

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN.

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Would He Do It All Over Again or Would He Think Better of It?

It is now a year since Mr. ROOSEVELT went upon his memorable progress through the nearby country delivering from place to place his impassioned and fervent addresses against the Trusts and laying the foundation of his subsequent legislative campaign against capital which was to bear such, to him, unexpected fruit. Mr. ROOSEVELT beyond a doubt expected to secure the power at the hands of Congress which would enable him to regulate the corporations at his will; the creation of the Department of Commerce was an integral part of his well-deliberated plan; but the wreck and confusion of the financial interests of the country and the incidental destruction of credit and confidence he certainly did not contemplate.

We incline to believe that were it all to over again the President would not do it, or at least, would try to achieve his purpose in some other way. We suppose the President would energetically disavow any such possibility. He has a code of infallibility for himself. He is fond of stating that were the Booker Washington incident to be re-enacted he would do as he did upon that most unfortunate occasion. And yet he knows as well as any else does that that tactless and pugilistic act precipitated the negro question by a whole quarter of a century, entailed the gravest and most unhappy consequences upon the colored population of the South and shattered the promising fortunes of the Republican party in all that region. But for that episode and the President's insistence upon its more deplorable aspects he would have had no more friction over his appointments to the front than Mr. McKINLEY had. Would he do it all over again? We do not know if he would or would not; but Mr. ROOSEVELT undoubtedly thinks he would.

Perhaps it is different in the case of the Trusts. The President has been able to look back over his achievements of a twelvemonth, and it must be that he finds some of them worth reconsideration. It is true that he has won the vote he sought to secure and that he has made himself impregnable in the affections of the masses by the swift and destructive onslaught he made upon those whom he taught them to regard as the enemies of their welfare. This is indisputable. But Mr. ROOSEVELT is of an essentially generous and unselfish nature, and he cannot be insensible to the fearful cost which his campaign has entailed upon others. He has made himself the idol of organized labor, and especially of the professional leaders of labor, the men whose trade is agitation and whose tools are strikes. He has joined labor unions. He has consorted with walking delegates. He has ignored lawlessness and the overthrow of liberty and has arraigned the employer at an arbitrary bar. And whom has he advantaged thereby, other than himself in respect of his honorable ambition to be elected President—to succeed by the suffrage to the place he gained by the appalling charge of assassination? No one.

As we survey the field of organized labor, as we scrutinize the whole aspect of labor in the United States, we see that the influence of Mr. ROOSEVELT has been to plunge it into such turbulence, unrest and discontent as never were known before. The hand of labor is raised against labor. The employer is seemingly forever separated from his men, his sympathy killed, their confidence destroyed. All toil is become an armed camp. And what has labor gained by it? Is it the better off? Do the highest wages ever paid in the history of industry compensate for the losses of idle time, for labor forever wasted, for countless miseries endured, for baleful passions engendered, for liberty surrendered and for shame unendurable? Does the vast and fast-increasing army of the unemployed profit by these forced conditions? Are the thousands who are daily dropped from the pay rolls of great projects of expansion and betterment which are now deferred or abandoned—are their circumstances improved by these occasions of turmoil and mistrust?

Not for a moment would we imply that Mr. ROOSEVELT had miscalculated or failed of his purpose. The conditions indicated are in nowise unfavorable to him. It is an incontrovertible and essential quality and characteristic of all organized labor that the worse the trouble it is led into the more devotedly will it cling to its leader. There is no sacrifice that it will not make for the leader who has thrown it out of work or who has even degraded it in the eyes of the community. Mr. ROOSEVELT's strength

with organized labor is like the strength of a great oak.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is certain that he will be nominated and that he will be elected. And it is because, being at ease upon this point, the President has now much time for reflection, and in the repose and seclusion of his summer resting place does reflect, upon the fruit of the twelvemonth—it is for this reason that we incline to believe that there is not a little which, were it to do over again, he would do differently, perhaps not do at all. And it is in this way that safety lies. When the public is convinced that Mr. ROOSEVELT has taken experience to heart, that he has learned a useful lesson and that his personal political enterprises in the future are like to be tempered by a due consideration of their effect upon the substantial interests and general welfare of the country, then the public will look forward to four years more of his rule with less of doubt and apprehension. This is a desirable, even an essential consummation, especially since it is now long since apparent that all the functions and all the policy of the President's party are comprehended, controlled and included in Mr. ROOSEVELT himself.

The Triangular Yacht Race.

