The Sun.

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The Supreme Court and Chief Judge Alton B. Parker.

Mr. Justice HARLAN is undoubtedly justified in regarding as exceptionally important and of far reaching consequence the decision of the United States Supreme Court which declares the ten hour bakery law of this State to be unconstitutional. The law is unconstitutional and void because it invokes the general police powers of the State to accomplish an unwarranted restriction of the individual laborer's freedom of person and contract, thus encroaching upon his constitutional rights by depriving him of his liberty without due process of law.

A reminiscent and somewhat melancholy interest attaches to this far reaching decision. The law now pronounced unconstitutional by the ultimate tribunal was one of the series of legislative essays in the same direction which have had occasion to be reviewed by the highest court of this State; and it happens to have been the subject of one of the several opinions pronounced from time to time on labor questions by the former Chief Judge of our Court of Appeals, the Hon. ALTON B. PARKER.

Indeed, Judge PARKER'S reasoning and decision affirming the constitutionality of the ten hour bakery law in the case of The People against LOCHNER had an enormous circulation and an extensive vogue as a campaign document last year when Mr. PARKER was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, and afterward when he was a candidate for election. His opinion on the constitutionality of the law was sown broadcast among the voters. It was quoted at length in political speeches in Congress. It was incorporated in the *Congressional Record* for purposes of free circulation through the United States mails. It seems to have been regarded by the literary managers of the Parker campaign as a peculiarly effective claim upon the friendship and political support of those who, for the supposed benefit of the cause of labor, are constantly promoting or favoring the restriction by enactment of the citizen's right to work for as many hours as he pleases, and for such pay as he is willing to accept.

In speaking of the historical interest of the case finally decided last Monday at Washington, we are far from any intention to reflect upon the sincerity and good faith of Chief Judge PARKER'S judicial pronouncements. When we refer to the somewhat melancholy aspect of this reversal, we mean only that his long opinion affirming the constitutionality of the ten hour bakery law was mainly devoted to an elaborate argument that the law in question was in harmony with the decisions and tendencies of the Supreme Court of the United States—the very tribunal which has now commented on this particular line of reasoning of his by setting the law aside!

France Does Not Want War.

It is not surprising that the Japanese people should have been wrought to a high pitch of excitement by the prolonged sejourn of Admiral ROJESTVENSKY'S fleet in a harbor of French Indo-China, and that the Tokio Government should have requested the French Foreign Office to call Russia's attention to the apparent breach of international law. Nevertheless, we adhere to the opinion that none of the neutral Powers will be drawn into the war, not only because it is to their interest to hold aloof, but also because it is doubtful whether either of the belligerents would benefit by the participation of France and England in the pending contest.

If there shall prove to be foundation for the report that the Russian supplementary squadron under Admiral NIEBOGATOFF, comprising one battleship, one armored cruiser and three coast defense vessels, besides a balloon ship, a repair ship and a hospital ship, has already crossed the Indian Ocean and is about to pass through the Strait of Sunda or the Strait of Malacca, Admiral ROJESTVENSKY'S motive for tarrying in Kamranh Bay would be explained. He would be materially strengthened if he could effect a junction with the approaching reenforcement. If he obtained, through the vessel which he despatched to Saigon, information as to the whereabouts of NIEBOGATOFF, he would naturally desire to remain as long as possible in the South China Sea. He evidently stayed in Kamranh Bay until he received peremptory orders from the French local authorities to depart.

According to a telegram from Paris, Foreign Minister DELCASSÉ avers that, in compliance with the mandate of Admiral JONQUIÈRES, the Baltic fleet left Kamranh harbor on the morning of April 20, having remained there at least seven days, or, as is believed at Tokio, eight days. Another report from Paris alleges that the fleet departed some days ago. In either event there is nothing to prevent its seeking shelter in some other Annamese harbor considerably further north and yet within easy reach of NIEBOGATOFF, if it be true that he is about to enter the South China Sea.

From the fact that Admiral TOGO has not already attacked ROJESTVENSKY it has been inferred that the Japanese commander has determined to await his opponent either in the strait between Formosa and Luzon or off Nagasaki, where he would be in a position to command both the inner and outside routes to Vladivostok. We should have to assume the correctness of the latter hypothesis if we could give credence to a rumor telegraphed from Shanghai to the St. Petersburg Ministry of Finance early on Friday morning that ROJESTVENSKY had already passed the Strait of Formosa without encountering the Japanese Admiral. If TOGO has really concentrated his fleet off Nagasaki we may have to wait some time before we hear of a decisive engagement.

