



WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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Mr. Roosevelt and the Franchise Tax Law.

It has been for two days a matter of current report in Washington that the President is practically threatening Senators and Representatives with an extra session after March 4, in case Congress fails to enact before that date the experimental anti-trust legislation of doubtful Constitutionality which he now advocates.

This recalls certain historical facts never more interesting than they are today, for a reason which will shortly appear.

The last extra session called by Mr. Roosevelt was an extra session of the New York Legislature. That was three years ago last May. The President was then the Chief Executive, not of the United States, but of this State.

During the regular legislative session of 1899 at Albany, Governor ROOSEVELT was more strenuously interested in the enactment of a franchise tax law than in any other subject, or, indeed, in all other subjects combined. It was the first manifestation of a certain tendency on his part to consider himself as the appointed corrector of irregularities in the distribution of wealth.

The measure he had at heart was the fruit of his energetic ratiocination upon the relation of Government to the corporations. He was perfectly convinced of the righteousness of his conclusions. He sent in a special message of urgency. He used every legitimate method of executive pressure suggested by an ingenious mind to a somewhat imperious will to force the legislation which he regarded as vitally important.

On the last day of the session the Legislature passed a bill for the taxation of franchises, but it was not such a bill as Governor ROOSEVELT wanted. The bill sent to him for signature left the assessment of the tax with the local authorities. The Governor maintained that the taxes should be levied on the corporations by a central authority, the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The Constitutional-ity of such a provision was seriously questioned by eminent lawyers, but Mr. ROOSEVELT apparently had satisfied himself to the contrary; at any rate, in his enthusiasm he was willing to take the chance, enact the measure and leave the question of its Constitutionality to the courts and the future.

He accordingly summoned the Legislature in an extraordinary session and addressed to the lawmakers a most vigorous message, saying among other things:

"If it is claimed that the particular method of assessment by the State Tax Commissioners may be improper or unjust, provision can be made for the same appeal to the courts that now lies in the case of any assessment on other kinds of property. Accordingly I recommend the enactment of a law which shall tax all these franchises as realty, which shall provide for the assessment of the tax by the Board of State Tax Commissioners, and which shall further provide that from the tax thus levied there shall be deducted the taxes now paid by the corporations in question."

He carried his point. The Legislature in an extra session passed precisely the bill that Governor ROOSEVELT urged upon it. The enactment of the law was everywhere regarded as a personal victory for the Governor. It was his measure, and upon him individually in an unusual degree rested the glory or responsibility, as the case might be.

Day before yesterday it was prematurely reported from Albany that the Supreme Court in the Third Appellate Division was ready to hand down a decision overruling Governor ROOSEVELT'S views of Constitutionality and declaring that his Franchise Tax Law, so conscientiously studied out, so strenuously advocated, so successfully promoted by him nearly four years ago, was unconstitutional because of the very feature which Governor ROOSEVELT specially urged on the Legislature in the recommendation quoted above.

The announcement of the Appellate Division's readiness so to decide, was, as we have said, premature. But yesterday the probability that such a decision is impending, if not imminent, was immensely strengthened by the fact that Governor ODELL in his message to the Legislature recommends the repeal of Governor ROOSEVELT'S Franchise Tax Law as a method of "getting at" the corporations, and the substitution of a tax measure of his own to supply the resulting deficiency in the revenues.

We are not here discussing the merits of Mr. ODELL'S proposed measure. We are considering it only in its relation to the Roosevelt law which it aims to remove and supplant. As the matter stands it looks as if there might be a race between the Legislature and the Court to destroy utterly the fabric which Governor ROOSEVELT so laboriously and so self-confidently erected. Practically it makes no difference whether Repeal or Unconstitutionality gets in ahead to strike the deathblow at Governor ROOSEVELT'S Franchise Tax Law.

What a notable circumstance, and what an impressive parallel to the situation now created in the Federal Legislature by President ROOSEVELT'S persistent ambition to reconstruct political economy and to meddle with the very foundations of our prosperity!

