The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS—Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to their addresses (which may be changed when necessary) for 70 cents a month. Order through your newsdealer or THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

The Men and the Man of the Day.

Laboring men, in or out of unions, are very much like all other men in all the other walks of life there are. They include good men and bad men, but, as we have learned to look on humanity, the bad men are the few and the good men the many.

The vast majority of the men who work for a living are self-respecting men. Every man of them has a personal ambition of some kind, and in almost every one of them it is an honest and a creditable ambition.

What is it that sustains the man who toils in all callings? Is it placid content with the day and its yield, and content that the morrow shall be the same sort of day with the same yield? Not a bit of it. Every man has that within him which makes him, consciously or unconsciously, look straight-eyed and hopeful to the future. His own efforts or his faith in fortune are his constant and never-failing pledge that the future has something in store for him.

To-morrow is not necessarily to be the same as to-day. Things will change. Things must change, and the human heart in sound and normal man imagines and contrives all changes for the better.

For the man who is an American, or for the man who has cast in his lot with America, no other concept of the future is possible. We care not how lowly be a man's achievement, how small and circumscribed that which he has done, there is nothing that can kill the ambition with which his eyes close at night and with which he opens them in the morning.

This truth is universal in this country. If all the to-morrows were to be the same as to-day life would not be tolerable. It would not be worth living. Only the morally dead and the depraved could stand it.

Ninety-nine per cent. of unionized labor is made up of men who think toil is an honor, a means to independence and to the enjoyment of liberty; men who respect themselves and who mean that others shall respect them; men who are conscious of their own manhood and every one of whom has buried within him his own personal, private and individual concept of his own particular future. This last is his inalienable thing of value; the lamp of his soul, burn it dim or burn it bright. Without it he would be poor indeed.

Now comes Labor Day, and every man who belongs to a union will celebrate it according to his light and his intelligence, and to every one of them THE SUN heartily wishes all the joy and all the profit that there is to be had in it. There is nothing in unionism that is good that THE SUN does not approve, and every wholesome and honest principle of unionism has always had its support and its encouragement. Very different has been its attitude toward the evils of unionism, toward the perversion of the principle of unionism, and toward the men who have used unionism to put money in their own pockets, to make it a religion for the rank and file and a foul and shameful livelihood for themselves. In respect of these things THE SUN will never change; it will remain as steadfast as the orb of day.

At this time, therefore, THE SUN makes no appeal to the leaders of the unions. It does not respect them. It looks upon them with contempt. It is to the men, the bone and sinew of labor, the Americans of birth, adoption and fact, that it would address itself. Wherein will the individual man who works feel himself bettered, wherein will he feel that he can hold his head higher, wherein will he know that the union which he loves and for which he is so willing to suffer is placed upon a higher scale of power, solidarity or influence, by his walking up Broadway behind PARKS?

Insanity and Civilization.

We have before us the text of the remarkable address on the relations of insanity to civilization delivered by Dr. ROBERT JONES at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association. We need not say that Americans are at least as deeply interested in the subject as are Englishmen. In the data collected by Dr. JONES we find much that is new and significant.

The aim of the address was to demonstrate by statistics that with the progress of civilization mental breakdown becomes more frequent and more serious; that, in other words, the varieties of insanity are more chronic and less curable than they were a century ago, when human life was simpler and men were more content with their surroundings. We might assume, indeed, *a priori*, that as the conditions of life become more complicated and more specialized the cases of intellectual disorder would tend to increase, because it is a biological law that the most highly integrated functions of vital organisms are the most apt to suffer derangement. Highly civilized man lives in an environment which calls for the higher forms of self-control, and for more prolonged and varied efforts than are customarily aroused by the simple emotions and the elementary sensorial stimuli of a primitive existence.

We might expect that in such, increasingly difficult efforts numbers of unfortunate human beings would prove incapable of elevation to the higher plane of civilization, owing to mental, physical and moral deficiencies. Not having the qualities essential to success, they are left behind, and evolution proceeds at the expense of the less fit. It is, indeed, civilization itself which, by making the struggle more arduous, renders more and more persons unable to attain the standard it has itself fixed. Thus civilized society, by forcing the pace, practically manufactures its own unfit, namely, its own paupers, its own criminals and its own lunatics.

The assumption is borne out by the data which Dr. JONES brings forward. These data show that, despite the vast progress made in the science of preventive medicine, which aims to assure the purity of food, air and water; despite the improvement in respect of temperance, and despite the reduction of the death rate and especially of infant mortality, the physique of the British people has deteriorated. The deaths, for instance, from cancer and nervous diseases have increased materially. In the quinquennium 1861-65 the annual death rate from cancer per one million persons was 367.8; in the quinquennium 1886-90 it had risen to 599.7. In the first named lustrum the annual death rate per one million persons from nervous diseases was 1,546; in the last named five-year period it has increased to 1,785.3. The general paralysis of the insane, a disease which is probably the most highly evolved form of mental breakdown, and at the opposite pole from the primary defects of idiocy and imbecility, was so rare in Great Britain a hundred years ago that about that date it was described for the first time. It is now observed in the proportion of 21.7 per cent. for male admissions and 6.7 for female admissions to the Morningside Asylum, as against 17.3 males and 3.3 females for the whole of the London county asylums. This increase of general paralysis of the insane is obviously a very serious outcome of modern civilization. Another type of insanity which has grown rapidly in importance during the last century is *dementia præcox*, a disease exceedingly rare a hundred years ago in England, but now so common that Dr. JONES would almost describe it as the scourge of British asylums. This malady attacks prematurely the most promising youth, and is practically incurable. Of all forms of intellectual disorder, it is the one most likely to be caused by overstrain, and the mental, rather than the manual, worker is subject to its ravages.

