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A Few Words About a Colonel. We do not like to witness such a spectacle as is now afforded by the editor of the Courier-Journal of Louisville, a gentleman who has always had claims to our interest, and sometimes to our sympathy.

about two weeks ago Col. WATTERSON printed certain statements of fact, or alleged fact, in the columns of his newspaper. The tone of his utterances was joocose, almost devil-may-care, but the charges for which he made himself responsible were of the gravest character.

No more stupendous accusation of criminality was ever brought by any American in his senses. However lightly the charge may have been advanced by Col. WATTERSON in the first place, the mere fact of its publication and the immediate public appreciation of its magnitude ought to have exercised a sobering effect upon the accuser as soon as he perceived his position.

What course is Col. WATTERSON taking in the presence of this alternative which concerns so directly his personal standing and professional honor? Immediately after his first publication we undertook to correct his amazing theory of the genesis of the \$40,000,000.

Soon afterward, Mr. PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, formerly the chief engineer of the Panama Canal and one of the most influential agents in inducing the French shareholders to reduce their asking price to the precise figure at which our own Isthmian Commission had valued the property, called Col. WATTERSON'S attention to another important fact.

Many other newspapers have followed THE SUN in advising Col. WATTERSON either to produce his proof, or supposed proof, or to withdraw a charge which was unsupported as so damaging to himself.

alone reported three times in favor of Nicaragua before he reported once in favor of Panama. We keep the floor long enough to say that we sincerely pity the man who supposes that by calling THE SUN a "Boss Primogenital He-Goat" and by styling Mr. VARILLA "P. VANILLA BEAN" he can satisfy the reasonable demand of the respectable press and of all candid citizens for evidence to justify the specific and, unless supported, the outrageous charges for which Col. WATTERSON has made himself responsible.

The only thing in his recent remarks which seems to deserve attention is contained in the last four lines quoted above. It is true that before reporting in favor of the Panama route the Isthmian Canal Commission had previously declared that the Nicaragua route was, under the circumstances then existing, the most available and feasible for an American canal; but everybody who knows anything about the canal question knows that the earlier preference was recorded solely because the price then asked for the Panama property greatly exceeded the commission's estimate of its value and at that time put the superior route out of the question.

We mention this fact merely because we want to treat Col. WATTERSON respectfully whenever he merits serious attention. The point about the commission's earlier reports has nothing whatever to do with his repeated but yet unproved charge that the \$40,000,000 for Panama is a corruption fund.

The Great East Side Population. These statistics regarding the population of New York and its distribution are well worth studying at this time, for they may give possible suggestions as to the result of the municipal election next month.

It will be seen that of the population of New York, nearly 54 per cent. were in the Manhattan borough in 1900, and probably the percentage is as great now, if not greater. In Brooklyn the percentage was nearly 34. Since 1900, the borough of the Bronx has increased considerably in population.

At various times during the last few months THE SUN has called attention to the growth in Canada of the spirit of nationality. A distinct emphasis is given to this point by the recent promulgation of what may be called the platform of the Canadian National League.

Such points as these, expressed by an organization, march with the unquestionable growth of a protectionist sentiment across the border, and with the fact that, in conversation, our northern neighbors are fast getting into a firmly fixed habit of referring to themselves as "Canadians," rather than as "British."

canoe and to guide it into waters of their own selection, free from any dictation or even partial control by the mother country. While Canada possesses, and exercises, a wide measure of control in the conduct of her affairs, she is, by the terms of her Constitution, restricted in the full exercise of national powers, notably in that of treaty making and in the right to appeal, in certain cases, from the Canadian courts to the Privy Council of England. A case in point appears in the Alaska boundary matter.

In his "Canada Under British Rule," Sir JOHN BURNETT devotes a chapter to the various questions which have arisen between the Dominion and the United States. Commenting upon these he says: "The United States has too often had its own way in controversial questions affecting the colonies which arose between England and the ambitious federal republic." He marks the change which has taken place within recent years, by which Canada is now taken into full consultation in all negotiations affecting her interests, and acquires representation on all boards of arbitration and commissions engaged in such negotiations.