Once more Mr. ROOSEVELT is urging upon a Legislature—this time the Congress of the United States—a measure of his own conception for the restraint of private business in the name of law. Once more the jackcrew of the extra session is being made ready for use. Once more he is met by doubt-warranted and widely entertained doubts of the Constitutionality of his proposed enterprise. Once more he replies in substance: "Oh, I personally am convinced of its perfect Constitutionality; but even if I am wrong we can try the experiment and leave that question to the courts."

The warning from Albany will be heard at Washington.

The Reign of Lawlessness in Pennsylvania.

That poor stick, the outgoing Governor of Pennsylvania, asks the Legislature in his farewell message to enact additional power to enable the Executive to deal with labor disturbances. He wants a compulsory arbitration law, "for the good of society, the preservation of public peace and of life and property."

ing service in St. Paneras has significance: 45 Anglican churches and missions. 130 10 Baptist. 102 10 Congregational. 170 10 Presbyterian. 113 2 Unitarian. 65 1 Swedenborgian. 87 4 Roman Catholic. 62

As compared with the similar census taken in New York, the London showing is much more discouraging to the Churches.

The Knox Anti-Trust Commission. Attorney-General KNOX'S testimony to the soundness of the industrial situation, over which he seeks to establish a Federal despotism, is as striking as that borne by Senator HOAR in the latter's speech in behalf of his bill to the same end.

In the official statement regarding trust legislation issued over Mr. KNOX'S name through the White House door we find these conclusions: "A monopoly in any industry would be impossible in this country."

In some respects the holding company is weaker than the independent rival. It pays as much, if not more, for labor. It is stated on high authority that the embarkation of new capital in enterprises in competition with the supposedly controlled industries within the last two years probably equals the capital of the trusts.

But though the occasion for Congressional action is little or nothing, the use to be made of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce is essentially radical.

Mr. KNOX proposes a commission with power to probe all corporations and to regulate them under penalty of being "excluded with their commodities, products or manufactures," and, inevitably, their individual officers and shareholders, if necessary, "from crossing State lines."

The power of the Knox commission to harass business will grow clearer as the discussion proceeds. Suffice it to say that, despite the immense volume of evidence to the inevitable failure of monopoly in this country, the Administration, in its thirst for anti-trust legislation of some sort, is embarking upon politically the most radical policy that ever turned up in Washington.

A Few Features of the Message. After explaining that his extraordinary lunacy legislation of a year ago resulted in the centralization at Albany of all powers over the State insane asylums, Governor ODELL says that "the wisdom of these changes has been shown by the results produced."

It is significant that just at this time the Medico-Legal Society is planning a campaign to induce the repeal or modification of these same lunacy laws.

Last year Governor ODELL recommended that a tax of five mills should be levied as a recording tax upon mortgages, to be collected by County Clerks and Registrars throughout the State, freedom from all other taxation being likewise ordered. This year he suggests a rate of taxation of four mills, levied upon mortgages in place of all other taxes. The mortgages are to be assessed by the local officials, two-thirds of the proceeds going into the local treasuries and one-third to the State, there being exempted from the operation of the law mortgages held by savings banks, building and loan associations, life insurance companies and charitable, religious and educational bodies.

The Governor has apparently endeavored to make the scheme more palatable to large owners of capital by exempting from its operation the various corporations and associations above mentioned. This exemption, however, constitutes in our mind the most serious defect in the arrangement, and a law drawn in accordance with it would produce far greater inequality of mortgage taxation than at present exists. Probably more than half of the mortgage loans in the State are now owned by savings banks, life insurance companies, &c., and to exempt these great lenders from the proposed tax would be a discrimination against other lenders and would tend to place in the hands of these corporations solely the business of loaning money on real estate.

Another portion of the message, however, deserves the heartiest commendation. Concerning the practical treachery of the Schenectady trades unions to their warfare on the National Guard, the Governor speaks with a directness and plainness worthy of the occasion:

"There have been instances in the State where employers have discharged employees because of their connection with the National Guard, notably in the case of the Brooklyn Navy Yard strike. Certain labor unions now deny that they have any objection to membership in the National Guard. This is a blow at Constitutional government. The law at present is inadequate to meet this condition, and it should be your duty to correct it by amendment. I believe whatever tends to lessen the patriotism of our people is out of harmony with the spirit of the Constitution, and I commend the subject to your consideration with the recommendation that such officers be made misdoers and that adequate punishment be provided therefor."