If the predictions of the weather department, which appears to be making special efforts just at present, are correct, the second meeting of Reliance and Shamrock III., scheduled for to-day, should end in a finished race and not one of those depressing fizzes which inelegant yachting "experts" call "flukes." Sir THOMAS LIPTON hopes that in a triangular race his yacht may make a better showing, but he finds much difficulty in defining the basis of his hopes. Mr. FIFE, the designer, like a prudent man, practises upon the golden rule of silence, but doubtless does a vast amount of thinking. In truth, as some of the British papers say, there seems to be no way of constructing theoretically a victory of Shamrock III. in any single race. If in to-day's triangular race she gets all the conditions to her liking—and these would be a breeze from eight to ten knots with a short, steep sea to check Reliance's way—she might beat our champion on the windward leg; but on the two reaching legs the defender's power and great sail spread would be too much for the challenger. The more it blows the faster the big boat will go; she showed that on Saturday. What she can do in light airs she showed last Thursday.

Unless, therefore, Shamrock III. discloses hitherto unsuspected qualities Reliance will beat her in a triangular race in any conditions. The third race will be to windward and return, and here again the defender's great speed at running is sure to turn any ordinary beating to the windward mark into a victory at the finish. It looks like three straight ones more, and the Cup to be still here. Nevertheless, would not every one be glad if Sir THOMAS should win just one race? He deserves it.

The Movement to Build Up a Jewish State.

The sixth Zionist Congress is in session at Basel, in Switzerland, and it is expected to be a meeting of peculiar significance because of the world-wide agitation produced by the Kishineff affair. The restrictions on the Russian Jews, or the majority of the race in the world, who made a new argument for Zionism, or the reestablishment in Palestine of a Jewish State where they will be assured against such injurious discrimination by other races.

So far, however, the movement in behalf of which this congress meets at Basel has made very little progress. The erection of a Jewish State in Palestine seems as far off as it was when the first Zionist Congress was held at Basel; but unquestionably the movement has had a powerful effect in stimulating Jewish pride of race. That, however, is a consequence which many Jews are very far from welcoming. They think that it aggravates the seriousness of the Jewish question by emphasizing still further race separation and seclusion at a period in the world's history when the more hopeful tendencies are toward the obliteration of race prejudices and animosities. In this country, where now is gathered a larger number of Jews than in any other country but Russia, the race still preserves its distinction; but it is feeling the assimilating influences of American citizenship to an extent which is resented bitterly by the orthodox Jews, of whom the present great immigration of the race is almost wholly composed.

Letters we have printed from Americanized Jews and replies to them made from the East Side Ghetto afford striking evidence of this disagreement. It seems to be indisputable that the second generation of the Ghetto Jews of recent immigration are falling away from devotion to the old ritual and that a broad gulf of separation between them and their parents is being established, in spite of the remarkable filial piety of the race. It is obvious that very generally young Jews after graduating from the public schools into the colleges imbibe a spirit which distinguishes them very radically from their strictly orthodox parents. This transformation is going on to such an extent that the Ghetto must gradually take on a new character, so far as religious sentiment and observance are concerned, unless it is recruited constantly by an orthodox immigration. Of the great amount of correspondence sceptical of religion received by us we find that much of the most pronounced is its rejection of supernaturalism and of any religious solution of the mystery of existence is from Jews. They seem to be especially intolerant of the religious bias, whether it is Jewish or Christian, and their letters show them to be of an unusually high average of intellectual acuteness. When they have learned English sufficiently to express themselves in our language with clearness and force they are likely, so far as our ex-

perience goes, to give vent to a religious scepticism which often verges on contempt. The letters we receive in stout defence of orthodox Judaism usually betray more or less unfamiliarity with our language, indicative of comparatively recent immigration.

The renascence of Jewish nationality is not likely to appeal to these younger Jews. Nor practically has the Zionist scheme found much more than a purely sentimental support from the great mass of the race in any country. A speaker which, were it to do over again, he would do differently, perhaps not do at all. And it is in this way that safety lies. When the public is convinced that Mr. ROOSEVELT has taken experience to heart, that he has learned a useful lesson and that his personal political enterprises in the future are like to be tempered by a due consideration of their effect upon the substantial interests and general welfare of the country, then the public will look forward to four years more of his rule with less of doubt and apprehension. This is a desirable, even an essential consummation, especially since it is now long since apparent that all the functions and all the policy of the President's party are comprehended, controlled and included in Mr. ROOSEVELT himself.

