening at the burning of Mort Smith's barn on the Manor Road, West Brighton. The Four Corners truck made its appearance. There was a chicken barn about a hundred feet from the burning barn and some of the sparks were dropping on the roof. The other barn being burnt to the ground, the firemen rushed to the chicken coop and tore the roof off. Being tin, it took the company several minutes to perform this act. Many firemen who were present entered the coop and selected some of the chickens and took them home for souvenirs, and others took them home because they were afraid that the chickens would get cold without a roof over them.

Citizens of West Brighton feel proud of their volunteer firemen. C. H.

WEST BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Nov. 12.

BRIDGE CABLES HAVE SAGGED.

But That Can Be Remedied—Delay Two Months—Footbridges Being Removed.

Engineer O. F. Nichols, who is superintending the construction of the East River Bridge, sent his report on the damage done by Monday night's fire to Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday. Mr. Nichols attempts no money estimate of the damage, but confines his report to a description of the injury to the structure. He says the work has been set back about two months, but the wreckage will all be cleared away by Dec. 1.

A travelling platform will be rigged to take to either shore the twisted wreckage now suspended from the cables. In this way none of it will be thrown into the river, thus endangering traffic.

The wedge blocks holding the cable saddles on the Manhattan tower have all slipped forward, thus allowing the cables to sag somewhat and also causing a great strain of the small cables supporting the footbridges. The blocks about the three southern cables have moved forward nine inches, while those about the northernmost have slipped out of place five inches, but this can be easily repaired, the report says.

Mr. Nichols says that the wires of the northernmost cables are practically uninjured, owing to their sheet steel covering. The two southern cables, which were not fully covered, have been damaged somewhat owing to the oil and other inflammable material in which they were packed, but the damage has penetrated only to a depth of about two-thirds of an inch and with the rethreading of about fifty strands will be fully repaired. Some of the lattice bars on the Manhattan tower have been bent by the falling iron, but these can be taken out and duplicated.

In closing his report Engineer Nichols says:

Great credit should be given to the firemen under Battalion Chief Guerin for their bravery in fighting the flames and their having succeeded in climbing to an almost inaccessible place.

The wreckage hanging from the bridge was loosened considerably by the strong wind early yesterday morning. The footbridges hanging over the river sagged somewhat and looked as if they might drop. As a result all craft kept very close to the Brooklyn side. During the night a piece of timber fell, landing on the roof of a Twenty-third street ferryboat, but did no damage other than making aloud noise. A large force of workmen was set to clearing away the footbridge on the Williamsburg side. Traffic on Kent avenue was stopped for a time, but was resumed yesterday afternoon, by which time all of the timber had been cleared away in that vicinity.

For a little while in the morning the Grand street and Twenty-third street ferry lines suspended operations. This was while workmen were clearing near the Williamsburg tower.

The Ward liner Morro Castle made a trip to a sugar refinery above the bridge yesterday morning. A large crowd gathered in anticipation of seeing something smash, but the ship on both trips under the bridge kept close to the Brooklyn side, and although her masts rattled among the hanging iron work, none of it fell.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The South's Opportunity in Its Regeneration.

From the Richmond Times.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Some of the most thoughtful Southerners in New York are declaring to-day that the greatest political opportunity is now open to the South that she has had since the Civil War. They say that the only possible restoration of the Democratic party to power and usefulness is through "the Solid South," and that this "consummation devoutly to be wished" must be achieved by the South's leadership in renouncing all false theories and reviving the principles and doctrines of Jefferson and Tilden.

They insist that without the undivided support of the Southern States the Democratic party cannot possibly regain its old time prestige and glory, and that since the responsibility of redemption rests in the South, leadership in directing the policy of the party belongs to the South.

Therefore, it behooves the South to speak as with one voice in the next National Democratic convention and to insist then and there upon abandonment of all issues and a return to the teachings of the fathers.

Patrick Calhoun sounded this clarion note in his masterful speech delivered recently before the Young Men's Democratic League at Atlanta.

Thomas F. Ryan, a native of Virginia and one of the most prominent Southerners in New York, whose loyalty to the South's every interest is unswerving, in discussing this subject with your correspondent to-day, expressed himself very forcefully, as follows:

"The remarkable vitality of the Democratic party is shown by the recovery on Tuesday, Nov. 4, of so much of the ground which was lost by departing from the principles of Jefferson and Tilden in favor of State socialism and other wild heresies. Where serious losses occurred, it was because unwise leadership clung to these errors and sought victory by the methods of the demagogue rather than by adherence to old-fashioned Democratic principles. Mr. Coler would have been elected Governor in New York if he had not been weighed down by the coal plank. In spite of his partial disavowal of this un-Democratic declaration, a large number of Democratic and independent voters were deterred from supporting him through disgust at the sacrifice of principle to expediency.