Whatever be the result in legislation, such sentiments as these emanating from the Empire State Executive cannot fail to be of the highest value for the preservation of order and the rights of all citizens of New York thereunder.

A Distinguished Boston Author. For all our devotion to the Hoosier School of Authors we don't mean to lose sight of the elder, if not better, Boston School. The Boston Globe gives us an opportunity of studying "one of the most interesting and original women one meets with in what is known as the Boston literary set," Miss ELIZABETH PORTER GOULD. She is best known by her "Gems from Walt Whitman." Her poems have been published in "an attractive volume." As an essayist she is "favorably known among educators. She was made an honorary member of the Webster Historical Society on account of her essay on WEBSTER, and she has the post at the Webster centennial. She has the largest private collection of signed photographs in Boston and her library is full of rare books, each having the characteristic inscriptions of famous poets, writers and novelists." With these

and with other artists she has a wide acquaintance and correspondence. It has been her "rare good fortune" to devote herself to writing of the things she most enjoys and when in the mood to write.

In short, it has been her privilege to study and to travel, to make the acquaintance of great works and great men and women and to produce at her convenience. A fortunate and an enviable career.

One pious and poetical custom of Miss GOULD'S seems to be original with her and cannot be commended too highly to sensitive, romantic, poetry-drenched and poetry-dripping spirits:

"Since her girlhood days Miss GOULD has made it a point to wash her hands in all the historic or poetic waters of the places she visits. As her travels have been extensive, the list in her diary has grown to be a long and interesting one. It includes, besides the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as the most famous of Europe, she tells many amusing and interesting stories as a result of her hobby."

"As it always involves going to the banks of the waters, she has had many difficulties to overcome. Not even the temperature of the water has daunted her, she having washed her hands in the waters of the Mul Glacier in Alaska. The highest water, she says, was that of the Yellowstone Lake, more than 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the lowest, that of Holland."

The collecting of water from Jordan and other famous rivers is not unknown to amateurs, but Miss GOULD'S method is even more attractive:

"She has especial enjoyment in catching the waters of waterfalls, her list including the Niagara, the Yosemite, Yellowstone Park, Minnahan, Montmorenci, Katerskill and other falls of the mountain regions as well as the 117,000-foot waterfall and others in the State. She has also gathered water from the historic waters of Lovell's pond, from the blood stained shores of the hatterin, a body of water, STARR KING says, more deeply dyed with tradition than any other in New England."

Having dipped her fingers in almost all the great historical and poetical waters and waterfalls, Miss GOULD may be said to be more deeply dyed with tradition than any other author. Again we recommend her example to travelers.

Most people who have followed the proceedings of the Gray commission will remember how some good citizens warmed their indignation at the coal operators with horror at the revelation of imperfections in the ambulance service in the anthracite regions. This extract from the London Times has an interesting bearing on the subject:

"The inadequacy of the ambulance service in the metropolis is still a sore in the report presented by Sir WILLIAM COLLIER to the Committee on the subject of the coal trade. The investigation of the subject. A record has been kept at ten of the large London hospitals of the mode in which casualties were brought to the hospitals, and in many cases in cabs or carts, and in different kinds of ambulance, and so by other means of conveyance. The fact is that for the general convenience of the public there is no ambulance worth the name."

The operators should remain ashamed. While their ambulance service is better than London's it falls short of New York's.

Humorists of the Day. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Pardon me if modestly and with no intention of doing anything more than justice for my colleagues in press humor, I commend your editorial on "The Humorists" in today's Sun to the same breath as the most honest regret that you did not see fit to toss a few darts to the post-humorous-philosopher of the daily press.

Unquestionably the gentleman who criticizes the humor of today and long ago, in the Free Press and Tribune News days, is a humorist in the best sense of the word. He is a despicable, possibly not certainly there is something nasty about his department of literature.

Why yearn for the unvarying monotony of Bill Nye's change city maps. Haffen, dear old Bob, who grows his clever witte on the streets of New York, is a humorist in the best sense of the word. He is a despicable, possibly not certainly there is something nasty about his department of literature.