We scarcely need indicate the grounds for believing that the French Government cannot deliberately have sanctioned a flagrant breach of neutrality. Only with extreme reluctance would it see itself dragged into the war, for French citizens are computed to have invested already $1,600,000,000 in Russia, and they do not want to risk another sou on their ally. Then, again, the cordial understanding with England which M. DELCASSÉ has brought about is extremely popular in Paris, and the last thing that Frenchmen desire just now is a war with their neighbor across the Channel, which, however, would be inevitable should France array herself upon the side of Russia. Nor would Russia herself have anything to gain at the hands of France except pecuniary assistance, because, owing to the great superiority of the British over the French fleet, Russia and France combined would have even less chance of gaining ascendency in Far Eastern waters than Russia alone has now, when she has only the one Japanese fleet under TOGO to cope with.

It is patent, likewise, that Japan, although she would reap more benefit than would Russia from the appearance of England and France on their respective sides, would forfeit the opportunity of settling the terms of peace by direct negotiation with her antagonist. From the moment that Powers now neutral should become parties to the conflict it would be recognized that the ultimate adjustment of the controversy would have to be referred to an international congress.

We dismiss, therefore, as improbable the notion that, yielding to the resentment expressed by Tokio newspapers, the Japanese Government will treat any fault of omission on the part of France as constituting a *casus belli*, rendering operative the defensive alliance with Great Britain. The war will remain what it has hitherto been, a duel between Japan and Russia to be fought out on land and sea; and, strange to say, it begins to look as if the former's maritime preponderance would at least be threatened should there be a junction of NIEBOGATOFF'S squadron with ROJESTVENSKY'S fleet.

"They Cannot Be Justified."

After the Senate Committee on Judiciary had lopped from the bill for the extension of the powers of the State Superintendent of Elections the most objectionable provisions contained in the original draft, the Senate itself adopted an amendment. It was proposed by JOHN RAINES of Canandaigua, and was designed to increase the patronage of the Superintendent by allowing the appointment of 150 permanent deputies, whose salaries would cost the State $196,750 a year.

Against this action of his colleagues Senator NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, the introducer of the bill, protested, naturally in vain. Mr. ELSBERG does not possess the qualifications necessary in a man who is to pass on New York city affairs. He is a resident of the city, a lawyer, a successful politician; how can he have the presumption to oppose his opinion to that of a statesman from Canandaigua?

Mr. ELSBERG declared that the amendment offered by Mr. RAINES "cannot be justified." It will provide jobs for 150 men with comfortable salaries from the State. It is thereby justified in the eyes of the Republican County Committee, whose officers drew the original measure and the Raines amendment. A hundred and fifty jobs on the State payroll would justify anything to the Odell architects of this bill.

While Governor HIGGINS is reduced to the necessity of approving tax legislation of which the best he can say is that he hopes it won't do much harm to the business interests of the State, the Odell agents are busy adding unnecessary offices to the pay roll.

What a history will be told hereafter of the Odell Legislature of 1905!

Thomas Taggart in the Campaign.

When reviewing in December last the management of the Parker campaign at Democratic headquarters, THE SUN had information which led it to believe, and to print in its news columns, certain statements which were construed as indirectly discrediting the personal and political disinterestedness and the financial standing of the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART of Indiana, Chairman of the National Committee.

We understand that Mr. TAGGART felt then, and feels yet, that he was wronged generally by the aforesaid publication in THE SUN; and specifically in the following particulars:

First, by the statement that in the ante-convention campaign for Judge PARKER'S nomination "THOMAS TAGGART, the Democratic boss of Indiana, secured $10,000 for the support of his newspaper, the *Indianapolis Sentinel*," the suggestion being, as understood by Mr. TAGGART, that he took advantage of the exigencies of the situation to extort money for his personal use from the promoters of the Parker movement.

Secondly, that Mr. TAGGART had his hotel bills in New York paid for him at the opening of the campaign by another member of the Democratic national committee, and was to be regarded as "a financially broken man."

Thirdly, that Mr. TAGGART, at a secret meeting or conference of the Democratic executive committee, the first meeting held after his election as national chairman, astonished his colleagues by making this peremptory demand: "I want $50,000, or my paper, the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, will go into bankruptcy"; in response to which demand he received from the committee $35,000 to keep that paper afloat, "exclusive of the money furnished to pay his hotel bills, and exclusive, also, of the money furnished to him for election expenses in Indiana."

At Mr. TAGGART'S urgent but good natured request, and under pressure of no motive save our wish to do justice to all politicians and other men, and our ingrained disposition to think well rather than ill of all truly interesting human beings, we have now gone a little further into the facts. We deem it proper to state our unbiased conclusions.

We are satisfied that Mr. TAGGART'S support of Judge PARKER in the preliminary canvass was not procured by the bestowal of money upon the *Indianapolis Sentinel*.

Who paid Mr. TAGGART'S hotel bills during the campaign we have not succeeded in discovering; but we are convinced that these bills might even have been paid out of another pocket than his own without the slightest impairment of his financial standing, which is good in business circles, where he is regarded as decidedly solvent.