Not until Jan. 1, 1859, was the number of lunatics officially registered in Great Britain. At that date there were 36,762 insane persons, a proportion to the population of 1 to 536. To-day they number over 113,964, a proportion to the population of 1 to every 293. Nor is this all. The tendency of much of the insanity which comes under treatment to-day in England is to end in dementia and to become incurable. It was computed a hundred years ago that the recovery rate among cases of mania was 67 per cent. Last year in all the London asylums the recovery rate amounted to no more than 38.4 per cent. This in spite of all the means of treatment which a century's progress in the sciences and in therapeutic art has placed at the disposal of physicians. Even a quarter of a century ago the prevailing type of insanity in England was different from that most conspicuous to-day.

There is, it seems, an increased tendency to melancholia, which is less curable than mania, and probably should be attributed to a deeper reduction of nerve elements. In recent years melancholia has become considerably more frequent among the educated and private classes of the insane, and Dr. JONES tells us he is stating a fact, and not an opinion, when he says that, while recovery may be complete after a sharp attack of mania, this is rarely the case after melancholia, more especially in men.

The conclusion deduced from these data is that the comparative frequency and gravity of insanity in our time must be ascribed, not to any failure of modern therapeutic means, but to the increasing difficulty experienced by the average intellect in grappling with the complex conditions and in responding to the intensified stimuli and enhanced requirements of our modern civilization.

Are the Hindus British Subjects?

The great question of the day in India, next to that of daily bread, is, When and where is a native of India a British subject? Native papers are beginning to hold that even in his own country a native of India is merely a subject without the qualifying adjective of British; that he is in fact the subject of subjects of the British Crown.

In Australia, for example, the British sovereignty under which the Hindu was born and lived avails him nothing; he is simply classed as an Asiatic, in the same lump with the Chinaman, Japanese or Malay, and told to keep off the soil of the continent. Those British ships that employ Lascars in their crews are subject to disabilities on account of them, and Australian papers are calling for a mercantile marine to carry Australian products and mails, manned solely by white Australians.

In South Africa the Hindu, officially described as an Asiatic, is not allowed to live and circulate among the other British subjects. He is compelled to live apart in a concentration camp, of which there are some fifty-six already organized, under a French-Canadian officer of the British Royal Engineers; his children are not allowed to participate in public celebrations, such as the King's birthday or a royal jubilee, with the children of the white schools; and in East London, a town in the Cape Colony, the municipal authorities have just passed an ordinance confining the "Asiatics" to the use of certain streets and roads in going to and from their daily work or business.

Appeals to the India Office in London, to the Colonial Office, and to the Governor-General, in India, have been all equally unsuccessful. The Hindu is under a ban and dealt with as if he had no place in the British imperial system. This leads the *United India* of Madras to exclaim:

"If the Colonies are to be forever under the decree of God Almighty, the white man's land, let them be so by all means. In that case, India must be forever, under the same decree, the black man's land, and why should the black man be prohibited from telling the white intruders that they have no business in the land of the nigger they despise? Indians cannot be exploited by the Colonists as the Romans exploited their slaves, or as the West Indian planters did the negroes in modern times."

This reads as though there might be some day a race question of surpassing magnitude in India, between three hundred millions of natives, on one side, and a handful of whites, on the other.

Northern Securities.

The important significance of the opinion expressed a month ago in the Northern Securities case, by a Federal court of the Eighth Circuit, depends in part upon its revelation for the first time of facts developed by the examination and cross-examination of competent witnesses and judicially established, regarding the promotion and formation of that company, the individuals concerned therein, their motives and purposes, and in part on the argument of the case in the State which began the suit, and in which, just two years ago, Mr. ROOSEVELT began his raid on capital.

The company was incorporated in New Jersey in November, 1901. That date is material because publicity of ownership by the company of 96 per cent. of the Northern Pacific and 76 per cent. of the Great Northern shares so moved the wrath of the President and his Attorney-General as to make the transaction a pivot in a campaign for the Republican nomination in 1904. Thus and then the prosecution of the company in the Federal courts assumed a political phase quite apart from the rights of private property that were involved.

The Federal Executive averred that the purpose of the promoters and organizers of the company was to promote monopoly and restrain interstate trade. It pressed into the campaign the services of Federal prosecuting officers and Federal courts.