"The future success of the party lies with the Democrats of the Southern States. They have the power to control and direct its policy in Democratic National Convention and in Congress if they choose to do so. It lies with them to give it sound guidance and to put it on the road to victory. If the Democrats of the South will cut loose from the socialistic element, whether in the East or West, which has had too large a share in party control during the last six years, and will return to their former resolute support of fundamental Democratic principles, the country will again be willing to intrust to the party the direction of national affairs. All the interests of the South lie in the direction of a sound currency and the reform of the banking circulation, which the Republicans have neglected to give in the face of solemn pledges. With strict adherence to the Constitution as it is, with no encroachment upon the rights of the several States and with no such extension of Federal power as is being urged by Republican leaders; by strict economy in administration, and moderate taxation for public purposes the party will recover its old influence. The assertion of these principles brought victory in the past and adherence to them will regain for the party the confidence of the American people."

M. J. V.

His Eye to the Future.

Washington had just been elected President.

"But tell us," he was asked, "Why did you select the cherry tree to cut down?"

"I know," replied the sagacious George, "that the plum tree would come in handy later."

Without further ado, he selected his Cabinet and appointed fifty five postmasters.

Making His Choice.

"Why did he marry the widow after courting her daughter?"

"He concluded that he would rather have the girl as a stepdaughter than the widow as a mother-in-law."

The Molineux Expenses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The gross misrepresentation of the people's interest in the Molineux prosecution should entitle him to reimbursement of his expenses by the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13. N. X.

Men in the Women's Cabin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is on the ferryboats of the Erie Railroad we have noticed that women constantly have to stand while men sit on the women's side. Your correspondent to-day overlooks the fact I stated—that the men's side was almost empty when he crossed over last Friday afternoon—certainly an aggravation of the case. There were (I think) two men outside in front, where we sat, and they were not smoking. Nor should it be necessary and it would be unpleasant to have attendants enforce the rule that women have precedence of seats on the women's side, which is the point of my protest.

It is not often a hardship, even for a woman to stand during the short ferry crossing, but she should not have to stand while men sit. The other Sunday evening a woman carrying a child had to stand, though many men were seated, until another woman gave her a seat.

Is the "strenuous life" undermining our men's constitutions? and blunting their senses?

Nov. 11. E. A. PUNNETT.

JEWS APPEAL TO FRANCE.

Ask Her to Join With Us in Demanding Justice for Them in Roumania.

The *American Hebrew* will print to-day a petition which the Central Committee of the Alliance Israelite Universelle in Paris has addressed to the French Government as a direct result of Secretary Hay's note to the signatories of the Berlin congress in behalf of the Roumanian Jews.

The petition, which is sent to M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, appeals to him to see that Article 44 of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, demanding that the Jews in Roumania have the rights of citizenship, is enforced. This clause, which France inserted, has been violated ever since the treaty was signed, says the petition of the alliance.

The new law arranged for the naturalization of foreigners, which was to be secured by a special decree in each individual case, and that only Roumanians, born or naturalized, should hold real estate. This became law Oct. 13 (25), 1879, and was followed by the naturalization by Parliament of a small number of Jews who had taken part in the war of 1877-78.

The petition recalls the fact that the action of Roumania was objected to by France in 1880 as only an imperfect and barren application of Article 44, and then relates how unjust to the Jews the law requiring them to seek naturalization as individuals has been. Not more than eighty Jews have secured naturalization in twenty-two years, and in each case the applicant was subjected to danger and humiliating treatment. Practically all the applications for naturalization received from Jews are ignored by the Roumanian Government.

The petitioners then say:

Roumanian Jews are thus to-day still foreigners in the land in which they are born, in spite of their participation in all public burdens, especially that of military service, loyally fulfilled on many battlefields. Roumania has devised special legislation against them, seeking their physical and moral ruin. Laws have been framed to exclude them from trade and industries, from public service, from following the fine arts, excluding them from schools, from the communities, and even driving them from the Roumanian territory.

To mitigate the misery, the Alliance opened up a subscription with the results of which it established public kitchens for the organized relief of the unfortunate. For nearly two years it has been compelled to provide these thousands of unfortunates with the very necessaries of life. Those who were able left the country. The more fortunate succeeded in reaching the United States. In 1902 more than 10,000 Roumanian Jews left their native land. It may be safely estimated that out of a community of 250,000 souls, fully three-fourths can find no other relief but in emigration.