Mr. SARGENT, labor-union statesman and United States Commissioner of Immigration, seems to be trying to frighten the country, or at least the labor unions, by statistics about the enormous immigration. The folly of such alarm has been shown in these columns sufficiently. We need to say here only that the labor unions are perfectly logical in opposing the introduction of foreign labor.

The Paramountcy of Butte.

The Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER blew gaily up Sagamore Hill last Saturday. He waggled that unparalleled chin whisker and settled the financial question in one minute and seventeen and one-half seconds. "There will be an abundance of money in the West to move the crops, and our people will not find it necessary to seek a dollar in the East."

Good for Butte; but what about New York and Philadelphia? Is Butte to hold the East by the windpipe? Will there be money enough to move the fall lobster crop up Broadway and Columbus avenue without an appeal to Butte?

Horsemanship for years has expected that the two-minute trot would be produced. Their faith is now justified by Lou Dillon's magnificent performance for an exhibition mile at Readeville yesterday. Since Maud S. was the queen of the trotting track, and made her then phenomenal record, the time has been clipped steadily, year after year, and Mr. BILLINGS's mare came by her speed and power honestly and naturally.

The official statistics of the wheat export for India for 1901-02 have been published lately by the British Indian Government. They contain some facts that are instructive for our own wheat growers and exporters, inasmuch as the British market is the one on which India chiefly depends to dispose of its wheat surplus.

Courting Danger.

Our esteemed Berlin contemporary, the Staatsbürger Zeitung, is frightened by the pernicious activity of American women in European politics.

The expression, "private yacht," which suddenly burst into periodical articles about three years ago, has probably come to stay, though it would puzzle those who use it to explain it. Why say "Mr. W. K. VANDERBILT's yacht" if Mr. W. K. VANDERBILT's yacht is his private pleasure boat. The adjective "private" is utterly superfluous in this case. Presently we shall be told that Mr. O. H. P. BELMONT went to the opera wearing his "private" dress suit. He followed the fashion, and wore a public dress suit as well as in a public way.

Further Cabinet Changes?

The Plain Dealer's idea of the probability of the entire dissolution of the McKinley Cabinet goes further than that which is generally entertained. The Cleveland newspaper remarks: "The probabilities are that before the term of President ROOSEVELT ends he will have a Cabinet all of his own original appointment."

THE SEAT OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Judge Hammond of Tennessee Discusses Goldwin Smith's Letter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The letter of Mr. Goldwin Smith in the SUN of Aug. 9 upon the original character of our Union is interesting to any student of our institutions. I should not dare to assert it, but may with propriety ask the question whether there does not lurk within it a somewhat elusive fallacy. Is it true, except in a purely philosophical sense, that two powers cannot both be sovereign in the same territory? Of course, when the mind is searching for some "seat" of all sovereignty, such as we are accustomed to find, let us say, in the Crown of the British Empire, the notion of divisibility is incomprehensible. But we may have appropriated an inept word to describe a supreme power that, possibly, may be divisible or duplex in action in a republic—at least if we confine our thinking to the usual considerations and be not too exacting as to the philology. Have we not established a kind of shifting use of the word, entirely American in its character? May not our Union within the boundaries of Tennessee be sovereign as to all Federal functions and the State likewise sovereign as to all State functions? And is not this true historically as well as practically and theoretically?

But I do not write this letter in a presumptuous controversial spirit, but for another purpose. It is to suggest that the "seat" of sovereignty is found in the State electorates acting in combination—whether within or without the compact of Union—called the Constitution. At one time it was called the "Articles of Confederation;" previously to that the combination was exalted by tacit understanding, and, in fact, your correspondents have been led to believe as if there had been a written compact of some kind. The original union was found in the British Crown, but that was so operated as to produce separation; then it was continued, after separation, as above indicated; and it was in fact always existing, every day and every hour, so that there was never any other "sovereignty" at any time. The Constitution was not a compact of distribution of powers. It did not create the State electorates, but it did create the combination, or union, in the verities of fact, whatever may have been the theories about it. It was only perfecting the previous substitution of an American unity for one that was British, if I may so express it. It recognized the two already existing entities: a substituted unity, independent of the Crown, to be made "more perfect," and the separate electorates, which were to be left intact and now called States, instead of colonies—never otherwise than united, *ex necessitate rei*. This more perfect union was to be made effective only through the political forces abiding in the State electorates, and no new political force was devised. These electorates were left unaltered and free of any thralldom, self-created under the Crown, as to speak. Not one of them ever stood outside or apart from the compact, but all together in a Union, in fact to all, and which always represented a national power; just as certainly recognizable and existent, historically, as the other State power, and just as essential, in its existence, as a factor in the work of independence that had been, at any moment, already done, or that remained at any moment to be done, and, moreover, a body of voters ordained separately by each of the States, or by all of them, or by a powerful minority, possibly, in possession of physical power to support the action, whatever it may be. That combination, born of necessity, existing as a potential fact, both within and outside the Constitution, has never been wanting from the dawn of independence until to-day.

