

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN
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Hopful Prudence in the President.

We have received a letter criticizing and making light of the careful provisions for the protection of the person of the President during his recent trip.

"When we read of the President rushing across Manhattan Island in the evening surrounded by Secret Service men and preceded and followed by a troop of clattering guards," says this letter, "one wonders if the hero of San Juan is afraid of his own people."

No reasonable man wonders or finds fault with the use of these safeguards by the President of the United States in his travels, when he is surrounded by many thousands of the people. Mr. ROOSEVELT, in accepting such protection, so far from indicating unwarrantable distrust of "his people," affords happy evidence that he is listening to the dictates of requisite prudence instead of gratifying a merely boyish desire to pose as indifferent to danger.

It is the duty of the President of the United States to avoid all unnecessary exposure of himself to the possibility of assault by malice or lunacy, and to take every reasonable measure of precaution against it in the way of official guards of his person which the resources of his office permit. "His people," as the example of President McKinley at Buffalo so amply demonstrated, include all sorts and conditions of men, and among them crazy enemies of the social order to whom assassination appeals irresistibly as a means of gratifying revenge or acquiring notoriety.

The President has no right to take any risk which might bring calamitous results on the whole people and not on himself alone. Even if he is disposed to make a show of personal recklessness, he has no right to subject the exalted office he holds to the danger of violent assault. It was not THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the individual who was "rushing across Manhattan Island"; it was THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the President of the United States, on whose safety from attack the profoundest and most widely diffused interests of this whole republic depend.

Instead of criticism, Mr. ROOSEVELT should receive only commendation for the wise counsels of prudence to which he is now listening.

Fact, Not Theory.

Many letters received by us, two examples of which we print to-day, indicate the violence of controversy which would be provoked if any methodical effort was made to change the character of our public school system by the introduction of peculiarly religious instruction.

The desire for such a change is usually attributed to the Roman Catholic Church solely, but it extends to Protestant churches also. It has been expressed even at meetings of the National Educational Association, a secular organization purely, on the theory that religious instruction is an essential part of an education in which the mind and character are fully developed. How it is to be provided without doing violence to our Constitutional separation of Church and State and to the various and conflicting religious convictions of a public made up of Catholics and Protestants, Jews and infidels, has not been pointed out by that association.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies, however, propounded a precise plan for consideration at its convention at Atlantic City last month. This plan is to avoid the prohibition of expenditure for any specific religious instruction by distributing "the educational per capita tax for results in purely secular studies only in our parish schools," as certified by "State or city examinations," and inferentially in those of other religious denominations. The plan involves the payment from the school fund of the salaries of these parish school teachers "as other teachers receive their." Or, as Bishop McFaul put it lately, the scheme is that the school fund should be divided pro rata among the parish schools according to the number of their scholars, not as payment for religious education, but for secular instruction submitted to State examinations.

We simply give this information as to the Roman Catholic scheme without undertaking to discuss it, else we should be overwhelmed with correspondence on the subject—Catholic, Protestant and infidel. Yet the whole question has already been beaten threadbare in letters to THE SUN. We may say, however, that in order to be reconstructed in accordance with such a scheme, our whole school system would have to be revolutionized, and the introduction of any legislative measure looking to that end would start a controversy likely to be fatal to the project. The point suggested by one of our correspondents to-day, that a statistical comparison of the practical results of the public school and of the parochial school education would not exhibit the moral advantages of religious instruction, is sure to be made and to lead to the investigation whenever the subject shall be brought up for legislative treatment.

It is certainly a very important question. Are our children actually suffering moral deterioration because of the purely secular education they receive in the public schools, and are pupils turned out by the parochial schools of a better moral tone and less likely to fall

into habits deleterious to themselves and the community?

This is a practical question and it ought to be answerable, if not completely, at least partly by facts obtained by individual observation and experience on a considerable scale. We cannot overload THE SUN with a controversy on the general subject of secular and religious instruction in the schools, but if well-authenticated facts bearing on this particular question of the practical and comparative results of the one and the other instruction are sent to us, to tell their own story, without controversial embellishment, they will be printable as valuable contributions to an important social study.