But there is plenty of humor, even in the most prosaic of our daily life. It is the humor of the tea and the demand for it, growing steadily and with little fear of diminution, in the hearts of the people. It is the humor and philosophy department of a daily paper that is the most valuable of all.

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THE CODE OF HUMANITY. Mr. Goldwin Smith on the Ethics of International Behavior.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have not access here to the British State papers, and I have been unable to verify elsewhere the citation of Lord Salisbury's authority by your learned correspondent "Placuit in Gentibus" for the collection of debts by force of arms. I do not doubt the accuracy of the citation. But I cannot help still looking rather doubtfully on the practice of distraint by bombardment in its relation, if not to Lord Salisbury's doctrine, to the broad code of humanity. Only great Powers can bombard; and the bombardment over, they are apt to think that their civilizing mission is not at an end.

Observe, too, that in the same quarter alarming kind have recently been advanced. It has been asserted, formally and practically:

[1] That it is lawful to make war on a foreign nation for the purpose of changing its domestic institutions, and compelling it to concede its franchise to subjects or adherents of a great Power;

[2] That when a claim of suzerainty over a little community is put forward by a great Power, no appeal to arbitration shall be allowed, but the great Power shall be judge in its own cause;

[3] That a belligerent victorious in the field has a right to annex the country of the vanquished by proclamation, and thereafter to treat patriotic resistance as rebelion and the patriots as liable to execution for treason; the doctrine generally conformed when it was applied by Marshal Bazaine in Mexico;

[4] That it is lawful to carry the war into the homes of the people, burn their houses, and destroy their means of subsistence in order to compel the surrender of the arms in the field;

[5] That it is lawful to employ savages as auxiliaries in war;

[6] That it is lawful to force citizens of an invaded nation to ride as hostages on military trains;

[7] That the victor is warranted in depriving the vanquished nation of its nationality and suppressing its language.

It is obviously in the dealings of the powerful with the weak that violations of the great code of humanity are likely to occur, and that the intervention of independent opinion is to be desired. We have been used to look to the American people for sympathy with the weak under oppression and moral championship of the rights of man.

ARBITRATION CONVENTION. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Recommended by Pan-American Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day ordered a favorable report on the convention recommended by the Pan-American Congress, which provides for the settlement by arbitration of "pecuniary claims for damages that have not been settled by diplomatic channel," which may arise among the republics of the Western Hemisphere taking part in the conference.

The Venetian representative, at the direction of President Castro, withdrew from the arbitration proceedings and Venezuela is therefore not one of the signatory states to the convention.

It was signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

HAFEN ENJOINED. From Altering the Map of the Bronx Until His Power is Tested.

President Haffen of the Bronx has been restrained by Supreme Court Justice Levens from making any surveys or taking any other steps toward altering the present official map of the borough or having new maps drawn until the final determination of a suit the Adee syndicate, which owns some fifty acres of the water front in the Bronx, has begun against Haffen.

The syndicate asserts that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment alone has the right to alter the map of the Bronx, and that the present map is defective and impracticable, is supported by the Corporation of the Bronx, which has full power to order the changes he proposes.

ASKED TO TEACH IN ARGENTINA. Offer of a Normal School Headship Made to School Principal Shiele.

James H. Fitz Sim, special commissioner of the Argentine Republic to examine the educational systems of the United States, Great Britain and Germany has asked Albert Shiele, principal of Public School No. 40 in East Twenty-third street, to accept the principalship of the Normal School which the Argentine Republic is about to organize at one of its principal cities, and to receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

TO RELIEVE THE FILIPINOS. The President and Secretary Root Urge an Appropriation of \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress: "The Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported a bill for the relief of the Philippines. I herewith send you a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the third annual report of the Philippine Commission covering the year ending Oct. 1, 1902, and the laws passed by the commission between July 1, 1902, and Oct. 27, 1902."

I call your special attention to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War. I most earnestly feel that the enactment of the measures therein proposed will be a most beneficial and a most timely relief to the Philippine Islands. It is imperative that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt, and that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt, and that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt.

WHITE HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1903. An appropriation of not less than \$3,000,000 for the relief of the Philippines is asked for by Secretary Root in his letter to the President. Secretary Root says:

"I beg to ask special consideration of the recommendations of the commission, all of which have my hearty approval. It seems to me that the commission's plan for the relief of the Philippines is a most timely and a most beneficial one. It is imperative that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt, and that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt, and that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt."