A large part of the long opinion by Judge LOCHREN consists of an exposition of facts judicially proven. After devoting the space of two newspaper columns to such an exposition, the Court demonstrated that self-defence was the motive of the promoters. It said:

"It is obvious from the foregoing facts that the Northern Securities Company was incorporated with the purpose and intent on the part of its promoters that it should acquire by purchase, by exchange of stock, and should own and control, a considerable majority of all the stock of the Northern Pacific company, and thus secure that company against the danger of any future raid upon its stock which might place its management and the resulting control of the Burlington system in the power of any rival railroad corporation whose interests might be hostile to the development and property of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies, and their seaboard terminals, and of the region of country traversed by their railroad systems.

"This was the avowed purpose of Mr. MORGAN and his associates who acted with him, including Mr. HILL and the other large stockholders of the Great Northern company, who also held large amounts of stock in the Northern Pacific company, and were apprehensive that any hostile control of the Northern Pacific company which might sacrifice its interests to a rival would be disastrous to the development and prosperity of the Great Northern company."

The Court then explained how and why, without any thought of creating a railway monopoly in the Northwest, Mr. HARRIMAN united in the incorporation of the Northern Securities.

The political theory on which the President made his personal and partisan appeal against the capitalists and share owners who united to form the new company was that they were in a position, under a New Jersey statute, where they could do evil if they would. To that theory Judge LOCHREN gave this *coup de grace:*

"I am compelled to reject the doctrine that any person can be held to have committed, or to be purposing and about to commit a highly penal offence, merely because it can be shown that his pecuniary interests will be thereby advanced, and that he has the power either directly by himself, or directly through persuasion or coercion of his agents, to compass the commission of the offence."

The White House and the Department of Justice affirmed that the motive and effect of the promoters of the Northern Securities Company were the restraint of trade and the formation of a new railway monopoly in the Northwest, but the trial Judge declared that, upon all the facts in evidence before him, the purpose was a safeguarding of the share owners of the two corporations from an injurious raid by a rival corporation. It was only a movement of justifiable self-defence.

The facility of credit, offered by banks and trust companies, during the prosperity of the country under MCKINLEY, sufficient to wrest great corporations from the hands of the managers into which they had been given by the share owners, justified counter efforts to retain the control. How much and precisely what may be permissible to that end is not yet thoroughly explored, but Judge LOCHREN has shown that in the Northern Securities episode the efforts put forth had no relation to forbidden monopolies, or to the trust bogey which, for a dozen years and more, has occupied the attention of politicians.

The Lone Shepherd of Wolfert's Roost.

The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL believes in government by Scriptural injunction. With a noble faith and simplicity which should confound his opponents, he goes back to a more primitive state of society and makes it the rule of modern conduct. Is a form of business Biblical? If it is, he approves it. If it is not, he disapproves it. In his speech at the Rockland county fair, Thursday, he set forth his theory of property and wealth:

"I do not find anything in Holy Writ which contemplates the accumulation of wealth through the instrumentality of gigantic corporate trusts designed for the prevention of legitimate competition in trade or the creation of monopoly in business, or anything that authorizes the watering of any stock, except the live stock upon our farms, or anything that justifies the enrichment of men except through the old-fashioned and Scriptural method of earning that which they shall possess. The tremendous combinations of capital which have been formed in recent years whereby the prices of living have been unduly enhanced, the multitude of schemes which have been devised to control the channels and avenues of trade, the unreasonable restrictions which have been imposed by statute upon our commercial freedom—in the pecuniary interest of those who ostentatiously style themselves 'captains of industry,' are largely the modern creations of able and designing men intent upon vast and unearned riches, and are neither sanctioned by Scriptural injunctions, nor can they be justified by an honest and unselfish public policy."

Mr. HILL's new devotion to Holy Writ is edifying. Perhaps it has not yet gone on long enough for him to apprehend the difference between the New Testament theory of property, as instanced in the advice to the young man who had great possessions, and the Old Testament aspiration for worldly prosperity. We are to regard him as rapt in spirit to patriarchal times, incongruous or impossible as a bachelor must look in those surroundings. He has had Wolfert's Roost torn down. He cannot find anything in Holy Writ which contemplates the accumulation of a big country house in dark-red wood. He has ceased to be a lawyer. Lawyers are not primitive. He is a shepherd or ranchman, sitting at his tent door and watching his oxen and his asses, his ring-streaked goats and speckled she-goats and brown sheep. He cannot ride on a railroad or a steamship. They are unscriptural. If he wants to go to market, he mounts a camel or an ass, his horsemanship not being up to ancient standards. As he munches his goat's cheese, he thinks with horror of those unscriptural monstrosities which able and designing men have created in Tyre and Sidon, vague rumors of which have been brought by tramp cattlemen to his tent. Telegraphs, telephones, phonographs, trolley cars, banks, insurance companies, threshing machines, steam ploughs, factories, skyscrapers—he cannot find anything in Holy Writ that justifies them. He picks up a handful of dust and shakes it as a testimony against modern improvements. Then he covers his face with his goatskin rug and weeps.