We are satisfied on investigation that many thousands of dollars were expended by the campaign managers to keep alive the apparently moribund *Indianapolis Sentinel*, but we gladly accept the assurances of competent authority, strictly impartial as between Mr. TAGGART and THE SUN, that the national chairman has never had more than a nominal, or small creditor, interest in that newspaper, and has had slight reason, except as a party leader, to care whether the *Sentinel* lived or died. Also that the scene described as having occurred at the meeting of the executive committee did not occur.

We set down these conclusions in good faith and in justice to Mr. TAGGART and to our own sense of right.

The Railway Congress.

While a Senate committee is in session for the purpose of considering a plan which could result only in impairing the efficiency of our transportation service, a group of railway men from all over the world will hold a series of meetings in Washington for the consideration of means by which that service can be improved. The seventh International Railway Congress will open in that city on May 3.

These meetings have heretofore been held in Europe, once in every five years. The gathering in Washington will serve a double purpose. A series of discussions will be held, and papers will be read in which a wide range of topics will be covered. These will doubtless be characterized by helpful suggestion and useful information. Foreigners as well as Americans will take part in this feature of the meeting, and the exchange of opinions and experiences cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

On the other hand, there is probability that several hundred foreign railway men will be in attendance. This will give a special importance to the exhibition of railway appliances which is to be established in connection with the meetings. A large plot of ground in the Government parkway, just north of the monument, has been allotted for the purposes of the exhibition by special act of Congress. The wisdom of establishing a precedent of this kind may be doubtful, but does not affect the possibility of important results in this particular case. In the various buildings, now in process of erection, potential customers for American devices will have an opportunity to see and to study a great variety of the products of American ingenuity in appliances connected with railway operations.

There will be 1,000 feet of American rails on which will stand completed American engines and cars. Switching and signal systems, lighting and heating systems, car fittings, springs, couplers, brakes, individual parts of the mechanism of engines, such as valves, oilers, and gages, and all the multifarious improvements, necessities and conveniences applicable to railway transportation, will be spread out for the study of the visitors. Some of it will be old to some of them, but much of it will be new to many.

The meetings, with the attendant display, will certainly be instructive, and there is reason to believe that they will also prove profitable in a business way. Some idea of the importance of the trade in this department is obtained when it is understood that, besides a fair amount in other branches, the United States exported last year 517 completed locomotives, of a value of $4,700,000.

The benefits of such a gathering and such an exposition are manifest.

Celebrating Robert Fulton.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has undertaken the preliminary work of arranging for a great marine celebration on Aug. 11, 1907, to mark the hundredth anniversary of the first trip of the steamboat Clermont on the Hudson River.

Thousands of persons watched the Clermont on her initial trip, and FULTON, her builder, became a national hero. The Legislature granted to him and ROBERT LIVINGSTON a monopoly in the use of steamboats on the waters of the State. Congress commissioned him to build a steam warship, and honored him by naming it the Robert Fulton. She was launched in 1815, and in the same year FULTON died, having lived only fifty years, and having been unable, because of litigation, to reap the full rewards of his ingenuity and tact.

It is proposed to have a great naval parade, in which every type of vessel propelled by steam shall be included. The nations of the earth will be invited to participate, and the show should be a brave one. New York is admirably situated for water displays, and the popular success of such an exhibition would be assured from the beginning.

In such an enterprise city, State and nation might well cooperate. FULTON'S death was the cause of national mourning. The whole country would join in commemorating the date on which the Clermont first sailed. Even the bitterest anti-monopolist might be willing to forgive the inventor the grant he received from New York State. The monopolists would have a fellow feeling for him.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS protests against the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which allows bakers to work more than ten hours a day if they see fit to do so. Mr. THOMAS LAWSON of Boston says that for thirty-six years he has "done almost every week day in the year an honest day's work of an average of eighteen long hours."

Cannot Mr. GOMPERS be induced to raise his voice and wield his fluent pen in protest against such outrageous self-indulgence on the part of LAWSON? Why should his tender heart ache for the baker and not for the banker?

Mr. JAMES C. HIGGINS of the Ellicott Square building in Buffalo writes us a polite note disclaiming the authorship of the letter by which we were informed that the Leggett bill amending the "charter" of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company was no grab, but really a most benevolent and public spirited measure designed to save the Falls from drying up. Mr. HIGGINS says:

"I wish to disclaim any credit of the authorship of such letter. It seems that somebody, interested in the bill but with an inclination to bestow upon me the knowledge and interest in the matter which I am not eager to accept, has signed my name. I respectfully refuse to have this greatness thrust upon me."

