

The Sun

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Sound Money Fairbanks.

We continue our study of the record of the Republican candidate for Vice-President, with the intention, as before, of ascertaining from his own utterances whether he is capable of entertaining and expressing positive opinions. In the Senate on June 3, 1898, when the War Revenue bill was under consideration, the inflationists sought to attach to that measure an amendment providing for the omission of \$150,000,000 of irredeemable paper money and for the coinage of \$42,000,000 of so-called seigniorage in the Treasury. It was a deliberate insult on the gold standard.

The subjoined paragraphs are taken from the remarks of the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS of Indiana on that occasion: "If we depart from the past policy of limiting the United States notes and increase the issue to a larger amount than ever before reached by the addition of \$150,000,000 as now proposed, there is a serious danger that distrust of the Government's ability and purpose to maintain the convertibility of the notes into gold may arise, and we shall have repeated a run on the gold reserve which will distribute confidence, affect business credit, and cause a trust and demoralization to the injury of our soldiers in the field, our sailors on the sea, and all farmers, laborers and wage earners interested in the soundness of the dollar."

"Public credit is too sensitive and too important to be lightly placed in peril; its impairment is too far-reaching in its consequences to be contemplated with patience under any circumstances."

"The issue of irredeemable legal tender paper money in sufficient quantity would tend to disturb its parity with gold, drive gold to a premium, and hence out of circulation. This would tend to open the way to free silver coinage."

"Sir, we should no sooner debate our currency than we should weaken our coast defenses. We should no more think of introducing unsound currency into our money system than we should think of weakening the steel armor plates upon our great battleships which are gallantly withstanding the storm of Spanish shot."

"We had hoped that the free silver advocates might meet the present emergency in a purely patriotic spirit; that they would not at this critical moment, when the Spanish fleet is seeking to destroy our own, prey upon our commerce and endeavor to force the country to a depreciated free silver currency. Sir, the sharp and assiduous assaults of Spain cannot, except the deplorable loss of life, do us half the injury which the authors of the pending proposition would inflict if they were able to secure the adoption of their present inflated currency plan."

"Are these, we ask again, the utterances of a trimmer, a wabblor, a man who either lacks clarity of thought or readiness and vigor of expression?"

"We do not intend that this process of examination shall become tedious, and we take only specimen extracts from a speech in defence of sound money that is full of the right sort of material for citation to Mr. FAIRBANKS'S credit."

Did President ROOSEVELT himself ever talk straighter on a vital question of national policy?"

Will the Neutrality of France Be Tested?

There are good reasons for believing the report that if Russia eventually decides to send her Baltic fleet to the Far East she will request the French Government to permit it to coal on the way. Should France conform strictly to the duties of a neutral, as these are prescribed by international law, the permission would be of but little value; but obviously, the strongest pressure would be put upon the Combes Ministry to connive at the violation of those duties.

If before the capture of Port Arthur the Russian fleet hitherto stationed in that harbor, and now known to have been much less weakened than for a time was supposed, should manage to escape and find a refuge at Vladivostok, it is probable that before the last named harbor should be ice-locked the Czar's advisers would spare no effort to send thither all the warships at their disposal in European waters. As, in the teeth of England's protest—a protest which would be the duty of the former Power to make—it is extremely unlikely that the Sultan ABDUL HAMID would allow any part of the Black Sea squadron to pass the Dardanelles, we assume that the naval reinforcements despatched by Russia to Vladivostok would be drawn exclusively from the Baltic fleet.

We assume further that no expert navigator at St. Petersburg would dream of equipping with battleships the fleet performing with difficulty by the Swedish explorer NORDENSKJÖLD—the feat, namely, of reaching the Pacific by way of the Arctic Ocean. Neither do we regard as credible the report that the Russian Ministry of Marine has seriously considered the practicability of sending the Baltic fleet to the Far East by way of Cape Horn or the Straits of Magellan. Owing to the inordinate length of the voyage, it would scarcely be possible to rely on coalliers; and France has no naval station between Cayenne on the Atlantic and Indo-China in southeastern Asia, or New Caledonia in the South Sea.

On the other hand, if France, instead of being a neutral, were Russia's ally in the present contest, it would be comparatively easy to despatch Russian warships to Japanese waters by the Suez route. Besides her numerous harbors on the British Channel, the Atlantic and

the Mediterranean, France possesses a naval fortress of the first class at Bizerte in what was once the Regency of Tunis; and also a coaling station near the mouth of the Red Sea, whence the transit of the Indian Ocean by a Russian fleet to Saigon would not be difficult, provided, of course, it were not obstructed by a hostile British armament. Once at Saigon, the Russian warships could wait for a favorable opportunity of reaching Vladivostok.