We print to-day a letter from Dr. ISIDOR SINGER advocating the foundation of an American Statistical Jewish Society, to act in coöperation with a central bureau at Berlin, as a means for acquiring information on which to proceed more intelligently in the treatment of the Jewish question. It is remarkable that accurate and authoritative statistics respecting the Jews of the world and their condition are not now obtainable. The "Jewish Year Book," published at Philadelphia by the Jewish Publication Society, is statistically a very unsatisfactory volume. Its so-called "Jewish statistics" in this country are mere rough estimates in round numbers, the number of Jews in the State of New York, for example, being set down in the annual for the present year at "500,000"—a mere guess. In this city alone there are more of them, probably 200,000 more. No better man than Dr. ISIDOR SINGER could be selected for the organization of a system of gathering Jewish statistics, for he is a scholarly student of the history of his race and is also scientific in his methods of investigation.

Here is a subject for discussion at the next Congress of Librarians:

The development of a system of scientific classification of books for purposes of cataloguing or shelving has been going on for at least twenty years. The divisions and subdivisions of literature, as recognized by the librarian's profession, are the product of much thought on the part of many expert and enthusiastic minds. The system ought to be pretty near perfection, yet it sometimes produces results that seem queer; as, for example, when, in the latest Coöperative Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library, these two books find themselves together in the same class of "Description and Travel":

"HILPRECHT, H. V. ed. Exploration in Bible lands during the nineteenth century. The resurrection of Assyria and Babylonia, &c."

"SOCIETY LIST and club register of New York, with residences and club addresses and the maiden names of married ladies."

This is odd enough to be the result of a mistake in classification; but it is manifestly not accidental. In the same catalogue division, the Count VON KIELMANSEGGE's "Diary of a Journey to England in the Years 1761-1762" is cheek by jowl with the City Directory of Waukesha, Wis.

There is, of course, a scientific reason for this, but has the scientific classification of literature reached its last refinement of precision?

Miss CAROLINE TICKNOR, the author of "A Hypocritical Romance" and other novels and short stories, has been contributing a series of articles to the Boston *Transcript* descriptive of her visits to many famous English literary shrines. At Stratford-on-Avon she was struck with the fact that even the honored name of the Bard was in danger of being overshadowed by the strenuous methods of Miss MARIE CORELLI, who has taken the little town and its associations under her sheltering wing. "One hears with some amusement of her righteous indignation directed toward CARNEGIE's library scheme," says Miss TICKNOR, "after having been told that not so many years ago she generously offered to give Stratford a piece of land for that purpose. Realizing, as she does, that with herself and SHAKESPEARE to minister to the intellectual wants of the place little more can be needed, she naturally resents all outside interference."

Our Old Friend "Sad Eye" and the Club Sandwich.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In New York last week I was one of a party attending a Broadway theatre. After the play we were invited by the host to have a "bite" at a certain restaurant known to fashion. There was not a word of dissension in the whole crowd.

Alongside the names of the various dishes on the bill of fare were numerals, which I supposed were the dates the dishes were discovered or created. I learned later the figures I noticed were the prices per portion. I compassionately ordered a club sandwich (and, by the way, that cost as much as a roast dinner in Greenpoint). When it was brought on I found it was cut square, and then diagonal, making two triangular halves. I picked up one in my fingers, spurning the knife and fork which the waiter had left at my place.

A gay young thing from somewhere then remarked: "So you come from Chicago, do you?" I indignantly denied the accusation, and, although stung to the quick, I quietly demanded to know why she thought so.

"By the way you are eating your sandwich," she replied naively.

Now, can THE SUN please tell me should a knife and fork be employed when club sandwiches are being consumed? A friend to whom I went for guidance told me, yes, always. He strengthened his assertion by claiming the use of the cutlery prevented injury from the splinters in the club.

GREENPOINT, N. Y., Sept. 3. SAD EYE.

Alcohol in Medicine.

From the Lancet.

Our own opinion, which we have frequently set forth, is that alcoholic beverages are of value in certain forms of disease, and that their value depends not so much upon the alcohol but upon the vinous ethers which these beverages contain, or should contain. No medical man doubts that intemperance in alcohol is an appalling factor in the spread of crime, disease and poverty, and it is undoubtedly the duty of the medical profession to endeavor to stay the curse of drink by every means in its power.

A NEED OF THE SOUTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 2.—Admitting the enormous development of the States of the South during the last twenty-five years, there must also be admitted the fact that even that which has been attained is no more than a meagre fraction of the possibilities of the section. The limitation of economic advancement in any land may be attributed broadly to one, two or all of three influences: a lack of capital, a shortage of labor, and a lack of energy. To all of these, in varying degree, the limitation of Southern development may be charged.