Further, I with equal earnestness ask your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt, and that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt, and that the Philippine Islands be relieved of the burden of the war debt.

ARTIST'S RESIGNATION. The President Declines to Accept It Unless Good Reasons Are Furnished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President has declined to accept the resignation of Lieut. Algernon Sartoris of the Tenth Infantry, who is stationed at Manila, unless good and sufficient reasons for the tender are furnished by the officer. Lieut. Sartoris is a son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and a brother of the late Lieut. Grant Sartoris, widow of Gen. S. Grant, who died last month. On the day after Mrs. Grant's death the War Department ordered Lieut. Sartoris to resign, and he tendered his resignation. This caused surprise at the Department, because it was understood that Lieut. Sartoris was to be promoted to the rank of captain, and that he was very well satisfied with his present position.

The War Department came to the conclusion that Lieut. Sartoris was resigning because of the death of his grandmother, of whom Lieut. Sartoris was very fond.

The President, at the direction of Secretary Root to-day, called Lieut. Sartoris to the White House, and he stated that no action would be taken until a statement had been received from him of the reasons for his desire to leave the army. A letter to the same effect was sent to Lieut. Sartoris by Adjutant-General Corbin. It is understood that Lieut. Sartoris is a member of the President's staff, and that he is a very close friend of the President.

SHERWOOD HASN'T RESIGNED. Assistant Appraiser Protests Against the Demand That He Retire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Warner Sherwood, assistant appraiser of merchandise at the port of New York, in charge of silk invoices, called on Secretary Shaw to-day to protest against the demand for his resignation, based on the customs service. He told the Secretary that he had received a letter from the Secretary calling for his resignation, for no recent charges had been preferred against him and the charges that were preferred during the administration of Secretary Gage had not been sustained.

The letter addressed to Mr. Sherwood by Secretary Shaw several days ago mentioned the fact that he had received a letter from the Secretary calling for his resignation, for no recent charges had been preferred against him and the charges that were preferred during the administration of Secretary Gage had not been sustained.

THEY'RE AGAINST ASHLEY COLE. Ocean Hill Board of Trade Thinks He's Too Friendly to B. R. T.

The Ocean Hill Board of Trade in Brooklyn has followed the example of several similar organizations in the city, and is protesting against the reappointment of Ashley W. Cole on the State Railway Commission on the ground that he has "been more partial to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company than to the welfare of the citizens of Brooklyn."

Judge Parker as the Democratic Candidate. From the St. Louis Courier-Journal. The strong candidate the Democrats can put out in 1904 is Judge Parker of New York. He is a man of high character, and his name is one of the most available in the State. He is a man of high character, and his name is one of the most available in the State.

Views of a Man Who Has Bought Employment. From the Boston Herald. It is extremely interesting to note the frequency with which people desire to be employed on account of not peevishly declaring their ability to perform such work as the position requires.

She Fell Into the Big Fiddle. From the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 7.—The audience tonight at the Temple Theatre, gathered to witness the "Floradora" opera, was for a moment, when both stage and auditorium were crowded with ladies and children, complaining and screaming as of feminine distress. The cause was the fall of Miss Maud Wood, one of the so-called stars of the opera, who had slipped off the stage during the shift and had fallen into the big fiddle.

Police Stop Kissing. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 3.—The first arrest ever made by an officer of the city of Jackson for kissing was made at the Union Depot, and a precedent has been established that will be strictly adhered to in the future. During the afternoon when the waiting rooms were crowded with ladies and children, complaints were made to the police that a young couple, strangers in the city, were making the acquaintance of each other by kissing. The police called them to order.

HONOLULU AND THE CABLE. Newspapers Raise Prices to Meet Expense of Getting the World's News.

HONOLULU, Dec. 27.—The coming of the cable is expected to make big changes in the life of Honolulu, particularly with respect to newspapers. The cost of press cables is given out at 20 cents a word, and the daily papers see hard times ahead in publishing the world's news at that rate.

Arrangements have been made by all the sugar houses and other large enterprises for cable service, and it is predicted that the patronage of Honolulu alone will suffice to pay the operating expenses of the cable, even without extension to the Orient and the Philippines.