The Republic of the United States has not only extended to them a noble hospitality, but has drawn the attention of the European Powers to the infraction of the Berlin Treaty. The French Republic took an important share in the Berlin congress, which bequeathed the emancipation of the peoples of the Balkan peninsula. Do you not think, sir, that it is the duty of the Government of the Republic to live up to these traditions and see to the carrying out of the provisions and stipulations to which it appended its official signature in that year?

We are firmly convinced, sir, that we may reckon upon your feelings of humanity, upon your broad liberality, on your love of justice, in the defence of an industrious and law-abiding population which has been made the victim of most cruel persecution.

RHINELANDER WINDOW IN PLACE

Came From a Revolutionary Prison and Is in the Van Cortlandt Mansion.

The Society of Colonial Dames held their semi-annual reception yesterday afternoon in the old Van Cortlandt mansion at Van Cortlandt Park, about 150 members of the society being present.

The window which was given to the society by T. J. Oakley Rhinelander was to have been unveiled yesterday but the dedication will not take place until the next reception in the spring. The window was taken from a building belonging to the Rhinelander family, which was used as a prison during the war of the Revolution. The window has been placed in position to the right of the northern entrance to the mansion, with the prison bars intact. A tablet will be placed under it when it is unveiled.

WANT THEIR CONSUL RECALLED.

Italians of New Orleans Say Signor St. Martin Has Insulted Them.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The Giovanni Bersagheri Mutual Benevolent Association, the principal Italian society of the city, has unanimously adopted resolutions asking the Italian Government for the recall of its Consul here, Giuseppi St. Martin, because of his refusal to attend the banquet given on Columbus day by the Italian colony. His excuse for that refusal is regarded as an insult to the colony. The resolutions say that the Consul's answer, "that the Consulate was in mourning for the Poydras market affair" (a vendetta murder), gave deep offence.

Burke Relief Foundation.

The Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, which was founded by John M. Burke in June last, Mr. Burke endowing it with several million dollars, applied yesterday to Justice Hall in the Supreme Court for leave to sell certain real estate in Minnesota, which had been conveyed to it by Mr. Burke. The property consists of 16,288 acres of unimproved land, which brings in no income, although it is worth from $15 to $30 an acre, and will probably sell for $350,000 to $400,000. The application was made by F. H. Denman, counsel for the foundation, and signed by all the directors, who are John M. Burke, Abram S. Hewitt, W. Hubbard White, Frank K. Sturgis and Edward M. Shepard. The application was granted.

Mrs. Stanford to the University Trustees.

From the Stanford Alumnus.

I desire that the university shall be forever kept out of politics, and that no professor shall electioneer among or seek to dominate other professors or the students for the success of any political party or candidate in any political contest. I hope that every voter, whether professor or student, will always thoroughly inform himself upon every principle involved, and as to the merits of every candidate seeking his suffrage, and then vote according to his own best judgment and conscience, irrespective of any importunity of others. And in order to freely do this he should not be subjected to any importunity, since it is possible that cases might arise where a mere suggestion might be understood to be a covert demand.

I Remember.

I remember, I remember,
The farm where I was born;
Where my father used to wake me
At the first faint gleam of morn.
But things are altered since that time,
Those good old days have fled,
And at the hour I used to rise
I'm seeking now my bed.

I remember, I remember,
How I milked the lowing kine
And conveyed some slight refreshment
To a score of hungry swine.
And yet this handling of fat stock
Was a prophetic start;
I make my living handling stocks
In Wall Street's busy mart.

I remember, I remember,
The ox team red and white
With which I tramped the meadow,
From morning until night.
But muscles I developed then,
They come in handy still,
When I must walk behind and push
My auto up the hill.

I remember, I remember
The hoe I used to swing
Among the countless hosts of weeds
That came to life each spring.
To swing the golf club and replace
The turf I dig up now
Keeps me about as busy as
The hoe did then, I trow.

I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky.
I work in a sky-scraper now,
But still 'tis little joy
To know I'm higher up in life
Than when I was a boy.

R. L. SALE.

FOR A COADJUTOR BISHOP.

Diocesan Committees Really Taking Steps to Lighten Bishop Potter's Work.

The committee appointed by the last diocesan convention to consider the calling of a convention to elect a coadjutor to Bishop Potter met yesterday and showed every indication of a purpose to do something. The committee finally adjourned to confer with another committee, of which the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington is chairman, and which will consider a readjustment of diocesan lines throughout the State.