The communication printed as coming from a perfect stranger in Buffalo bore the written signature "JAMES C. HIGGINS," and the address "Ellicott Square." It was an impudent and foolish attempt to mislead public opinion as to the real character of the Leggett bill, and we treated it as such. We are glad this Mr. JAMES C. HIGGINS is not responsible for it. While it is barely possible that there may be another of the same name in Ellicott Square, a comparison of the two autograph signatures suggests the idea that some of the mysterious agencies behind the Leggett bill are adding inexpert forgery to the other methods of promotion notorious at Albany.

Ambassador PORTER deserves to have his persistence in the search after the body of PAUL JONES recognized by his countrymen. He has devoted to it much historical research, untiring industry and his private bank account. Congress gracefully declined to make an appropriation to aid him in carrying on the work, but he has nevertheless pushed it to a successful conclusion. A squadron of warships will bring back the body of the sailor who hoisted the first flag on an American warship and who received the first salute to that flag in European waters. Gen. PORTER, a gallant soldier in his day, will enjoy the spectacle. It will not occur to him that his country is parading its pride largely at his expense.

ANOTHER "EXPERIMENT."

Call for the Removal of the Stock Exchange to New Jersey.

The following open letter, has been sent to the governors of the New York Stock Exchange in consequence of the enactment of the stock transfer tax law:

SIRS: To avoid the payment of an unjust tax is a noble and courageous act.

To submit humbly to the yoke of injustice is the act of a coward.

It was the tax on tea and the manly resistance to its payment that brought into birth this great nation and stamped George III. as a fool.

To put a war tax on business in a State in the time of peace is tyranny. The financial center known as Wall Street no longer belongs to a State—it is national in its character. The large corporations—too numerous to mention—have taught us the manner in which we should act. Are they not domiciled in a neighboring State that has given them welcome? Are not the transfer offices of all the great industrial companies and not a few railroads in the State of New Jersey waiting for us! Wall Street has only to travel seven minutes to make an "experiment." The time has arrived for the action of wise men!

Our ancestors tore themselves from the greatest nation on earth at the risk of their heads to escape unjust taxation, and I believe we have inherited their courageous souls. We must act heroically and, if necessary, leave the State of New York. Let us make an "experiment"! We shall never be missed until we have departed. One hundred years ago our ancestors dressed as Indians and dumped the stamps in the harbor; but to-day we can move and let some one else do the dumping act.

The honorable gentlemen who make our laws openly termed us "gamblers." To be pointed out to the world as a set of men too unmanly to resent this term is unworthy of American citizens. The President has said that every man should have a "square deal." There is only one way to tax everybody fairly and justly, and that is by an income tax.

I most respectfully ask the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange to call for an expression of the views of the members as to the advisability of leaving New York State. Let us make an "experiment"!

We can build up another financial center in New Jersey that will welcome our advent. We must act quickly and as men who have the courage of our convictions.

The Governor has seen fit to make an "experiment" in taxation, let us make a similar "experiment" and show our countrymen the stuff that is in us.

EDWARD D. WINSLOW,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Annapolis as Paul Jones's Last Resting Place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Let me beg of you to advocate immediately the United States Naval Academy as the only place appropriate for the remains of John Paul Jones, the "father of the navy," to lie. I am entirely opposed to Arlington, and cannot think why it should have been suggested. Paul Jones was great in a way that was all his own, and he stands alone in history.

Therefore let there be a plot and a monument for him in the beautiful grounds of our Naval Academy, where day by day the midshipmen may be reminded of the "stirring times when this gallant sailor swept the seas like a scourge."

Annapolis! Annapolis! By all means for him: not in the dear old Naval Cemetery there, but in the grounds of the Naval Academy should be erected the monument for our great naval hero, John Paul Jones.

MARY CHAVEN THOMAS.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., April 20.

John Paul Jones and an Epitaph in Canterbury Cathedral.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In view of the present interest in all that pertains to Admiral John Paul Jones I give you a copy of an epitaph in the northwest transept of Canterbury Cathedral:

Near this place are deposited the remains of Thomas Piercy, Esq., a captain in the Royal Navy, of distinguished merit in his profession.

Which on no occasion was more conspicuous than on the 23rd of September, 1779, when, in conjunction with Sir Richard Pearson, he valiantly engaged a very superior French force under the command of Paul Jones, the event of which unequal combat was security to a numerous convoy under their protection, though it was unfortunately attended with loss of liberty to both the commanders who had so gallantly stood in their defense.

This appears to bear out the consistent British attempt to belittle the achievements of Admiral Jones.

R.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Juvenile Drivers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I live in a street that has just been asphalted. I see nothing but heartless, insignificant snips of boys posing as drivers, beating and urging horses to fly along with their various burdens. Now that the way is smooth and pleasant, nothing but top speed will satisfy them. Poor, frail, patient, little, worn out horses are goaded along mercilessly.