The right of treaty making Canada does not possess, for the reason that it involves an act of sovereignty, and Canada is not sovereign. Yet Canada's wishes were considered when England denounced the German treaty of 1865. England would make no treaty to-day which affected Canadian interests without due consideration of Canada's attitude. But it is conceivable that a day may come when the interests of the mother land and of the colony will conflict, and Canada may then suffer by the arrangement. It is only a few years since those interests were regarded as identical and, were so treated.

With her rapidly increasing foreign commerce, Canada desires and needs more direct relations with her markets. She is now represented abroad only through England's Consuls and other agents. These must, naturally, first serve the interests of England and afterward the interests of the other colonies, as well as Canada. In all international relations, political and economic, the Canadian tendency is toward a freer, if not an independent, hand.

The desire of the Canadians to exercise an absolute control over their own affairs will gradually exclude England from all voice in them. Such a day may be distant, or it may be hastened by one of a number of existing and impending questions.

The "labor vote" was put to the test in the city election in Waterbury, Conn., on Monday, and the wage earners of the town showed at the polls how strong the agitators were. The Democratic machine was captured by the self-named "labor leaders," party lines were smashed, and the contest became one of law and order against the agitators. The familiar boasts of "delivering the workingmen's vote" were made by the "leaders." The result of the balloting was the complete defeat of the Democratic candidates, including the author of the trolley strikers' literary productions and the Sheriff who failed to keep order during the strike last spring.

The labor vote of Waterbury was delivered—delivered against lawlessness and promoters of lawlessness. Affairs in Serbia. The political prospect in Serbia is described as anything but wholesome. That, however, is nothing new; and it would be difficult to say when it ever was. None of King PETER'S predecessors found it, and it is inconceivable that anything but a consuming patriotism induced him to exchange the ease and safety of his life in Switzerland for the unstable glory of the Serbian crown, hallowed though it may be by the renown of DUCHAN and the misfortunes of LAZAR. But whatever his motives, whether he sought the position or had it forced on him, he is there and very much in the situation of the man who got a tiger by the tail. He finds it difficult to hold on and dangerous to let go; but for the present he holds on, watching the turning of the Cabinet kaleidoscope, which with the same old pieces is always turning on new combinations, liable to be upset by the slightest tremor in the political atmosphere.

ufficiently numerous to be dangerous. Some of these, it is true, are now in prison for conspiring against the conspirators, but the vendetta is not yet extinct in Serbia, and anything is possible. But there is one thing that may induce moderation among all parties in the little kingdom just now. It is the fact that two Austro-Hungarian army corps are ready to cross the Save and the Danube to restore order and to remain to maintain it if it should be disturbed.

When the Emperor WILLIAM and the Archduke FERDINAND, heir to the Austrian throne, went together to Belye, in South Hungary, the other day, to indulge in what is now conventionally described as hunting, they were close to Esseg, which is one of the points of concentration of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and at a convenient distance from Belgrade. While in the neighborhood the Emperor took the opportunity to make himself acquainted with the military conditions and the order of mobilization, and in the event of war between Turkey and Bulgaria or intervention in Macedonia, and Austrian troops being moved, it is believed on good authority to have been decided in principle that a portion of them at least would pass by railway through Servia into Macedonia or Bulgaria, as required.

In this way the Turkish troops in the vilayet of Kaasovo would be taken in the rear, and the way opened for the advance of other Austrian troops from Bosnia into northern Albania; and Servian independence would be a thing of the past. The Magyar element of Hungary, however, has a vital interest in preventing an augmentation of the Slav influence and strength in the dual monarchy, for the present at all events.