Will the German Army Be Increased?

As we lately pointed out, an analysis of the composition of the new Reichstag indicates that Chancellor VON BUELOW will be able to secure a majority for his projected commercial treaties. The majority is far from being homogeneous, however, and most, if not all, of its elements may be expected to oppose the Government on non-commercial questions. Among these questions is the expediency of increasing the permanent peace establishment of the German Empire, which, according to a telegram from Berlin, the Emperor is determined to demand.

According to the latest official reports on file at the War Department in Washington in December, 1902, the permanent peace establishment of the German Empire comprises 604,268 men and officers. It is numerically superior to that of France, which is computed at 575,248, but it is smaller by more than 500,000 men than that of Russia, which reaches the enormous total of 1,111,383. The peace establishments of the Austrian and Italian allies of the German Empire amount collectively to only 536,678, an aggregate, it will be noticed, which is smaller by nearly 40,000 than the French standing army.

It is obvious, therefore, that, numerically, the peace establishments of the Franco-Russian League are stronger by upwards of 545,000 men than are those of the Triple Alliance. It is on this ground that Kaiser WILLIAM II. has on this ground that Kaiser WILLIAM II. has resolved to ask the new Reichstag for an addition to the permanent military establishment of about 39,000 men, who are to be organized into two army corps, thus raising the standing army to about 643,000 officers and men. If this demand is granted an increased annual charge of nine million dollars, exclusive of equipment, will be imposed on the German people.

The preceding attempts to increase the German army all proved ineffective, unpopular, and to prosecute them successfully has severely taxed the resources of the German Government. It is true that in 1888 the Reichstag passed with an approach to unanimity the Army Increase bill, but at that time the old Emperor WILLIAM I. lay dying, and the German nation was willing to soothe his last hours by a self-sacrificing act. It was then widely believed, moreover, that Russia and France had conspired to make an immediate attack upon the German Empire, and it was notorious that a large fraction of the Russian army had been massed on the German frontier. In spite of the influence exerted by these circumstances on the Reichstag, it was only after BISMARCK had delivered one of his most eloquent and forceful speeches that Baron FRANKENSTEIN, the leader of the Ultramontane Centre party, renounced his opposition to the measure and allowed it to pass.

More bitter and inflexible was the resistance encountered by the second demand for an increase of the German army, a demand embodied in the bill which was introduced in the Reichstag in November, 1892. Not only did the Imperial Chancellor, General Count CAPRIVI, who, as compared with BISMARCK, was persona grata to the Liberals, exert himself to the utmost to obtain supporters for the project, but Kaiser WILLIAM II. urged the need of it in a speech from the throne, which, without being frankly bellicose, was well calculated to create alarm and to rouse German patriotism. Stormy scenes followed in the popular branch of the German Parliament, and on New Year's Day, 1893, the Emperor, at a reception given by him to the principal Generals, spoke very sharply about the attitude of the Reichstag and declared that he would crush the Opposition. Nevertheless, at the final vote on the bill, which was taken May 6, it was rejected by 210 against 162. Thereupon the Kaiser dissolved the Reichstag and appealed to the country. Three days afterward, in a speech to his Generals and staff officers on the Tempelhof Field near Berlin, the Kaiser emphasized the necessity of the proposed increase of the army and uttered what was understood to be a threat that should his demand be rejected by the new Reichstag, he would govern without a Parliament. The threat is believed to have made a profound impression. At all events, the general election went favorably to the Emperor's wishes, and on July 15 the newly-elected Deputies passed the bill.