Can nothing be done to stop this? A man may be kind to his horse, but an imp of a boy—never!

Owners of horses who send out mere youngsters with them ought to be fined.

A LOVER OF DUMB BRUTES.

BROOKLYN, April 21.

Brilliant flamingoes light up the cover of *Country Life in America* for May, helping to illustrate another interesting article by Mr. F. Chapman. Almost as strange are the photographs of "bronco busting." Salad plants, catalpa, sheep rearing, the relation of the dining room to the kitchen, are among the topics described in illustrated papers. Horace Greeley's Chappaqua is the country home that Mr. Copen tells about in this number.

PREMIUMS ON IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—South Carolina makes a definite announcement of her desire to increase her population by an influx of immigrants. Only about one-third of her nearly 20,000,000 acres is classed as improved farming land. A permanent office has been opened in New York, and five or six special agents are to visit Northern Europe for the purpose of sending settlers to the Palmetto State. But South Carolina wants the cream and not the scum of the European emigrants. In that department she will encounter competition. It is only our larger cities that appear at all willing to tolerate the undesirables.

Our neighbor on the north is an active competitor for the cream of the arrivals, and has no more use for the scum than South Carolina has. The *Toronto Globe* recently announced that Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific, has for several months had under consideration "a proposition for the subsidizing of British immigrants on a scheme of big proportions. It is proposed that the railway company build houses and farm buildings on lands which it sells to British immigrants, allowing them to pay for the improvements, the same as the land, on long annual instalments. It is urged that foreign immigrants settling in colonies are in a position to receive, and do receive, assistance whenever it may be found necessary, but that Britishers must strike out alone."

This is in line with the now small but important work being done by the Salvation Army, as stated a few days ago by Commander Booth Tucker:

Last year the Salvation Army carried 1,000 persons from England to Canada, which is starving for population. We carried them in our own ship. It will not be long before we will be carrying Englishmen, not by thousands, but by tens of thousands, not only to Canada, but to New Zealand, Australia, India and South Africa.

We didn't dump our immigrants in Quebec as the United States dumps immigrants in Ellis Island, but dropped six here and eight there, and a dozen in another place, wherever they were needed.

Every man who left England for Canada knew before he started where he was going, what he was going to do when he got there, and what wages he would receive.

The final paragraph of this touches the pith of the entire immigration problem, as does the scheme of the Canadian Pacific and the proposal of South Carolina. That is, a system of distribution which will scatter arrivals in small groups throughout the country, instead of leaving them to gather in huge and dangerous masses in a few cities and industrial centres. To accomplish this end effectively, these various interests propose to provide places to which the immigrants can go, and also to provide means for getting them there.

Exclusion, restriction of numbers and compulsory settlement in rural areas are alike objectionable and difficult of execution. All may be avoided by opening the gates of opportunity to the scores of thousands who would gladly go to homes in the country if they knew just where to go in a new and strange land, and had the means to get there.

A few days ago the *Washington Post* indulged in editorial comment on a plan suggested in THE SUN, that there be created a diffusion fund, derived from an increase in the head tax now imposed on immigrants. The *Post* pronounced the idea ultrapaternal and calculated to do for undesirable immigrants that which we would not do for our own people. The fact is that we are doing very much that same thing by a reclamation, officially conducted and executed, of some 50,000,000 acres of arid and worthless lands to be sold in small parcels to actual occupants. Moreover, the *Post* missed the essential feature of the proposal, which was not so much philanthropic as it was selfish. At the very heart of the immigration problem, more serious this year than ever before, is the matter of protection for ourselves against the evils which may at any time spring from the herding of an ignorant mass in vast columns in our cities. Their distribution is little short of imperative in our own interest. The *Post* overlooked this feature.

The Salvation Army, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the State of South Carolina are seeking a solution of the difficulty.

Fifty Years of Sunlight.

From the Eau Claire Leader.

Chief among the many exchanges that reach our table stands THE SUN, one of the leading papers not only in America, but in the world. We have read it with pleasure for over fifty years. THE SUN has accomplished wonders in the acquisition of news and has succeeded in making its mark on the public mind as the pioneer of modern journalism. For years it has been constantly and actively engaged in social excavations and always with the most satisfactory results. It is the great organ of the people and continues fearlessly to uphold with all its might that which is good and true, while it at the same time exposes knavery, corruption or imbecility in high or low places wherever their practise imperils public safety or private virtue.

THE SUN is a most valuable paper, and should find its way into every family, every counting house, every library, every reading room. Its news is the freshest, most interesting and sprightliest current, and no expense is spared to make it just what the great mass of the people require.