The campaign of the Hon. FRITZ LINDINGER for a nomination on the Tammany ticket is marked by exceeding frankness and openness. Mr. LINDINGER wants a nomination. His friends want him to have it. Therefore they have put the matter on a purely business basis and have offered what they consider a fair sum to be used for the benefit of the Democratic candidates throughout the city to buy the nomination for Mr. LINDINGER. Their offer is in these words: "We, the committee chosen by the various German societies of Manhattan and the Bronx, agree to raise a sum amounting to \$200,000 more for the other valuable ticket, and to give the sum, providing FRITZ LINDINGER is nominated for Sheriff of the county of New York on the Democratic ticket."

This plain, business-like proposition is submitted to Tammany Hall by a committee modestly announcing that it represents "every German-American society of Manhattan and the Bronx, the membership of which amounts to 100,000 voters," and it is composed of AUGUST H. ZIEGLER, HERMAN SCHALK, FREDERICK KNIEF, ADAM STECKER, and PETER WILHELMBAE, stalwart devotees of "personal liberty."

Section 41. Any person who: 1. Directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, pays, or offers to pay, money for or in consideration of any office, position, or office of any other person, or induces any voter or voters to vote, or refrain from voting, at a political caucus, primary election, or convention, for or against any particular person or persons; or does or offers to do anything to hinder or delay any elector from taking part in, or voting at, a political caucus, primary election, or convention, by menace or other unlawful or corrupt means, directly or indirectly, influences or attempts to influence the vote of any person entitled to vote at a political caucus, primary election, or convention, or obstructs such person in voting, or prevents him from voting thereat.

It is "golly of a misdemeanor" about which Mr. LINDINGER'S friends are so eloquent in the abstract is of any importance to them in the concrete, they had better pay more attention to the law, for section 41 of the Penal Code provides that any person convicted of a misdemeanor under Title V. shall be imprisoned for not less than six months and not more than a year, and fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$500 for the first offense, while on a second conviction he shall be deemed guilty of a felony. Besides, the delivery of the entire German vote is the special function of the Hon. HERMAN RIDDER.

A British West Indian Who Thinks the United States, Under the Monroe Doctrine, Should Police the Western Hemisphere. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: All Americans are determined to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, but the stern logic of facts is forcing them to perceive that the Monroe Doctrine carries with it some unpleasant responsibilities. These responsibilities are growing so large that it seems, to an outsider, high time for America to reconsider her attitude toward the more turbulent and troublesome of the Latin American States. If they are to be protected by the Monroe Doctrine from the worst consequences of their misbehavior, it is not due to the civilized Powers of Europe that America should play the part of the policeman and keep some sort of order in Latin America!

This is only the beginning, he said. "A serious and delicate question is being raised by the allies and other European Powers against Central and South America. Venezuela has been chosen merely as the opening scene of the drama, and there will be much more to follow, unless by a vigorous alliance of all America we frighten off European aggression. What has happened to Venezuela may happen to any of the other States of the continent, or Nicaragua or Haiti or Salvador. It is high time for us to decide how we are going to face this new state of things."

There is an important point which it is always well for Americans to bear in mind. That lies in the fact that while many of these foreign struggles are going on, the private soldier's slang for credit, "that appeared as 'diabun.' It was the nearest shot that the Filipino vendors could make."

From a study of the question on the spot, one is forced to the conclusion that the only way permanently to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine is to insure that the United States should have and guarantee to Europe the preservation of law and order in the Latin American States. This would be a large proposition, but the question is a vast one, and any attempt to deal with it in a hasty manner would be a failure. It is not the Monroe Doctrine which is the issue, but the preservation of law and order in the Latin American States. The Monroe Doctrine is a principle, not a policy. It is a principle which should be maintained, but it is a policy which should be flexible.