In the Reichstag which has just been elected it will be difficult to carry a bill still further increasing the army, even if all of the 192 Centrists cooperate with the 71 Conservatives in the support of the Imperial Government. They would still fall short of a majority. The missing votes may be secured from the 7 Deputies representing the Husbandry Federation and Peasant League, from the 9 Anti-Semites and from the Poles, Alsatians and Guelphs, who collectively number 28. It will not be easy, however, to secure assistance from the Alsatians, and the Poles will be found far less tractable than they were July 15, 1893. We have here assumed, moreover, that the Government can count on all the Centrists, whereas in the absence of pre-emptory instructions from the Vatican it is almost certain that the left wing of the Centre party, numbering about 40 Deputies, will oppose the Army bill. That the 81 Socialists, the 36 Nationalists and most, if not all, of the 51 National Liberals will be firmly arrayed against the measure may be taken for granted. It is manifest that, with the cooperation of the left

wing of the Centre, they would constitute an adverse majority.

What with the commercial treaties, that will offend the Agrarians, and the proposed increase of the army, that will prove obnoxious to Socialists and Radicals, the first session of the new Reichstag promises to be a lively one.

The Crisis in Austria-Hungary.

The situation in Austria-Hungary calls to mind one of the legends told of SALADIN the Saracen.

On a certain occasion a famous swordsman of one of the crusading armies was exhibiting before SALADIN his expertness with the sword. With equal skill he severed a bar of iron or cut in two a piece of fine silk floating in the air, with his keen and well-tempered blade. SALADIN expressed his admiration of the infidel, and summoning one of his own most renowned performers and a slave, commanded the warrior to make a cut downward with his scimitar on the slave. Asked if he had experienced any sensation, the slave replied that he had felt as if a chill had passed through him. On being told to shake himself he fell asunder.

It would almost seem from the tone of the Vienna and Budapest papers that Austria-Hungary is approaching the last incident in the above legend. Prepared for the blow struck by Prince BISMARCK in 1886 by a series of events dating back to the time of the first NAPOLEON, the dual monarchy has been waiting for the summons to act that menaces its cohesion. By the agreement made by the three Emperors in 1874 at Rastadt, Austria-Hungary became a party to the breaking up of Turkey which was then decided on, and after the Congress of Berlin, in 1878, she received her first share of the plunder in the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the reversion of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar lying between Montenegro and Serbia, together with a pledge from Lord BEACONSFIELD'S Government in England, ratified by a private convention, that Austria should not be driven westward, according to the western Balkan country down to Salonica and the Greek frontier.

The antagonism between Russia and Austria that arose out of this arrangement grew in bitterness; but circumstances favored Russia, and whatever may be the issue of the events now driving in the Near East, Austria can only attain her aim by war with the assent of Russia. In the meantime her internal conditions are such that the moment of action threatens to be the signal for the disruption of the monarchy. We are told by the press of the Austrian and Hungarian capitals that the situation is of the gravest, and that only the threat of abdication by the Emperor has averted what might prove a tragedy.

By the light of this exposure, it is easier to understand the seriousness of the Russian action in sending its squadrons into Turkish waters close to the capital and the predominance of Russia generally in connection with the Balkan troubles. Austria's weakness and troubles are Russia's strength and opportunity, and unless the Magyar element in Hungary renounces its pretensions to dictate to the other races of the monarchy east of the Leitha and to dominate them, a political convulsion may follow that will throw the Austrian part of the Empire-Kingdom into the grasp of Germany and leave the Magyars isolated amid the Slavonic and Roumanian races they have so long terrorized.

Next to the condition of things in Turkey, the political situation in Austria-Hungary is of the deepest interest. The more important of the political leaders in Hungary seem to understand their responsibility, for it is said that Count APFONDI, Dr. WERKELE, and others who have held up the banner of ultra-Magyarism, after their interviews with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, left the capital without betraying their reflections by word or gesture. Whether the Magyar extremists and separatists will be willing to subordinate themselves and cease their agitation in the face of the crisis that may be precipitated at any hour is a matter of great moment, for, to a considerable extent, the form the solution of the present troubles in European Turkey must take depends on their doing so. On it depends probably the continued existence under one head of the Empire-Monarchy.

Mr. Long on Editorial Writers.

The Hon. JOHN DAVIS LONG of Hingham, State of Massachusetts, is reported to have emitted this view of editorial writers and their authors:

"You read an editorial in a daily and it seems to speak with all the authority of a great paper, but think when you read it that it was written by a man in his shirt sleeves, with his hat on his head, in a little boy's room, and if he should buttonhole you on the street you would want to get away from him, and your opinion is just as good as his."