THE SUN sheds its genial rays for all. Its treatment of local and national events is of consequence to the people. Many reforms are made and abuses stopped by its influence and the influence of other journals acting in common with it. It builds up as well as it pulls down. No good cause is without its support, no bad cause without its denunciation. The commercial reports of THE SUN are ample and reliable. Its quotations are noted for their accuracy. No business man can afford to be without them. In short, it is a most incomparable journal and is deserving of the most exalted patronage.

As to Mr. Plunkett.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* So Bill Plunkett of Adams is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the old Bay State! He was a great friend of McKinley's long before the Ohio protectionist was President. McKinley "dedicated" one of Plunkett's big cotton mills in the early '90s. Republicans from all parts of the western counties attended the function. That is probably his title to political advancement.

I suppose he's about as good a man as Berkshire can produce, after all. He has a barrel, and that's something. Berkshire provides a good share of the Republican boodle in Massachusetts, and the brains come from the eastern end of the State—Lodge, Moody, McCall. Can any one not living in the First Congress district tell who its present Representative is, or the names of any of his predecessors?

SUFFOLK.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Where Black Came In.

From the Wardsville News.

George Black's fine team of sorrels ran away Wednesday morning. One of the horses, worth $250, was badly injured, we are sorry to state; the new buggy, valued at $150, was smashed to pieces; the harness was broken in several places, and it is to be regretted that a fine dog belonging to Mart Simpson was run over and hurt by the team. Black was killed in the runaway.

Singular Inquiry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In Friday's SUN I notice you say that Col. Watterson of Kentucky "stood pat." Is the Colonel a Republican? Or is there some other kind of "pat" that a good man can stand?

KENTUCKIAN.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Tale of a Lamb.

He bought a little block of stock;
The blamed thing never stopped,
For, from the moment that he did,
This
is
The
Way
It
Dropped.

LATEST PHILIPPINE MAPS.

The four volumes of the Philippine Census have twenty maps in colors, giving much information that was inaccessible until revealed by our scientific study of the islands. A country is fortunate when many material facts relating to it may be presented to the world in a form so convenient and easily understood.

These maps could have been made only after the Government and its hundreds of agents who are dealing with the islanders had learned to know them at least in their chief characteristics, their types of civilization or barbarism, their habitats and resources. One map, for example, shows the distribution of all the civilized peoples and the wild tribes of the islands. We may readily see from it just about the area each people occupies and its position.

The Spaniards themselves, after centuries of occupation, had not learned the range among the forested mountains of the dwarf Negritos; but our ethnological survey of the islands and other agencies constantly in operation in all branches of the public service have put an end to this and many other uncertainties. We have every reason to believe that the Negritos are confined to ten or twelve large and small tracts among the mountains of Luzon, Panay and Negros, and the new map shows the habitat of each of these divisions of the dwarfs. All earlier maps attempting to give the distribution of the Philippine peoples are supplanted by this new production.

No one ever saw a perfect census, and maps on which census information is expressed are often only approximately correct. In a large area like the Philippines, where scientific exploration has been in progress only a few years, the liability to error is of course accentuated. But these maps and the books they illustrate mark so great an advance in our knowledge of these islands and islanders that their production is a notable event in the history of the archipelago.

Density of population maps of some other parts of the Asian island world are as excellent as the similar map in this series; but some kinds of information are now mapped in those waters for the first time, as, for example, the density of population by sexes, the percentage of illiteracy among the male adults, the distribution of death rates in proportion to population, and the areas invaded by cholera in the epidemic of 1902-3.

A map often impresses facts more vividly than the reading of many books. The forestry map shows at a glance that forest vastly predominates, some of the islands being wooded from center to sea edge. We do not wonder that 747 varieties of timber were brought to market at Manila in a year. A series of sheets shows the distribution of the great crops, as manila hemp, most important in southeast Luzon and the southern half of the islands; the predominating tobacco interest in northeast Luzon, while in the south Cebu produces the most leaf; Mindanao leading in copra production; while the rice areas are largest in central and northwest Luzon. Rainfall, temperature and hypsometric maps are also included in the list.

Geographers will welcome these important facilities for the study of the Philippines; and Mr. Henry Gannett is entitled to thanks and congratulations for these latest additions to the comprehensive mapping of lands under our flag.

What We Thought of the Japs Eighty Years Ago.

In view of the important position held by the Japanese nation at the present moment, the following description of their characteristics taken from the American Edition of "A Geographical View of the World," printed in New York in 1826, is decidedly interesting. At that time the population of Japan was estimated as from 15,000,000 to 36,000,000. The writer said:

Japan, that celebrated and imperial island, bears a preeminence among Eastern nations, analogous to that of Britain among the nations of the West. The Japanese are represented to be a nervous, vigorous people—whose bodily and mental powers assimilate much nearer to those of Europe than what is attributed to Asiatics in general."