The lack of sufficient capital is partly actual and partly imaginary. More capital, in combination with a more abundant labor supply, would endlessly increase production in our Southern areas. To no other section of the United States has nature been more lavish with her gifts of soil and climate. In no other section is there to-day so wide an opportunity for profitable investment on either large or small scale. Capital, judiciously invested and intelligently handled, will convert Southern soil and climate into generous banking accounts. But this lack of capital is partly imaginary. The South has capital, not, perhaps, as the North has it, or as the West has it, in huge accumulations for investment in lumps of millions. But all census returns, all statistics, all results of careful observation clearly demonstrate the fact that the South has vastly increased its general capital account during the last quarter of a century.

At this point there is encountered an influence which is not fully realized by the people of the section, and is little if at all appreciated by those of the rest of the country. The South, as a whole, believes itself to be poor. Its belief in that idea approaches fixity. The Southerner will account for the undeveloped areas of his section, for the comparative absence of up-to-date methods of cultivation, for the lack of initiative in diversified production, by an assertion of Southern poverty. Admitting the partial correctness of the view, there remains the other fact, for which an explanation is easily found. The South emerged from the conditions of prolonged civil war in dire poverty. Real property had been destroyed, fertile fields had gone to waste, and ready money had been sacrificed or consumed. The South was poor. The men and women of to-day were the children of that period. Their early days were days of sore trial and struggle. Affluence has come to only a comparatively small number. The modest competence, or the comfortable income which has been acquired by a very much larger number, has not driven out the idea of a poverty which prohibits wider enterprise. Many were nurtured in childhood on tales of former wealth, and many more have heard much of Northern opulence. The very influx of Northern capital and the free expenditure of money by Northern tourists, have stimulated the idea of the comparative poverty of the South, with the result that much less is done than might well be done to the Southerner's own great financial advantage.

Among those who have been more fortunate than some of their fellow citizens, this idea is dying out. This is shown in the large investment of Southern money in cotton mills and in a few other branches of industrial development. But the old idea remains with many, and the little accumulation of a few thousands of dollars remains hoarded or is placed in investment where returns are small but reasonably sure. An active rolling of the dollars to make them accumulate more dollars is not a general habit with the people of the South to-day. But they really have more capital than they think they have.

Two elements contribute to the complication of the Southern labor question: a very considerable group of shiftless whites, locally known in some sections as "triflin'," and a very considerable group of lazy negroes. Both can and do exist for a year on the result of a few weeks of labor. A little work in the cornfield, a little work in the cotton patch, and an occasional odd job enable thousands in both groups to live and bring up a family to follow in their footsteps. For this there seems to be no immediate remedy. So long as a man does not become an expense to the community in which he lives, there seems to be no way to oblige him to do more than he sees fit. The unused energy and the utter lack of energy on the part of these groups, white and black alike, is a burden which the South now carries. No community, North, West or South, is entirely free from this element, but the South has it in overabundant measure, and there seems to be no way for the section to rid itself of the incubus by any summary process.

Much would be done for the South if means could be found to send into that district some hundreds of thousands of industrious immigrants who would turn her fertile acres into prosperous little farms. Much would also be done for the immigrants if they could be sent there. The congestion of an important percentage of our new arrivals in certain localities, notably in our Eastern cities, holds its menace of social and economic evils against which any Government is duly justified in protecting itself. The purpose for which these hundreds of thousands of immigrants come to this country is a betterment of their social and industrial conditions. In no part of our land can those ends be more surely attained than in our southern area. More than that, it is equally true that in no other section can those ends be attained with so little danger and so great an advantage to our national welfare. These new people are needed in the South.

A Brave Babu Rescue.

From the Amrita Bazar Patrika.

On Sunday evening, at about 5 o'clock, some men fishing in the river on the Howrah side, near the Howrah Bridge, saw a woman being carried away by the strong current. They thereupon raised a cry which drew several passersby, including many Europeans, to the spot, but none dared to save her from a watery grave. Babu Nanilal Banerjee, a young man of robust constitution and a disciple of Babu Khetra Chundra Guha, the renowned Bengali Palwan, was at that time coming from the E. I. R. Goods shed, where he is employed as a clerk. On coming to know of the perilous condition of the woman, the young gentleman, quite unmindful of the hazards of such a daring undertaking, stripped himself of his shirt and shoes and immediately jumped into the river. In a few minutes he swam near the body, held it by the hair and dragged her ashore. The woman, who was aged nearly 70 years, was quite unconscious at the time, and it could not be ascertained at first whether she was living or dead. When, however, she was given a heavy shaking, she ejected out some water and soon revived.

The Untrammelled Girl of To-day.

From the Ladies' Field.

In former generations we were told that girls kicked over the traces because they were curbed in too tightly. Now not even a ribbon holds them, and they are galloping on at a pace which leaves chaperons and mothers breathlessly behind, and each girl seems to be becoming a law unto herself, only occasionally hampered by some big fence, which will probably be jumped if the temptation is great enough, and if there is reasonable possibility of her being able to crawl back unperceived.

Mr. Bryan Accepts Senator Clark.