Possibly Mr. LONG speaks with authority as to the conditions which prevail in the thought-parlors of the journalists of Buckfield, Me., and Hingham, Mass. The heat generated by intellectual motion may well drive the motor to his shirt sleeves; and these must be convenient for the absorption of some of the tremendous eddies of ink that whirl in the tempest of composition.

The correlation of inward mental energy and the hat, in position, as its visible sign, is curious. While the hat is there the head cannot be lost; that must be the psychology of it. But why does Mr. LONG gibe at this habit or peculiarity? He is a Dry. Surely he does not wish us to surmise that his esteemed contemporaries in Buckfield and Hingham would produce sublimar pieces if they garlanded their convolutions with a wet towel, wrapped their talents in a napkin, so to speak.

Notice the size of the editorial room known to our excellent marine friend. He gives us the fact but not the explanation. "Long's Law," as readers of GANOT'S physics remember, is this:

"The number of square feet in the editorial room is the number of linear feet in the editorial desk."

But we are not to accept Mr. LONG'S assertions as generally true, even for New England. Thus some editorial articles in the Boston Transcript are written in a frock coat, others in a kimono; the "editorial paragraphs" in a shirt waist,

and so on. Uncle DUDLEY of the Boston Globe always wears a linen "duster" when in the travail of composition. Thus no particle of fiery matter disengaged is lost. The Hon. SOLOMON BURLICKY GRIFFIN of the Springfield Republican cannot compose unless the seat of his revolving chair is covered with a full-armed pincushion and three well-stocked vinegar cruets and a carboy of sour milk are on the sideboard of weeping willow. Gen. SAMBO BOWLES of Agawam writes out of doors in his song coat of feathers. In short, habit differs, and many respectable editorial writers are so far from wearing a hat, when on duty, that they don't even wear any visible hat.

Mr. LONG'S conclusions are interesting though his observations are severely logical. We understand that Chancellor SNOW of the Kansas State University has decided to call Mr. LONG to the new chair of journalism in that institution. A more complete conspectus of the sociology of editorial writers will then be expected of Mr. LONG.

Lifboats and Tugs.

The season of gales and ocean turbulence is at hand, and the lesson taught by the recent wreck of the schooner Henry P. Mason on the New Jersey coast ought not to be neglected. When the vessel had foundered and her people were yawning helplessly on the raging sea in a yawl made fast to one of the stakes of a fish pond off Galilee, the life-saving crews at that place and Long Branch were unable to give any assistance because they could not take their boats out through the surf. The people were finally saved by the Sandy Hook lifboat, which was towed down from the Horsehoe by the tug Navigator.

Only because there were international yacht races did that tug chance to be in the Horsehoe that day. Had she not been there, the men and women in the yawl must have perished. The character of the New Jersey coast is such that in a violent sea it is impossible to send a lifboat out from the beach. The bottom falls away so gradually that broken water extends a long way out. It is not in human power to row a boat through it. Swamping and capsizing are inevitable and the boat must be beaten back.

Hence, unless the vessel in distress is driven far enough in to be reached by the breeches buoy apparatus, the life savers are unable to give aid. The suggestion offered by the Mason wreck is that the Government keep tugs at convenient places in the stormy season ready to tow lifboats to a scene of disaster. But while this plan might be satisfactory in some cases, it could not reach all. For example, the stretch of beach between the Hook and Barnegat Inlet, the next shelter accessible to a tug, is over forty miles long and from that inlet to the entrance to Little Egg Harbor is nearly twenty miles more.

Tugs might be efficient for a considerable distance on each side of these shelters, but they would not be able to cover the entire intervening districts. On the English coasts they are employed with excellent results and consideration should be given to the possibility of using them here. But resourceful nautical minds might well busy themselves with devising some plan by which lifboats can be got off such a shore as that of New Jersey without the use of tugs.