There could at that time have been but little knowledge of their personal appearance, for the author goes on to say:

Their features are masculine and perfectly European, with the exception of the "Tartar eye." Their complexion imperfectly fair, indeed, blooming, the women of the higher classes being equally fair with Europeans, and having the bloom of health more prevalent among them than is usually found in Europe.

In his estimate, however, of their intellectual development our author of three-quarters of a century ago shows knowledge not easily obtainable at that time, when Japan was a closed country to the rest of the world.

For a people who have had few, if any, external aids, the Japanese cannot but reach high in the scale of civilization. The traits of a vigorous mind are displayed in their proficiency in the sciences, metaphysics and judicial astronomy. The arts they practise for themselves and are deservedly acknowledged to be in a much higher degree of perfection than among the Chinese, with whom they are by Europeans so frequently confounded, while the slightest impulse seems sufficient to give a determination to the Japanese character which would progressively improve until it attained the same height of civilization with the European. The women are by no means secluded. They associate among themselves like the ladies of Europe.

German Journalistic Enterprise.

From the London Daily Chronicle.

A German editor has hit upon a new idea in practical journalism. He is mindful of the utility of his paper for making parcels, and especially for tying up the popular sausage. So he addresses his feminine patrons in these terms: "You have often complained to us, dear readers, and especially dear housewives, that our paper smells of printer's ink, and is therefore unsuitable for carrying butter, sausages and fresh bread. Eager to meet your wishes, dear friends and household fairies, we have decided to publish twice a week an issue which will be printed only on one side, so that the other will be available for those domestic uses. And in order that you shall lose no reading matter, these particular numbers will be double the ordinary size."

Parliamentary Proceedings Among the Pundits.

From the Amrita Bazar Patrika.

The resolution appointing Pundit Bishun Narain Dar delegate of the United Provinces on the Congress Deputation to England was moved by the Honorable Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya, seconded by Munshi Sankatha Prasad and Mr. A. P. Sen of Lucknow and supported by Moulvi Nasiruddin Ahamed. Pundit Gokarannath Misra, Rai Saheb Murlidhar of Ambala and Syed Fazal Hussian.

Birthdays in a California Family.

From the Yreka Journal.

Sam White of Riverside, on the Klamath River in this county, has a boy born on Feb. 29, and in addition has one who was born on Washington's birthday, one on inauguration day two on all fool's day, April 1; one on Thanksgiving Day, and one on Feb. 2, ground hog day. Also three more boys born on other dates.

Green-Pease.

Cortland correspondence Syracuse Post-Standard.

Burton Pease was brought from Chenango Forks to this city last night, and immediately following the arrival City Judge Lusk performed a ceremony that made Pease and Miss Flora Green man and wife. The bride has been employed here in a restaurant and was formerly from Chenango Forks.

In *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for May unusually interesting descriptive articles are Mr. W. L. Alden's account of Subiaco and M. Jacques de Morgan's report of the discoveries at Susiana. Dr. McCook talks about wasps, Mr. C. J. Post about the South American Leccos, Mr. E. W. Maunder about magnetic storms and the sun and Mr. Janvier about the crosses that marked the progress of Queen Eleanor's funeral. There are seven short stories, half a dozen poems and a drama in verse.

'T BEATS ALL, A CONSCIENCE.

Elderly Sinner From High Bridge Pays Up Postage Twenty Years Overdue.

An elderly man with a rough beard, wearing old fashioned boots under his trousers and no collar or necktie, came down to the Post Office yesterday from High Bridge to relieve his conscience.

"I want to see the Postmister of New York," he said to the boy at the door of Postmaster Willcox's office. "I want to see 'im. It concerns a matter of the soul."

The boy steered him to the office of Assistant Postmaster Morgan.

"'S this the Postmister?" asked the old man.

"No, sir," answered Mr. Morgan, "this is the assistant postmaster."

"Wall, you know I want to see the Postmister himself n' nobody else," was the reply.

Postmaster Willcox, standing in his office which adjoins the assistant's, overheard the words and invited the man in.

"Wall, you know, Mr. Postmister," said the stranger, "my conscience 's botherin' me like Satan lately, 'n this is the trouble. 'Bout twenty year ago er more—I don't jest recollect, I sent some blottin' paper and pens through the mail, an' I paid third class rates. Now, thet wuz all right, but I put in a short letter, too. Sence that time I discovered I 'orter paid some postage an' thet I had cheated the gov'munt out erbout 30 cents.

"Now, Mr. Postmister, [the old man looked at the floor] it's bin a-botherin' me some little time—my conschunce, I mean—an' I finally come to the conclusion thet I orter pay the gov'munt back the 30 cents.

"I want ter pay back the interist, too, which I calculate must make in all sumwhares nigh 50 cents.