There is another aspect of the question which should not be overlooked. It is the fact that the United States is not a democracy in the sense that the European States are. It is a democracy in the sense that the people have the right to elect their representatives, but it is not a democracy in the sense that the people have the right to elect their representatives to the executive branch of the government. This is a serious defect in our system, and it is one which should be corrected.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Among other results which have followed our territorial expansion, there stands the introduction of the English language in various corners of the world where its occasional use will benefit travelling Americans. In the early days of the American occupation of Manila, an enterprising tailor in that city desired the custom of the newcomers. He therefore caused the following notice to be painted in the front wall of his shop:

ADMIT OLD KINDS CLOTH FOR US CONFECTION OF GARB CAVALIERE AND MILITARY. The interpretation of this philological conundrum occupied the entire evening of a conclude of military and newspaper men. It was at last resolved into: "Herein are all kinds of cloth for wearing (to wear). Choice garments for gentlemen and soldiers." Those who decline to accept this construction are quite at liberty to translate for themselves.

Several diplomatic incidents have arisen in our relations with these people which they give the name of "Yanqui bluffs," which is a fairly suitable equivalent for Yankee bluff. "High life," they convert into "High life," both the "g" and the "h" being almost silent in the Spanish alphabet. "Trusts," they have somehow construed into "Trute." They render our farewell as they hear it, and say "Good-by" in Cuban pronunciation. A Cuban paper recently referred to an American institution as "ponkai pal." When one has recovered from the initial jolt, no special objection appears to this method of describing a pumpkin pie.

Perhaps the most interesting and unique effort to turn English into Spanish occurs in the Filipino combination of Spanish and English. The word "Yanqui bluffs," the private soldier's slang for credit, "that appeared as 'diabun.' It was the nearest shot that the Filipino vendors could make."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: You are so generous in your courtesy to the various religious bodies that I feel confident that you will publish a brief summary of the doctrine of the Baptist Church. The Baptists hold the New Testament as the standard of faith and practice. They are not in the least interested in individual religion. Their cardinal doctrine is the personal belief in Jesus Christ as the only Mediator between God and man, and in His Spirit as His present representative in the world. They reject the baptism of infants, as they hold that intelligent faith is a prerequisite to church membership. They believe in immersion, and only full translation of the Greek "baptizo," as applied to a religious rite. Their form of government is democratic. Each member having an equal vote. They are in close fellowship with all other Christians. In the United States they were the first body to extend religious freedom to all people. This was done by Roger Williams in Rhode Island. The Roman Catholic colony in Maryland was the second body to take the step. They were pioneers in foreign mission work—Adrian Judson being the first American missionary to India. Numerically the Baptists are third—following the Roman Catholics and Methodists—but as their membership is adult, and includes non-small children, they are probably the largest body of Christians in the world. In common law the presumption is in favor of an established church. So in religion the great religious denominations have nothing to fear from passing bibles and cults, so long as the majority of men are loyal to the simplicities of Scripture, as exemplified in the lives of Jesus and His Apostles. BOSTON, Oct. 7. HENRY N. LEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I notice in THE SUN to-day a paragraph sent from West Point, in which it is stated, apropos of the football differences between West Point and Annapolis, that West Point is willing to arbitrate any differences between the two military schools, and is debarred by long standing in studies or conduct, to play in any athletic sport or contest he is not questioned. In other words, West Point is willing to arbitrate everything except the only thing there is to arbitrate. Annapolis desires to make some agreement with West Point, but they are not willing to play football at Yale, Harvard, or some other college, on the varsity team, for three or four years, and then go to Annapolis and play three or four years against Annapolis. The case of Italy of Harvard is a case in point. Annapolis suggests the adoption of the usual four-year rule observed by all the large universities. Surely this is only fair. I would respectfully suggest, through the columns of THE SUN, that West Point and Annapolis submit their differences to Walter Camp of Yale, who whom there is no higher authority in football matters in America to-day. YALE, Oct. 7. WALTER CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: At various times I have read in your paper how anxious the managers of theatres in the city claim to be to do away with the theatre district. I offer a solution, and it remains to be seen if it will be adopted. First, however, let me state that it is the sidewalk man who is the manager, not the theatre manager. The theatre manager is the man who has the right to sell tickets, and it is his duty to sell them at the lowest possible price. The sidewalk man is the man who has the right to sell tickets, and it is his duty to sell them at the highest possible price. This is a serious defect in our system, and it is one which should be corrected.