The cable has been so long waited for, that for the first time in the history of the city, the newspapers are expected to be published in an increase of price, but it is believed that one of the many daily papers, at least, will be forced to the wall.

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GREENS KEPT CHRISTMAS. It Comes Just Thirteen Days After Ours. According to the Old Calendar.

The Greeks, Syrians, Russians and all the other nationalities in that worship according to the Greek orthodox faith, celebrated Christmas yesterday. The day was observed in the Russian Church. It is estimated that in this city about 8,000 who reckon their dates according to the Julian calendar celebrated Christmas. In like manner New Year's Day will come for them, on Wednesday next.

Mass celebrated in the new Russian Church in Eighty-seventh street, in the Greek Church in East Twenty-seventh street and the new Greek orthodox church in Pacific street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. All the churches were decorated with evergreen boughs and holly, just as American churches were two weeks ago, and in their homes the foreigners observed the day by making presents and having Christmas dinners.

The difference in the dates of the Greek Christmas from that usually accepted in this country is the result of the adherence to the Julian calendar by the Greek and Russian churches. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. realized that the year was too long, so he published a bull resulting in the adoption of the present Gregorian calendar by the Greek and Russian churches. The old method of calculation, and the difference in the length of the years in the two calendars has now amounted to about thirteen days.

LICENSES FOR MATCH DEALERS. Recommended in the Explosives Commission's Report to the Mayor.

The Municipal Explosives Commission submitted to the Mayor yesterday its recommendations for the regulation of the storage and sale of matches. The report recommended that the Mayor should be empowered to issue licenses to wholesalers and retailers. The wholesale license is to cost \$50 and the retail \$1.

Retailers must not carry a stock of more than fifty matchman's gross of matches; wholesale dealers supplying the retail trade may carry 3,500 gross, while manufacturers may carry 10,000 gross. A matchman's gross is a gross of boxes each containing less than 100 matches.

The commission also made regulations regarding the packing of matches for retail sale and their use in houses which have already been mentioned in this paper. Every room, 5 1/2 feet from the floor, rules now appear as "suggestions" instead of laws, they are to be enforced by the commission's report on Jan. 14, at 11 A. M.

SUIT TO TEST THE DAVIS LAW. Payments of \$600,000 to Teachers Under Its Retroactive Clause Involved.

Miss Annie E. Bigelow, a schoolteacher living at 1011 East 108th street, has begun an action in the Supreme Court against the Board of Education and the Board of Education to recover \$213.33 back salary from Jan. 1, 1900 to May 1, 1900.

The suit involves the validity of the retroactive clause of the Davis law, which went into effect May 1, 1900, and which provides for graded schools to be established for teachers with annual increases up to a fixed amount. The law also provided that if should be effective as of January 1, 1900. To meet the increased salaries from that date to May 1 of the same year, about \$600,000 was required. This amount has never been paid out, and if Miss Bigelow wins her case, it will cost the city that amount.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH WINS. No Schoolhouse for the Site Wanted for Beecher Memorial.

It was announced yesterday that the Committee on Sites of the Board of Education had rescinded its action in recommending the erection of a new school in Orange, Hicks and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn, adjoining the Plymouth Church. The Rev. Dr. Hillyer, pastor of the church, and all the leading members of the congregation strenuously objected to the proposition to put up a school on this spot, and they were much pleased yesterday when they learned that the plan was abandoned. The property for the site of the Beecher tomb and memorial building.

FEEDING THE SICK POOR. Thousands Supplied With Good Food by the Diet Kitchen Association.

According to the report of Mrs. Ward, president of the Diet Kitchen Association, 32,125 persons were supplied with good and nutritious and pure food which the five kitchens of the association distributed to the sick poor, 416,187 pounds of milk and large quantities of bread and bread were given away. The association has also distributed the expenses were \$11,290.71, mainly spent for milk. The association would like further contributions.

THE CUBAN TREATY WAITS. Beet Sugar Men to Be Heard Before Any Action Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Cuban reciprocity treaty was considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning. The treaty was postponed until a representative of the American beet sugar interests could be heard on the effect of the treaty on that industry.

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