The Sun.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

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

Postage to foreign countries added.

Readers who intend to leave town for the summer may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing prices. The address may be changed as is desired. Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

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

For Peace.

There are few Americans, we are sure, who would not rejoice to learn to-day that President ROOSEVELT had tendered to Russia in the frankest manner the friendly offices of this Government with a view to the termination of the strife in the Far East.

After the latest and most overwhelming of the disasters which have befallen Russia in uninterrupted succession on sea and land since the war began, the time has manifestly arrived for such suggestions from Washington. From nowhere else on earth can the first move for peace come so appropriately, so disinterestedly, and, there is good reason to believe, so gratefully both to the brave men who are ready to fight on against hope till death or doomsday and to their victorious and generous foes.

If there is a good and great service which the United States can now render to the Russian Government and people, that service is justly due from us to them. Although there is no denying that throughout the present struggle popular sentiment in this country has inclined in a marked degree toward the cause of Japan—a circumstance mainly explained by past events in Manchuria and the unfortunate policies of the Czar's Ministers—it is equally true that the attitude of our Government during the war has been unexceptionable in point of correctness, impartiality and friendliness. Behind that is the fact that the people of America have never forgotten, and cannot forget, that we are Russia's debtor whenever opportunity offers for assistance that sympathy and friendship may properly give.

A Philadelphia Dream.

A trust that should own a city, and that the third city on the American continent! This was, and perhaps is still, the plan of the Philadelphia interests that have received their first setback from the people under the guidance of Mayor JOHN WEAVER. The municipality was to be forced into bankruptcy and then, when its credit was gone and it could not raise the money to meet its obligations or carry on its public works, a giant corporation was to "relieve" it, receiving in return for "assistance" all the public utilities in fee simple.

A gigantic enterprise, and it was almost successful. Only a sudden, wholly unexpected whirlwind outburst of public condemnation prevented the completion of one of the important steps in the design. Threats of violence, the employment of boycotts, social ostracism—such were the extreme weapons found necessary by the citizens of Philadelphia when at last they awoke to the danger that menaced them and their city. Nor is it probable that they are out of the woods even now. The men capable of planning a project of the size of a trust owned city are not likely to be beaten into innocuous desuetude by a single defeat.

If JOHN WEAVER is a whole man he will become one of the most powerful factors in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and incidentally perhaps in national politics. Englishman born though he is.

New York's Polyglot Population.

It is a significant circumstance that among the enumerators employed in taking the State census, which will begin on Thursday, in this city, there will be included men able to speak and understand every language of Europe and all the principal languages of Asia, and also various dialects of the speech of foreigners.

At no time before was the population of New York unable to speak English so great numerically as it is now. Of the immigrants who have been arriving since the last State census, and more especially since the last Federal census, a larger percentage than formerly are of an alien speech. For example, the number of immigrants who came to the United States last year was 812,870, of whom only about one-eighth were of English speaking races. The remainder were of about fifty races to which our speech is foreign. Nearly a half of the whole immigration was Italian and Jewish.

The immigration since the beginning of this year, the greatest in volume for any six months in the history of this country, has been of the same general racial character, except that proportionally those two races have been even more numerous. That is, the bulk of it consists of the races of which the percentage disposed to remain in New York is the largest.

In 1900 the population of New York of foreign birth numbered 1,270,069 out of a total population of 3,437,202. The present population is estimated at about 4,000,000, and if the percentage of the foreign born remains the same as in 1900 their number now is about 1,500,000. It is not unreasonable to assume that they are even more. Since the Federal census of 1900 more than three million immigrants have arrived in the United States, and the number of the two races most inclined to remain in New York, the port at which more than three-quarters of the whole number landed, was greater actually and proportionally than ever.

Of course, immigrants of these races are almost wholly of an alien speech. When, too, they settle in New York, their tendency is to gather in communities made up of their own races, the Italian and the Jewish; and unfortunately, because such aggregation tends to the preservation of their race peculiarities, including their alien speech. The public schools, however, rapidly teach the English speech to their children, so that the younger generation lose that mark of foreign extraction and become thoroughly American. This transformation is so rapid and complete that the foreign born sometimes resent the separation between them and their children caused by it. The young American of foreign blood may feel and demonstrate a sense of superiority to his parents because he can speak a language of which they are ignorant or of which their speech is badly broken.

The circumstance that the census enumerators will find in New York a larger part of the population than ever before able to speak and understand only tongues foreign to our own is not, therefore, a matter of serious importance. The variation of speech is only a temporary condition.

The Atlantic's Victory and Our Cup.

The end of the greatest ocean yacht race ever sailed will arouse feelings of satisfaction in all American hearts. The contest has been won in magnificent style by the three masted schooner Atlantic, designed, built and owned in this city. It is a pity that her skipper is not an American born seaman, but he was not permitted any choice in the matter. He has done his best to remedy the original error by becoming a naturalized citizen and by defending with signal success the America's Cup. He now brings to American possession the splendid trophy which until yesterday seemed likely to remain in the possession of the Kaiser's sole representative in the race.

The last reports of the racers brought hither by incoming steamers placed the German schooner Hamburg well in the lead, with the Ailsa, Endymion and Atlantic following. At 10:25 P. M., by Greenwich time, on May 24 the Atlantic was seen in latitude 41 degrees 48 minutes north, longitude 45 degrees 2 minutes west, or about 1,400 miles west of Bishop's Rock. At that time she had a smashing breeze of about thirty-five miles an hour over her quarter. A quartering wind is the most favorable for fast sailing, and even the racing machines carry kites off Sandy Hook when flying before a thirty-five mile breeze. A powerful seagoing vessel would find such weather to her liking for she would have a following sea.