The Quantitative Theory.

According to Mr. BRYAN, the arguments for "the quantitative theory of money" have been "vindicated." Whether they have been or not, the Democratic party needs to consult the quantitative theory of votes. Twice Bryanism has appealed to the country and twice the country has rejected it. Yet already this year the Democrats of Ohio, Nebraska and Colorado have hurrahed for the Kansas City platform.

How long will it take the Democrats to find out that they need more votes?

By a unanimous vote, the State Central Committee of the Louisiana Democracy have decided to proceed in the matter of nominations for the State ticket by the State primary system instead of by the votes of delegates to a convention. The convention will be held as usual, but merely to count the vote cast at the primary and to frame the platform. Of this change in party policy and political method the Times-Democrat of New Orleans remarks:

"An important step was taken yesterday toward putting the Democratic party of Louisiana more in line with the voters, arousing popular interest and enthusiasm and making the party thoroughly Democratic in principles as well as in name, the representative of the popular will, and bringing to its ranks the overwhelming majority of the white voters of Louisiana. The action taken will strengthen the Democratic party. We expect to hear no more of the 'elite' and 'patron' class, but to see the Democratic vote in Louisiana swelled to double its present proportions."

The spread of the State primary idea in the South is one of the notable phenomena of the time.

It seems that women who drive motor cars in Chicago are bitterly opposed to registering their automobiles and obtaining license for them on the ground that such restriction stamps them as belonging to a "dangerous class." To show the sincerity of their opposition, several of them have engaged in a movement to secure an injunction against this form of discrimination. More particularly, the Chicago "chauvinists" object to the necessity of going in person to the City Hall to procure the necessary document in question. "There could be no more publicity about it," she says, "if I were applying for a saloon license."

We are not familiar with the nature of the examination required by the law of Illinois and the ordinances of Chicago, but if they resemble the regulations in Massachusetts, we do not wonder that woman motorists rebel. Here are a few of the queries framed by the Highway Commission of that State:

"What is the date of your birth?"
"What is the color of your eyes, and the color of your hair?"
"Do you habitually use intoxicating beverages to excess?"
"Have you ever been convicted of any offence against the laws of this or any other State or the ordinances or by laws of any city or town relating to the regulation of the use of automobiles or motor vehicles on public highways?"
"If so, state fully the nature of the offence."
"Have you any mental or physical incapacity or infirmity of which you are aware which would in any way interfere with the safe and proper use of an automobile?"
"If you have any such defect state it."
"Do you Doubtless the Chicago women would be able to answer satisfactorily all of the

searching interrogatives propounded by the Massachusetts authorities; but whether or not they would do so cheerfully and with the necessary resolution is another thing. Their sisters in the Bay State will probably advise them to let well enough alone.

THE ITALIANS.

A Brief History of the Uprising in New Orleans Against the Mafia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The letter of Prof. S. Marchisio, in THE SUN of Sunday last, is of the deepest concern to all Americans who have the good of their country at heart. It speaks with much truth and earnestness, albeit with permissible prejudice. I can take issue with him, however, on more than one point, though my difference with the main point in question amounts to nothing. What I refer to is merely a correction. In speaking of the New Orleans lynching in 1891 he does not deal in facts when he insists that "no crime had been proved against these men," and that those who were killed were "innocent." It will give the facts as in substance they were.

The Mafia society had been long in existence in New Orleans, and there were factions among the Italians. Grievances had been fostered in Italy and Sicily to be fought out on this side. The usual custom of drawing lots among the members of this dreaded secret society was carried out in New Orleans, and several unknown, unsolvable murders had been committed. As every attempt to catch the murderers the police were baffled, until David Hennessy was made Chief of Police by Mayor Shakespeare in 1888. Hennessy was the peer of any man in a similar place in this country. He was a lawyer, but he was also a man of iron will and every inch a man. Perhaps no handsomer specimen, physically, ever lived in the world. He was simply adorable.