To this latter committee the convention assigned the duty of looking into the question of cutting off the Hudson River counties of the present diocese and erecting a diocese of Hudson.

A member of the Coadjutor Committee said after the meeting yesterday:

"It is felt that Bishop Potter should have relief, either by the election of a Bishop Coadjutor or by a division of the diocese. I cannot speak for all members of the committee, but I don't believe there is any disposition to let matters drag along. I am sure the committee intends to act with proper speed. I understand that the Bishop feels he needs assistance, and the disposition of the diocese is to afford it to him."

The sentiment of the Hudson River counties, once unfavorable to the project of cutting them off, has radically changed, and, so far as the committee can ascertain, the feeling is general that a new diocese of Hudson ought to be created. It is argued, however, that such a division as is proposed would afford little relief to Bishop Potter, for the bulk of his work comes from the city. So there may be both division and a coadjutor.

MORE NEW POLICE NEEDED.

Few Applicants Passed the Last Exam. When the Papers Were Changed.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission is arranging to hold another examination of candidates for appointment to the police force. As a rule, one examination produces an eligible list large enough to satisfy all demands for two years or so, but at the last examination, three months ago, less than 200 candidates passed out of an entry of more than 1,200. One of the reasons for this small percentage was the action of President Willis L. Ogden in substituting a fresh set of questions for those originally prepared. Col. Ogden took this action because of knowledge which came to him just before the examination that the questions prepared were being offered for sale. The District Attorney's office has ever since been investigating the sale of the first papers.

DECORATED BY ITALY.

Two Massachusetts Men Honored With the Order of the Crown of Italy.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—An interesting feature of the exercises in connection with the lecture given before the Circolo Italiano by Signor Dos Planches, the Italian Ambassador, this afternoon, was the decoration by the Ambassador of two Massachusetts men with the order of the Crown of Italy. William Roscoe Thayer of Cambridge, author of "The Dawn of Italian Independence," and Ashton R. Willard of Boston, author of "History of Modern Italian Art," were made chevaliers of the order.

The decoration consists of an emblem in gold, an enamel in the form of a Maltese cross, the obverse showing the cross of Savoy.

IF IT HAD BEEN FOR PRESIDENT.

The Electoral Vote as It Would Have Stood in November, 1902.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If a President had been chosen in last week's election the tally in the electoral college would have stood thus: Republican, 322; Democrat, 154; Republican majority, 148. This is the resultant of the States' standing in the votes on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1902. The Republicans would have had more than twice as many electoral votes as the Democrats, based on the tally for State officers or members of Congress, or both, in the various States on that day, coupled with the figures in the States—Oregon, Maine and Vermont—which had their elections for Congressmen and other State officers earlier in the year.

Draw a line across the map of the United States from Maryland and West Virginia onward to California. Every State north of that line, comprising two-thirds of the country's area and more than two-thirds of its States, of its population and of its electoral votes, was won by the Republicans, except Missouri and Nevada. The Republicans carried every State outside of the old solid South except Nevada, and the vote was so close in Nevada that if last week's election had been a Presidential contest the Republicans would probably have won that State. In addition the Republicans carried Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia of the old slave States. Only fourteen States were held by the Democrats. Thirty-one States were carried by the Republicans. Of course, if the ballot was as full and free below Mason and Dixon's old line as it was above that boundary, the Republicans would have carried two or three more States.

To this pitiful measure has the once mighty Democracy been reduced in the nation. The Democracy lacks leaders, issues and votes. Without the issues it can never get the votes. In the recent elections all the elements of the Democracy seemed to be pulling together, but they accomplished nothing. Cleveland, Hill and Gorman were talking for the ticket in the East. Tom Johnson was talking and working for it in the central West. Bryan was on the stump for it in the States on the Mississippi's sunset side. All was vain, however. Cleveland's residence State, New Jersey, which until recently was as reliably Democratic as Mississippi or South Carolina, rejected his counsel. The State, New York, which gave him the election for Governor twenty years ago by the largest majority ever rolled up for a candidate for that office in any State except once or twice, disregarded his advice. Tom L. Johnson was overwhelmingly and ignominiously overthrown in Ohio, that State casting a far larger majority for the Republicans than it did for its favorite son, McKinley, for President in 1900. Bryan was cast out and repudiated all over the West, including his own State. Of the four little mining States which gave him the only votes which he received outside of the old slave region in 1900, every one has been won by the Republ