France, however, is not Russia's ally, so far as the Far Eastern war is concerned, but on the contrary has proclaimed officially her neutrality. Now a neutral's duty with reference to the coaling of belligerent warships is defined unequivocally by international law. The rule is that the amount of coal taken on board of a belligerent vessel at a coaling station at something approaching a railway rate of speed is an outrage against the belligerent vessel for the purpose of proceeding to the nearest port belonging to the said belligerent. Let us see what would be the effect of this rule, if faithfully enforced, on the ability of Russia's Baltic fleet to reach Vladivostok.

The Federal Government and the General Slocum. The official inquiry into the General Slocum disaster thus far has established with hideous clearness three facts: 1. Not far from 1,000 persons, through no fault of their own, lost their lives. 2. Previously to the sailing out of the parishioners of St. Mark's to their death, the steamer had been inspected by United States Steamboat Inspectors and by them certified as sound and safe.

These facts having been established, three questions proceed from them: Upon whom shall the responsibility for this awful sacrifice of innocent lives rest? How shall such disasters be prevented in the future? And in what respect, if any, are the other excursion boats in this harbor safer, better equipped and more intelligently manned than was the General Slocum.

The evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest showed beyond any possibility of doubt that no fire drills were held aboard the boat this season. That is, clearly a violation of Rule 15 of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service in January, 1904. That rule provides that the master and mate of all boats on the way to the Far East. She can have no motive for such an application, except the surreptitious one of procuring from the Combes Ministry an explicit or tacit promise to connive at a violation of law. France would commit such a breach of a neutral's duty at her peril. That is why we say that the project of despatching the Baltic fleet to the Far East is pregnant with danger to the maintenance of peace in Europe.

Mischief in Boys; Recklessness in Men.

A very intelligent gentleman of this city sends us these comments and suggestions touching the unpopularity of the automobile with street urhins:

"To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Of course, everything should be done, with the usual assistance of the police, to stop the practice of young outbursts of hurrying mistletoes at passing automobiles; but so also to some of the operators of the machines, when passing through crowded downtown districts, would be a little more moderate as to their speed than they would be in the vicinity of offering less of an invitation to it."

"The antiquity of these urhins against automobiles, indeed, probably, by the exasperation of their elders at injuries inflicted by the automobiles, has a certain amount of justification, for in many cases there is reckless speeding."

"A narrow escape from what almost proved to be a serious accident, in which the writer was an unwilling actor, lately happened in lower Broadway. It may be said that this auto was undeniably travelling at a speed out of all proportion to propriety in its immediate surroundings."

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of his disaster. That, too, is human nature. The automobile, however, is fast becoming so common a machine in the city streets and on country roads that it will soon cease to attract any special attention. Chauffeurs are a variety of experts only recently developed, and they have had to learn their business by more or less bungling and dangerous experiments; but they will have mastered the art thoroughly before long, and the popular hostility to them will have no just cause, as cannot always be said now.

The disposition of a man in an automobile is to get along at as fast a pace as possible. That is the fun of the method of locomotion; but a vehicle going through crowded streets and frequented country roads at something approaching a railway rate of speed is an outrage against the public.

The automobile question, therefore, has two sides to it. If there is mischief in boys, so also is there recklessness in men.

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Carolina in that line of development, that he is warmly seconding Commissioner WATSON'S efforts to induce experienced dairymen to go to the State, buy farms, establish dairies and furnish the existing creameries, and the additional ones which inevitably will be established. Mr. VOIGHT goes so far as to say that such investments would yield a return of from 20 to 30 per cent.

The rich meadow lands of South Carolina and the Bermuda grass grown there are peculiarly well adapted to milk production, and the same applies to a considerable portion of Georgia. All that seems to be required is men experienced in the dairy business to turn these advantages to account. It appears rather a startling innovation to contemplate, but it may very well be in the cards that at no remote date the South will become a very important source of the country's dairy products.

A Challenge on Independence Day.

Oh, Realm, whose bounds two oceans lave, Whose gates to all the world stand wide, Art thou the Realm the Founders gave— And save thee to thyself to guide? They named thee Free, and free thou wast. Hast thou no lot of Freedom lost— Hast thou all Independence still? Art thou so Independent—thou— No voice of alien throngs can awe thee? So free, no sons of thine do bow In fancies where Pluto's flames were? JULY 4, 1904. EDITOR M. THOMAS.

The divergences of speech, walk, pose, manner of salutation and method of inquiry between Brooklynites and New Yorkers accredited as Manhattanites have been occasionally remarked. Can this be due in any part to the water—the chief beverage of Brooklyn and one of the beverages of Manhattan—supplied by public authority and at public expense? Manhattan and Brooklyn get their water supply from different sources, Manhattan from the Hudson River watershed and Brooklyn from the Long Island watershed. According to the latest official analysis, the amount of non-volatile mineral matter in Brooklyn water is 3.38 grains, whereas by simultaneous analysis of one of the beverages of Manhattan—supplied by public authority and at public expense? Manhattan and Brooklyn get their water supply from different sources, Manhattan from the Hudson River watershed and Brooklyn from the Long Island watershed. 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