Political issues pop up and then fade,
Like the popular leaders by whom they are made,
Like ping-pong they rise and decline.
The hero of silver seems wholly undone,
And the once vaunted issue of 16 to 1
Seems finally pickled in Brine. T. M.

THE JOSHUA OF THE FUTURE.

The Foundation of an American Jewish Statistical Society Proposed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In a few days the American delegates will have returned from the sixth Zionist Congress at Basel and we shall have authentic information not only on the true bearing of the Uganda proposition of the British Government, but also with regard to the general outlook of the whole Zionistic movement, which, undoubtedly, has reached its turning point.

The merits and shortcomings of the great scheme of Jewish salvation that forever will be identified with the names of my two college friends and countrymen, Theodor Herzl and Max Nordau, have so often and so ably been described in the columns of your paper that I need not add new arguments either pro or con. The Zionists, here and abroad, have fought and are still fighting against mighty odds. They deserve for their courage and strenuousness full recognition even from the ranks of their opponents. But the question now arises: Is it within the power of these modern Maccabees to bring to a speedy and happy end the misery of their 5,189,000 (Russian official census of 1897) wards in the Empire of the Czar, about 300,000 in Roumania and 811,000 in Galicia, in view of the hostile attitude of the Russian Government toward Zionism, of the impending revolutions in the dominions of the Sultan, and finally, in view of the indifference, yea, direct opposition, to their scheme on the part of nine-tenths of the well-to-do Israelites of Western Europe and America?

Goethe says somewhere that there are times when "no righteous man has the right to keep silence." The international situation of the Jewish people is nowadays such as not to permit any Jewish scholar, professional or business man to refuse his share of active coöperation and moral responsibility in the great war of deliverance in behalf of his six million downtrodden brethren. The well-to-do Jewish lawyer, physician, banker, trader and manufacturer of London and Paris, New York and San Francisco have not done their full duty as men and Jews in paying for their family pews in some synagogue and throwing an annual contribution of a few dollars to some Jewish benevolent institution.

"And to the Reubenites, and to the Gadites, and to half the tribe of Manasseh, spake Joshua, saying: * * * Your wives, your little ones, and your cattle shall remain in the land which Moses gave you on this side Jordan; but ye shall pass before your brethren armed, all the mighty men of valor, and help them, until the Lord hath given your brethren rest, as He hath given you, and they also have possessed the land which the Lord your God giveth them: then ye shall return unto the land of your possession and enjoy it, which Moses the Lord's servant gave you on this side Jordan toward the sunrising." (Joshua i., 12-15.)

The Jews of western Europe and, above all, of America, upon whom with the beginning of the twentieth century the course of events imposed the leadership of contemporaneous Israel, are indeed in a similar position toward their Russian, Roumanian and Galician brethren as the Reubenites, Gadites and the half tribe of Manasseh of old were toward their kin after the death of Moses.

"And they answered Joshua, saying, All that thou commandest us we will do, and whithersoever thou sendest us, we will go." (Joshua i., 16.)

Is there one living leader in modern Israel who could boast of the unconditional following of all of his brethren? No. And because of this and their lack of organization the Jews as a corporate body are weak, and the Russian State councillor, Ivan Stanislovich Bloch, may be right in considering the weakness of the Jews as one of the principal causes of anti-Semitism.

The time of hollow rhetoric and melancholic despair has passed. We must have the pluck to bestir ourselves to a heroic deed, not only for the sake of the general principles of justice and humanity, but also in our own behalf and that of our children and grandchildren. The world is imposing solidarity upon us, and we ourselves are not fully free so long as the black cloud of slavery and misery hangs above the heads of two-thirds of the house of Israel.

The Jews of America know neither their numerical nor their social or financial strength. Happy people have no history—still less do they care for scrupulously exact statistics. In 1823 the immortal founder of modern Jewish science, Leopold Zunz, pointed in a remarkable essay to the necessity of the establishment of thorough Jewish statistics; but eighty years had to pass before Dr. Alfred Nossig could publish the first volume of his "Jüdische Statistik" (Berlin, 1903, Jüdischer Verlag). In his introduction Nossig pleads with the strongest possible arguments for the establishment all over the world of branches of the Berlin Central Bureau. I deem it a rare privilege to be in position to make myself, through the columns of your valuable paper, the American interpreter of the great German statistician in proposing the foundation of an American Jewish Statistical Society, with its main office in New York city, and branch offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco and Montreal.

The statistician is the bookkeeper of political economics and sociology. There is no up-to-date business man or manufacturer who is not convinced of the absolute impossibility of carrying on business, even on a modest scale, without scrupulous bookkeeping. And what is true of individual concerns is still more cogent for societies or a world-embracing commonwealth. Indeed, all schemes which have been heretofore proposed for the solution of the Jewish problem—from Major Mordecai Noah's project (1825) to establish a city of refuge for the Jews upon Grand Island, in the Niagara River, to the vast Argentine Republic plan of Baron de Hirsch, with $45,000,000 as financial basis, and to the Zionistic scheme itself—have been and are carried on in a rather slipshod way. Our would-be saviors had no solid foundation under their feet.