He had not been long in harness as chief when he captured the leading offenders of the Mafia and had them convicted. His zeal in this direction was his own undoing, for his name was soon "drawn" against and the man was selected to die the killing. He was shot in the head while on duty at the poor old mother's home in Grid street, and, as Prof. Marchisio says, "suicide" was at once directed against the Italian quarter. Hennessy had left a record of the conspirators, and these were exposed.

So direct was the testimony and so positive the "evidence" that in bagging the witnesses there was no need of a jury. The evidence proved that a man named Joseph Marchisio was a leading member of the Mafia, and that he was present at the drawing. Marchisio was among those arrested and tried. They were all convicted, not of the murders charged, but as participants in crime, and each was given a long or a short term in the State penitentiary.

It was the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict of murder which the testimony so abundantly proved, and which the public there was no other verdict possible but murder, except upon the basis of jury bribery. The great indignation of the people was that that very night a public meeting was held, attended by the leading men of the city. It was addressed by the leading men of the Mafia, and upon adjournment it was decided to make a great demonstration of the next morning at the City Hall. The demonstration was a success. The crowd was orderly and addressed by the Mayor, and the crowd was dispersed. The demonstration was a success. The crowd was orderly and addressed by the Mayor, and the crowd was dispersed. The demonstration was a success. The crowd was orderly and addressed by the Mayor, and the crowd was dispersed.

Secular and Religious Education Compared. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Instead of arguing the school question on mere theory, why not get facts on which to proceed? They are abundant. Find out what was the schooling per cent of public of the actual majority (1) of those who are in the paper class in the dispensaries and hospitals; (2) of those who are brought up before Magistrates for "drunk and disorderly" conduct; (3) of those who are serving time in jail.

It is easy to go through the wards, the courts, the prisons and get answers to these questions in actual statistics, and until these statistics are at hand there is no basis for any argument on the subject worthy of consideration. R. T. B. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Any one who reads the history of the world as it is told by such authors as Hume, Gibbon, Motley, Guizot and Macaulay must be forced to the conclusion that there never was a time in the world's history when the people of any country were so good as they are now. Then it was that the President appointed him to his old place as District Attorney, notwithstanding that charges had been preferred against him such as subsequently caused the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to reject the nomination.

The Administration can take much of the credit for the election of our two Senators. There was constant pressure on members of the Legislature from members of the National Committee, and from the State, and from the President himself. As it was impossible to elect without naming an Addicks man for one of the places, Mr. Allee was chosen for one place and Dr. Ball for the other.

The day they were sworn in he had an interview with them. He insisted that they must agree on the division of the patronage and, it is understood, suggested its nature. The agreement was that the Senator should be allowed to recommend persons for all vacancies occurring in Kent and Sussex; but Senator Addicks was to have the right to recommend persons by dismissing efficient officers in Kent and Sussex, and by appointing the Postmaster-General apparently correct.

Now, there seems to be a disposition to refuse to accept of Senator Allee's nomination to such an agreement. If the Regular Republicans are to be true to their principles and yet yield everything necessary to the party success, they should be so named by party loyalty.

In their fight they have been denied seats in the National Convention. The National Committee have said that their recognition would depend on the number of votes they could bring to the Convention. It is declared that all they demanded from Delaware was success in the election, and that the President of the United States would not solve them a compromise which divides the spoils, giving to Mr. Addicks the "big" share. WILMINGTON, Sept. 7.

THE DELAWARE POSTMISTRESS.

An Authoritative Statement From Within the Regular Republican Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The retirement of Miss Hullah B. Todd, postmistress of Greenwood, Del., and the appointment of a female worker as her successor have been widely discussed by the metropolitan papers, and there have been comments unfair to Senator Ball and to the Regular Republicans generally.

The Regular Republicans of Delaware have had to fight one of the most desperate battles in American politics, and in recent years they have had most of the active and potential forces of the national party against them. The struggle of the strongest kind has been used to compel an adjustment of the differences, even though an agreement should result in a surrender to Addicks.

The Regular Republicans sent their delegates to the last National Convention pledged to the support of McKinley and McKinley's policies. They had been recognized at the previous National Convention, and hence were in every sense regular. There are several instances where the recognition has never had publicity which would be set down.