It is as likely to last as any other sovereignty known in history; but, also, as likely to perish and give the way to usurpation, if not safeguarded by eternal vigilance. E. S. HAMMOND.

Highballs Preferred.

From the Lancel. However the fact may be depicted, whiskey mixed with soda water is a very popular drink in Philadelphia times the favorite stimulant was brandy and water, later it was whiskey and water and now plain water is very generally replaced by aerated water. The popularization of aerated waters has undoubtedly had much to do with encouraging the drinking of whiskey. There are many persons who cannot drink plain whiskey and water who will drink, perhaps with indiscreet relish, the same spirit mixed with sparkling water. The Scotchman, or the connoisseur of whiskey, not necessarily synonymous terms, on the other hand, invariably prefers plain water with the spirit. It regards the admixture of soda water as a means of spoiling the aesthetic qualities of the whiskey. But in the other case flavor is sought after, while in the other merely an agreeably stimulating fluid is desired. Some persons believe that soda water reduces the intoxicating effect of the spirit, but probably an over-diluted alcoholic liquid, judging from champagne, is more easily diffusable than still liquor. It is well known at any rate, that very often when plain whiskey and water disagree, and sometimes give rise to a feeling of sickness, the substitution of effervescent water has quite different effect.

There seems to be little doubt that some explanation is afforded by the fact that alcohol will dissolve three times as much carbonic acid gas as water will dissolve. Alcohol would thus convey more gas to the stomach and carbonic acid gas in solution admittedly promotes the chemical processes of digestion and acts as a sedative in the stomach. Champagne is very well known to be useful in sickness of all kinds, and it is well known that in sickness of the stomach or of the bowels the use of carbonic acid gas is indicated. Apart, therefore, from the pleasing, sparkling qualities of the water and its sharp, agreeable taste, there would appear to be a sound physiological reason why whiskey with soda water is preferred by the many to whiskey with plain water.

Run With Me.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I find this headline in the Brooklyn Eagle. "RUN WITH ME,"—ROOSEVELT. "RUN WITH ME,"—O'DELL. Under it are these words: "As was predicted in the Eagle on Friday he would do, President Roosevelt has asked Governor Odell to take a third nomination and, so to speak, to be his running mate in the campaign of 1904."

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WOULD PUT OUR SPELLING TO THE TEST.

A Brooklynite Throws Down the Gauntlet for an Interborough Contest.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have been much interested lately in the various letters which have appeared in the SUN concerning the inability of our writers to spell correctly, and the various reasons advanced for their failure in that regard. It is a subject by no means new, having been discussed in your columns many times in the past years, and with beneficial results to many of your contributors who have taken part therein. In my view, the fundamental cause of the inability to master the elements of orthography is due to two things: First, a lack of proper system on the part of teachers of the lower grades of our schools in imparting instruction in this branch of education; and, secondly, the non-receptive faculty on the part of the scholar to imbibe and put to practical use the information acquired in the classroom.

Another fault lies in the division of words into syllables, and the lack of proper emphasis on this point on the part of the teacher, and thorough comprehension on the part of the scholar. Thus, in the pronunciation of a word with more than a single meaning, the correct exacting the syllable, and the correct scholars are at fault. As an instance, in the preparation of legal documents, the phrase "set forth in these pre-mises" will in the majority of instances be rendered by the legal lumina "set forth in these premises," and, in like manner, the mispronunciation of a word before a spelling class, on the part of the teacher, fastens on the mind of the scholar an error which all his experience, and all his correct reading, and all his correct writing, cannot eradicate. In one instance of this, I knew in newspaper literature prominent littérateur, now one of our leading statesmen, who always wrote the word "acqueduct" without stopping to think of the amount of its derivation, and yet his record as a Yale man was beyond impeachment, and his parchment without a flaw.