The first systematic attempt to obtain statistical information about the Jews in the United States was undertaken by the Board of Delegates of American Israelites through a committee of which William Hackenburg (Philadelphia) and Simon Wolf (Washington) were members. They estimated the Jewish population of this country in 1880 at 230,257. How many are there now—1,000,000, 1,200,000, or more? Nobody knows. Are the 100,000 well-to-do Jewish families living throughout the United States and Canada able and willing to sacrifice, not for one, two or three years, but for a whole lifetime, a part of their income for the rescue of their 6,000,000 hapless brethren and, indirectly, for the final solution of the problem of the Wandering Jew? The $45,000,000 of Baron de Hirsch, now in the safekeeping of the London Jewish Colonization Association, can only serve as a solid basis for the gigantic scheme under which the Joshua of the future, he who is destined to lead modern Israel into the Promised Land of Liberty, will marshal the energy, intellectuality and savings of 3,000,000 well-to-do Jews scattered throughout Europe, the two Americas, Africa and Australia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3. DR. ISIDOR SINGER.

As to Renaming Brooklyn Streets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: *Sir:* A short time ago a movement seemed to be in operation to change the names of some of the streets in Brooklyn. Was it ever completed?

One newspaper writer said in a short article on the subject that the changes should be made, some of the present names being inappropriate, one especially being so, Guinea Pig street. Is there such a name of a street over there?

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 2. EDWARD CAMPBELL.

There are many resolutions for the changing of the names of streets in Brooklyn pending in the Board of Aldermen, but they cannot be acted upon until December next. Section 50 of the Charter provides that the Aldermen may alter the names of the thoroughfares in the city only between Dec. 1 and May 1. The Brooklyn directory fails to show that there is a "Guinea Pig" street in that borough.

Geographical Research.

A wealthy old rancher from Vim (Neb.),
Essayed to butt into the swim
In New York, but his style
Made the Real Thing smile,
And they butted the pride out of him.

A merchant who came here from Hoods (Ky.),
To purchase his fall stock of goods,
Tried a flyer one day
In the usual way,
And he had to walk back to the woods.

A pleasing promoter from Shafter (Okla.)
Arrived in New York as a grafter;
He worked millionaires
By singles and pairs,
Which they learned in a week or so after.

A party from Liberty Bluff (Wis.),
Who thought he was mighty hot stuff,
Struck New York for a stay
Of a week and a day,
But he found that a day was enough.

A hustler who came from Nat (Tex.),
With a roll, and a gun and a hat,
Met up with some chaps
Who were looking for snaps,
And he never knew where he was at.

A gentleman hailing from Wayne (Mon.)
Looked down on New York with disdain,
But when he was through
With a clubman or two,
He didn't know beer from champagne.

W. J. L.

LORD KITCHENER'S ORDERS.

Treatment That War Correspondents May Expect in Future.

The action of Lord Kitchener in his recent orders with regard to war correspondents will probably go far toward establishing a general rule for the future treatment of this entire class of "camp followers" in time of war.

The evident intention is to limit journalistic enterprise and curb the energies of the representatives of the press at the front, and it has been practically decided that in coming wars the chief correspondent of the public will be the Commander-in-Chief himself, not in person, but by deputy—through one of his staff officers.

In discussing this subject the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

As a matter of fact, the true function of the war correspondent is not to provide the very earliest information, but to give those abundant details that will convey to the public a true picture of what has already occurred and has been briefly made known. The press has, however, long arrogated to itself a position that it cannot quite justify, that of the stern, independent critic of the business in hand, offering *ex cathedra* comments upon the scope of operations, the direction and intention of projected movements, and the open, often hasty, expression of opinion conveying praise or blame. Such judgment, which with the best intentions must still be irresponsible, based upon imperfect knowledge, is calculated both to mislead and unduly agitate the public. No doubt there have been occasions when the war correspondents have been most useful. When means are inadequate through lack of previous preparation or apathetic attitude of the Government at home or the Generals on the spot, the protests raised and the graphic pictures drawn have served to stimulate attention and arouse the public to a true appreciation of the situation. But they are apt to have the evil effect of exaggerating trouble and weakening the hands of those who have to conduct affairs on the spot.

There is no doubt that, in spite of the censorship instituted, much mischief has been done in this way.

LIFE SAVING ON OUR COASTS.

Wrecks on the Jersey Shore and on the Goodwin Sands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A few days ago a schooner was found by her master to be in a sinking condition off the Jersey coast, and as it was seen by those in charge that she could be kept afloat but a short time, the captain ordered the ship's boat to be lowered away, and the crew were safely transferred to the yawl. The catastrophe was witnessed by the life-saving crews both at Galilee and at Sandy Hook, as was also the desperate condition of the crew, crowded into a rickety cockleshell of a yawl in a raging sea, where they must inevitably be lost unless immediate succor could reach them.