RECORD OF THE MEN WHO STOLE A VESSEL AND \$60,000 AND Sailed From Mindanao. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—No information has been received at the War Department in regard to the case of Inspector Herman and Supply Officer Johnson of the Philippine consular battery, who stole a steamer, held up another vessel to obtain a ransom, and sailed from Mindanao with \$60,000 of stolen Government money. The Philippine Government itself contains the names of George Herman and Charles G. Johnson, officers of the consular battery, who stole the steamer in Germany, was appointed first lieutenant and inspector in the consular battery, and was promoted to the rank of captain on April 20, 1902. No other information about them is contained in the list of War Department officers whose confidence that the men will be captured!

Representative Hill Has a Conference With the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Representative Hill of Connecticut, one of the leading Republican members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, called on President Roosevelt this morning and has a talk with him on proposed currency legislation. The President will discuss financial and currency matters at some length in his general remarks to the Congress, but it is thought that he will come out in favor of any particular measure of reform. The President will discuss the appointment of a non-partisan commission to devise a comprehensive scheme of currency reform. The President has not committed himself to this plan.

THE CITIZEN AND THE ELECTION. The Thousand and One Points of View of the Voter This Fall. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Let the nest-buffing go with the "Bird elimination" in municipal politics. That kind of thing is not to have a campaign based on the city's mortuary records! The fusion cry will not be "Hurrah for the 'Low' death rate." No, no, no! You are to have a grave digger, plant will not be repeated as a political jargon. Whatever else you may pledge to the cause it advocates, let it keep its sense of humor out of the campaign. This gem belongs solely to those who pay the price year after year—the faithful readers and friends, the genuine New Yorkers. NEW YORK, Oct. 6. J. P. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: It strikes one of your readers that Mr. Grout, in nodding to Tammany after having been elected into alliance with the fusionists, has become a political polygamist of the worst sort. In the past he has painted Tammany as the blackest of the black, and has been recognized politically, in addition to polygamy, as Mr. Grout is supposed to be illy white. Now that he is to be divorced from one of his brides, will he seek another? But why continue to marry? E. R. BROOKLYN, Oct. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Judging from the present humor of our Comptroller he must be a sour-Grout. MO-SCHER. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Everything being said that can be said, the fact remains that Mr. Grout violated no principle of honor and no rule of morality when he accepted an endorsement from the other side. Would not the Hon. Seth Low have been glad to receive the same tribute from Tammany? Who would have raised his voice in protest at the endorsement of the East and Forces and extended to the Mayor? NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The extension of the Indian Irrigation Commission, after a long and very thorough examination of the subject of irrigation in India, has issued its report in Blue Book form in four volumes. Irrigation by canals, with storage reservoirs, and by means of artesian wells where feasible, is recommended as a protection against a recurrence of the drought-induced famines that have so often afflicted the country in years. Hitherto irrigation has had only a secondary place in the Governmental development of India, the attention of the administration having run almost exclusively upon the railways. The Government has already expended the expenditure for the present year being \$40,000,000. The profit on the railways has averaged \$10,000,000 per annum, and the expenditure on irrigation works on which the Government has expended \$40,000,000 has averaged 7 1/2 per cent. on the Eastern Provinces the profit rose to 25 per cent. The Government has already expended \$7,500,000 for major and minor works together. It is estimated that the sum of \$100,000,000 be devoted to irrigation work in the next five years. This period is regarded by some as too long, and they think it should be extended to ten years. The Government is urged from both the political and economic point of view. While not considering the expense of irrigation, it is felt that they have more important things to do, and that it is time to cry a halt, and to devote the Government's attention to other matters. The larger irrigation works have been found unprofitable in our own day, and the extension of the Indian Irrigation Commission is a gain in dividends or not, there is no doubt that the Government is doing a great service to the people by extending the new waters will be brought in, and in the benefit of their increased security, the whole of the Indian Empire will share. BOSTON, Oct. 7. HENRY N. LEE.

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