Perhaps another thing which has hindered your correspondents in this line is the lack of thorough and continuous course of reading. In these days of a multiplicity of newspapers and cheap literature there seems to me no valid excuse for not reading more than the casual study of the daily press ought to insure fair orthography, barring, of course, the use of proper dictionaries. The possession of an idea of such exists. And here, again, we have a reason for the failure of our scholars to do with the matter. The power of memory is deemed a gift from heaven, and it is not to be taught, known, among our most prominent orators, men who could deliver offhand an address of an hour's length, and then repeat it, and yet who acknowledged that they could not memorize and repeat the address of "Logan, the Mingo Chief," recited at will by a dozen paragraphs of Washington's Farewell Address or the Declaration of Independence. I take it for granted that these letters of your contributors have not been written for mere amusement, but that they are written, at least in part, for the purpose of benefiting, not only to them, but to many others who are suffering in like manner from the same cause.

A few years ago—some time, I think, in the year—of a number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn and New York got together and inaugurated a series of spelling contests, which were held in the schools of the Board of Education, held in the schools of the various grammar schools in both cities. The contests were held in the schools of the principals chosen for that purpose, and took place two or three evenings of each week for several weeks. The contests were held in the schools of the principals chosen for that purpose, and took place two or three evenings of each week for several weeks. The contests were held in the schools of the principals chosen for that purpose, and took place two or three evenings of each week for several weeks.

Mr. Bidder's Rane Remarks on the Convention of San Parks.

From the Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday. Parks himself and his partisans had anticipated a clean acquittal. It reads like a bitter pill that at the very moment when the trial was announced, his union, with full assurance, extended him a vote of confidence. It was the more bitter because hardly any one outside the union itself had any doubt of the moral guilt of the man. It reads like a bitter pill that at the very moment when the trial was announced, his union, with full assurance, extended him a vote of confidence. It was the more bitter because hardly any one outside the union itself had any doubt of the moral guilt of the man. It reads like a bitter pill that at the very moment when the trial was announced, his union, with full assurance, extended him a vote of confidence. It was the more bitter because hardly any one outside the union itself had any doubt of the moral guilt of the man.

Entomological Note.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Katydid-bug singing in Bronx Park on Saturday night. It is presumed that they were waiting in fear that they would be chosen as emblems by the Devereys and were relieved and came forth when THE SUN illustrated the stag beetle armed with long tongs that morning as a suggestion for a badge. NEW YORK, Aug. 23. D. P.

The Hammock Book.

When summer comes and bugs go bummung, and bees go buzzing through the haze of hot sun-baked vistas, and the great pestiferous on his ways, let others sit indoors and study. The heavy weights of thought, or look through journals not with stammering lips. Give me to read the Hammock Book. Oh, not for the fervid fanatics. Of water scents, whose fragrance is told in solid words, nor neocromatics. Of Edgar Poe, distinct and bold. I want the mild romancer's riddle. That flows like music of a brook. Unconscious of its beauty babble. Flow thou for me, O Hammock Book. Let Shakespeare rest, and Milton's splendor. Take that rest, all other days. And Tompkinson music, tender. Ah, not for me the notes of praise. With gentle interest, and cook. The brain while summer sun beaks glimmer. 'Tis choose the Jingly Hammock Book. Give me the literature of summer. The serious bard's sublime I spurn; I want the philosophic's calm, as soon as. And he who straggles words that burn. On thoughts that breathe. 'Tis hot already. I need no heaters in my nook. To keep my nerves cool, I'll read my book. 'Tis won the harmless Hammock Book. ROBERTS LOVA.

THE DISPERSION ORDER A CRIME.

Consequences of the Exodus of Negroes From the Old Farms After the War.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In a recent address by the Hon. J. Pope Brown before the State Agricultural Society of Georgia, the speaker, in his extensive knowledge of the negro in the South, made allusion to the negro in the employ. They had remained on the old farm since slavery times, he said; reared their children there and he had made money, and his negroes were all doing well. Commenting on this speech, the Hawkinsville Dispatch says: "It seemed to have been with pleasure that Mr. Brown returned to the faithfulness of the negro. We take the authority to say that when Mr. Brown's address was given, the negroes were widely diffused and accepted, we will not only have a 'Greater Georgia,' but a 'Greater South.' We are quite sure that we speak the sentiment of the South when we say that the negroes who have remained on the old farms since slavery times, he said; reared their children there and he had made money, and his negroes were all doing well. 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