But it was decided by the life savers that no power at their command could force a boat through the raging sea, and that if no other means than those at their disposal could be had the boat and its contents must be swallowed up in the hurricane-driven sea.

Thus the crews of both stations, although furnished with the very finest of modern appliances, were absolutely helpless. Fortunately, however, the seagoing tug Navigator was lying inside the Horseshoe, and her people agreed to tow the Sandy Hook lifeboat out to the wreck. This was accomplished safely, and the crew were brought safely into port. What their fate would have been had not a powerful steam vessel been at hand (for ordinary tugs would have been of no use) it is easy to conjecture.

Why is it that our life savers, who are notoriously fine surfmen, cannot launch their boats through any sea, when not obstructed by broken pieces of wreck and débris; whereas the wreckers on the British coast never, under any circumstances, hesitate to launch their lifeboats, although loss of life frequently attends the undertaking?

Indeed, the writer can personally call to mind an instance where the crew of a wrecked vessel on the Goodwin Sands were safely rescued while a terrific sea was breaking upon them.

Of course, while we must admit that no braver or more skilful men than our own life savers exist, still there must be some reason why they hesitate to launch their boats in the heaviest sea, as in the case at hand. It is said that the launching of a lifeboat on the coasts of Great Britain is always possible, as the shores shelve so abruptly that the boats float in their own length, and so are at once under control; whereas, on our shores, the water deepens so gradually that before boats can be forced far enough into the surf the breaking seas cause them to broach to and capsize. Even if floated no power of oars can keep them "head on" to the seas, on which, of course, their safety depends.

It is asserted that on the British coasts the lifeboats are placed on "ways," or slides, and that at some distance outside of a possible surf a heavy anchor or kedge is laid, attached to which is a pliable steel rope which leads to the shore, and by means of which the boat is hauled through the breaking sea into deep water.

Now, if a heavy anchor were laid and buoyed outside the outer bar, in front of the various life stations on the Jersey coasts, and the boats placed on ways running as far as the low-water mark, would it not be possible (if a shore line were attached to the stern, ready to be hove off at a moment's notice), by hauling on the bowline and keeping the stern line taut, to get the boat, with the aid of oars, outside of the heaviest breakers? This is suggested to the writer by a successful attempt to launch a whaleboat through the heavy seas which break on the coast of New Zealand.

The use of oil in such circumstances is too well known to seamen to need a suggestion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. OLD SALT.

Americans and Englishmen and the Cup.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent signing himself "R. W. G. W.," in his article in yesterday's SUN about "those who know when they are licked and those who don't," might well have included himself, in speaking of "Americans who have lost their heads;" for who else would take the written personal opinion of one Englishman for the opinion of "a large portion of the English public?" I am sure no one would wish to do the American public such an injustice as to take "R. W. G. W.'s" remarks as the opinion of a "large portion" of it.

I should judge, by the strong, underlying current of enmity and malice which permeates his article, that your correspondent has worked himself into a furor over nothing. Why he should draw under the ban of his criticism a "large portion of the English public," the majority of whom may not have seen the article which is so offensive to him, is more than I can understand.

But "R. W. G. W." need not worry; for I am sure his remarks will not be taken seriously by a "large portion" of the American public or by any sober-minded person. And he need not feel discouraged if he served no other purpose than merely to amuse; for

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. G. M.

How Japs Play Ken.

From the Japan Weekly Mail.

In its most widely practised form the basis of the Japanese game of *ken* is that the fully outstretched hand signifies paper; the fully closed hand, a stone and two fingers alone extended, the rest being closed, scissors. Each of the players, counting one, two, three, throws out his hand at the moment of pronouncing three, and the one whose manual symbol is superior to that of the others, according to the theory of the game, wins the trial.

Superiority is determined on the hypothesis that whereas scissors cannot cut a stone they can cut paper, and whereas paper is cut by scissors it can wrap up a stone. Consequently scissors is inferior to stone but conquers paper; stone is inferior to paper but conquers scissors; and paper is inferior to scissors but conquers stone. There are innumerable varieties of the game—for it is not a mere method of determining a dispute or priority—and they are constantly added to by ingenious young ladies, the dancing girl class especially, who play it with exquisite grace and judicious enhancement of beautiful hands and arms.

Did Capt. Croll Invent the Cruller?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In aid of the discussion as to the origin of "crullers," I would refer the contestants to the "History of Sir William Johnson, and of the Six Nations," written by William Elliot Griffis, in which he says that "crullers owe their origin to Capt. Croll, the good church elder and garrison commander of Rensselaerwyck," and were concocted during a winter of meat famine. ANDERSON PRICE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Notes for a History of the Eighteenth Century.

Marie Antoinette was told that the people did not have bread.

"Then," she replied, "why can't they go to the department stores and eat the grocery samples?"

Enraged by the practical sense of her answer, the frivolous French at once did their worst.

John Hancock had just signed the Declaration of Independence.

"The deed is done," he exclaimed. "Now I've got to be a statesman. That signature is altogether too legible for a literary man."

With wise foresight he ordered the rest of his career accordingly.