"My name? My name's Asa Bartlett an' I live at High Bridge, an' I tell ye I'm gettin' old now an' I'm goin' to the jedgment seat purty soon an' I don't want ter go thare with thet 50 cents agin me."

The Postmaster directed him to the department that attends to moneys due the Government. It will be sent to the "conscience fund" at Washington.

POET IN THE WORKHOUSE.

Wants to Get Out and Tells Magistrate Ommen So in Lively Verse.

Blackwell's Island has a poet. He has served five weeks for vagrancy, and doesn't like the life. Magistrate Ommen, who committed him, received yesterday the following effusion:

From John Reilly, sentenced March 14 to six months for vagrancy:

I.

It was on the 14th day of March,
As drunk as drunk could be,
I was taken to the Yorkville Court
And charged with vagrancy.
Your Honor, Magistrate Ommen,
A few words to me did tell,
And in those words I plainly saw
The Island of Blackwell.

II.

Now Hon. Magistrate Ommen,
Release me out of jail,
For the charge is only vagrancy,
And I'm not under bail.
And if you do, I promise you,
That whisky, ale or beer
Will not pollute my lips again,
For the term of one whole year.

III.

For now I've found it out at last,
What temperance people say—
That intoxicating beverages
Or a hobo's life don't pay.
Now I hope you'll pay attention
To these few lines of mine,
And if you don't have mercy,
I'll have to serve my time

The rest of the letter, in prose, stated that the writer could now obtain work at a summer resort and wished that God might give the Magistrate a long and happy life.

Magistrate Ommen leaves the bench on May 1. He said he would release Reilly at that time.

DIDN'T APPEAL TO ROCKEFELLER

No Official Begging by Institute of Social Service, Dr. Strong Declares.

A report was circulated yesterday that John D. Rockefeller had received an appeal for financial aid from the Institute of Social Service, whose president, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, was among the recent protestants against the acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's $100,000 gift by the American Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Strong vigorously denied that any such appeal had been made. He said:

"It is true that in 1900, when Mr. Rockefeller's business methods were not such a matter of public knowledge as now, a letter was sent him telling of our exhibit in social economy at the Paris exposition and asking for funds to help defray expenses. We received a check for $100. I protested then against the action, on account of Mr. Rockefeller's character and methods. About Jan. 1 an official of the society sent another appeal for funds to Mr. Rockefeller. This was done without consulting the institute and was the official's private act. I expressed my views about accepting financial aid from Mr. Rockefeller at that time and I do not believe that any appeal has been made by any one connected with the institute since."

TO COMPLETE ST. MONICA'S.

The Foundation Was Built in 1881—Will Be Ready in One Year.

St. Monica's Church in East Seventy-ninth street, the foundation of which was built by the late Rev. James J. Dougherty of the Immaculate Mission in 1881, is now to be completed. Services have been held in the basement.

The present pastor, the Rev. J. D. Lennon, when he came to St. Monica's parish two years ago, urged the finishing of the church as soon as possible. After the morning Good Friday services, he said:

"We are at last going to complete the church. It will be one of the largest and finest in the city. The cornerstone will be laid by Archbishop Farley on May 7. Mgr. Mooney will preach the sermon. The sanctuary will be the largest in the city outside of the Cathedral. It will seat 1,300 people and will be ready for use in one year."

HARRIET E. POUCH'S ESTATE.

Frederick H. and Alonzo B. Pouch Appointed Executors.

Surrogate Church in Brooklyn appointed yesterday Frederick H. and Alonzo B. Pouch administrators of the estate of the late Mrs. Harriet E. Pouch, who died on March 8. Mrs. Pouch's husband was an officer of the Standard Oil Company at the time of his death about ten years ago.

Included in Mrs. Pouch's estate is the Pouch Gallery, at Clinton and Lafayette avenues; the new Pouch Annex at 315 Greene avenue and a large amount of realty in Kings and Queens counties valued above all incumbrances at $300,000. Her personal estate is valued at $30,000. Mrs. Pouch is survived by five sons, Frederick H., Alonzo B., William H., Oscar G. and Edgar D. Pouch, and one daughter, Mrs. Mabel J. Geis. Each child will receive one-sixth of the estate.

Farewell Dinner to Dr. Osler.

The members of the medical profession of the entire country are to join in giving a banquet to Dr. William Osler before he leaves the country to assume his duties at Oxford University. The affair will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Tuesday, May 2. The arrangements are in the hands of an influential committee, of which Dr. James Tyson of Philadelphia is chairman and Dr. J. D. Bryant of 32 West Forty-eighth street one of the principal members from this city.

Raising Onions a Recreation.

Hutchinson correspondence Kansas City Journal.

Eleven young men of this city have organized a company to raise onions. They have leased a ten acre tract on Cow Creek and will put it all in onions. They expect to do the work themselves. It will be their recreation from their other jobs.