The writer, who was a member of the Delaware delegation, in company with the other members had a conference with Mr. Hanna and Vice-Chairman Payne. The latter called an appointment. He told our delegation that he was not interested in the stories of Mr. Addicks, nor in his conduct of Delaware politics; "You talk about Mr. Addicks," said he, "but I could probably tell you things about him you never knew." He then insisted that he would listen to nothing but an agreement promising success. To this Mr. Hanna listened and smilingly nodded his approval.

When we have approach and every inch a man. Perhaps no handsomer specimen, physically, ever lived in the world. He was simply adorable. He had not been long in harness as chief when he captured the leading offenders of the Mafia and had them convicted. His zeal in this direction was his own undoing, for his name was soon "drawn" against and the man was selected to die the killing. He was shot in the head while on duty at the poor old mother's home in Grid street, and, as Prof. Marchisio says, "suicide" was at once directed against the Italian quarter. Hennessy had left a record of the conspirators, and these were exposed.

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TO CROSS MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE.

Huckleberry Road at Last Gets Its Franchise From the Aldermen.

The Union Railroad Company succeeded yesterday in getting through the Board of Aldermen a franchise to lay its tracks across Macomb's Dam bridge. Twice the company's application has been rejected by the Aldermen. The second time was in the early part of the summer, when the Tammany Aldermen and their fusion allies, led by Tim Sullivan, voted against it almost in a body.

Yesterday the third application was considered by the Board and for some time its passage looked doubtful. It required 90 votes, and that number was obtained only after several roll calls and after at least half a dozen Aldermen had changed their votes.

Alderman Sullivan voted for it, although he explained that he did so only because he had been asked to vote for it by the representatives of the Bronx. "I look upon this franchise as a steal," he said, "and I will not vote for it for a dollar on this bridge, and now we are going to turn it over to a company which will use it under false colors. There is no Union Railroad in the city, and the body and soul by the Metropolitan, and the company which will get the benefit of the franchise."

The franchise was ultimately granted by a vote of 62 to 3. The three Aldermen voting against it were Alt, Wentz and Waffer, all from Brooklyn.

PRESIDING EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

Bishop Tuttle of Missouri Succeeds by the Death of Bishop Clark.

The Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, by the death of the Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, has become the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and Canada. He succeeds to the office by virtue of his seniority. The new Presiding Bishop is 67 years old. He was born in New York and was educated at Columbia College and the General Theological Seminary of this city.

On account of Bishop Tuttle's ill health, it is believed that he will delegate the duty of his office to the Right Rev. Bishop of the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany. This was done by Bishop Clark of late years, owing to his ill health.

The Right Rev. William M. McKivier, Bishop of Colorado, Rhode Island, will succeed Bishop Clark.

HOUSE OF STUDIES IN ROME.

American Fathers of Mercy Have Secured a Villa There.

Father Porcile, superior of the Fathers of Mercy, who went to Rome in June to arrange for the founding of an American House of Studies, is now on his way home. The Fathers of Mercy have never had a house of studies in Rome. An American villa has been procured there at the corner of the Via Virginia Orsino and Via Scipione in the Prati di Castello.

The new House of Mercy is not, as has been said, for the exiled religious orders from France, but is to be solely for American students for the priesthood.

HARTY TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

Archbishop of Manila Will Pay a Visit to Oyster Bay This Afternoon.

Archbishop Harty of Manila, who returned to New York yesterday evening from Philadelphia, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John J. White at their residence at 40 West 87th street last night. Other guests were Archbishop Farley, Dr. McCreedy, the Rev. John J. Touhy, the Rev. James M. McDonnell and Francis Carroll. Archbishop Harty will visit President Roosevelt this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Archbishop will be accompanied by Father Touhy.

Man Chosen to Disburse \$5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Robert Fullerton of Des Moines, Ia., to disburse the \$5,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the construction of a new Exposition Building. Fullerton will be required to give a bond of \$30,000. He is vice-president and principal stockholder in the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company.