That it suited the Atlantic is demonstarted by the fact that she covered the 1,400 miles in about five days. This means an average of nearly twelve knots an hour. That is splendid sailing, and there must have been hours when the log showed a much higher rate of going. Furthermore, the Atlantic has made a new transatlantic record for yachts.

The Endymion's record of thirteen days twenty hours from Sandy Hook to the Needles will stand, because it was 200 miles longer than that made by the Atlantic, but the latter's has the advantage of being made in a race and officially timed. All that remains now to be conquered is the famous packet Dreadnaught's record of nine days seventeen hours from Sandy Hook to the Mersey.

The packet sails no more, but the American yacht is still in business, and is making a very pretty collection of cups. Green water or blue, mark boats or meridian sights, on soundings or off, it is all the same to us. Who covets our blue ribbons and our mugs must come and take them, and there's the rub.

A Momentous Event.

The destruction by the Japanese of the Russian fleet, and practically the Russian naval power, may be said, without any exaggeration due to the near glamour of the victory in the Corean Strait, to be one of the most momentous events not merely in naval history, but also in the history of the world.

Here is a nation which was opened to the civilized world only fifty years ago, has been organized after the plan of Western civilization for less than twenty-five years, only within ten years has had a navy of any considerable rank, that has by one blow put itself in the very forefront of the naval Powers of the world, after having previously demonstrated its superiority on land to the nominally greatest military Power of the world.

This naval engagement in the Corean Strait therefore marks a radical change in the distribution of the military strength and the military possibilities of the world. The complete victory of Japan in the war with Russia which it foreshadows will put Japan far up toward the head of the military Powers; and before this century ends it will hold the first place beyond peradventure, if its development shall continue in anything like the ratio of the progress which it has made since its victory over China ten years ago.

The engagement in the Corean Strait afforded the first full test of the new engines of naval war which has been made since their introduction, certainly since the type of modern battleship has been brought to its present development. Our American destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and Santiago could not be called such a test, though our experience there foreshadowed the results in the Japanese waters. That is, both the Spanish and the Russian ships were destroyed without significant damage to the opposing fleets. The theory that when modern ships of war actually met squarely in battle, each side would be likely to destroy the other, has been disposed of effectually. The victory won by the Japanese is not only one of the most complete in the history of naval war, but it also was won without loss to the victor.

It is demonstrated that Japan is the military superior of Russia on both sea and land. Japan has won the war. Is there another European Power which would have done better than Russia, unless Great Britain, with its vast naval preponderance? When Japan has gone ahead in its development under the impetus of present victory, may not the time come, and in no distant period, when even Great Britain will be distanced? How about ourselves?

The naval battle of Saturday and Sunday may change the whole course of civilization during the twentieth century.

Mr. Fairbanks's Escort.

When the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS visits Portland, Ore., to lend his dignified presence to the opening ceremonies of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition he will be escorted through the streets of the city by two troops of cavalry and a mounted band. From this fact an effort has been made by certain political opponents of Indiana's tallest statesman to convince the public that Mr. FAIRBANKS since his election to the office of Vice-President of the United States has abandoned those simple habits which endeared him to the voters and adopted an ostentatious style of living savoring strongly of imperialism.

Contemptible is the only word to apply to such an attack upon an upright public servant. Mr. FAIRBANKS will go to Portland in his official capacity, on public business, the honored guest of an exposition held under Government sanction and aided with Government money. He will represent at the exposition the President of the United States. The troops that will surround him as he passes through the streets of the city will parade because of the high office he holds and the Government he represents while in Oregon. Their presence will be due to no wish of Mr. FAIRBANKS. Personally he would prefer to visit the exposition quietly, like any ordinary, curious, patriotic sightseer. The noise and bother of his coming trip are distasteful to him. Were it possible for him to avoid them he would do so gladly. But his individual wishes must give place to the demands of the day. The pomp and circumstance of official receptions and escorts he must submit to, for he is helpless to prevent them.

It is not true that CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS delights in military display and encourages ceremony and show in those about him. No Presidential candidate is fonder of the quiet, unassuming ways of the great majority of his fellow citizens. A plain man, a man of the plain people is he. This his admiring countrymen know, and his enemies but waste their strength when they picture him otherwise.

Mississippi, the State in which the Decoration Day idea is supposed to have originated, does not observe it as a legal holiday. Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas are the other Southern States which do not observe it. Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, West Virginia, Missouri and Maryland recognize and observe the day.

In Mississippi last week forty monuments erected by Ohio to its soldiers who fell in the siege of Vicksburg were dedicated in the National Military Park at Vicksburg. Governor HERRICK with a party of one hundred veterans from Ohio and the First Regiment of the Ohio National Guard were participants, and Governors HERRICK and VARDAMAN reviewed a procession of the Ohio and Mississippi National Guards.

It is a notable feature of this celebration, as it has been observed in all memorial gatherings in the South, that the number of Confederate is larger than the number of Union veterans. At a meeting of a Confederate veteran camp it is found that the average age of those in attendance is little beyond middle life. In gatherings of veterans of the North, a majority of those in attendance are old men—some of them very old men.

There were fewer soldiers in the Southern than in the Northern armies; the mortality was greater in the Southern than in the Union armies. The Northern States suffered comparatively little from the effects of the strife, whereas many sections of the South were injured and some of them devastated.

Notwithstanding this, the average age of Confederate veterans as seen at memorial observances is less than that of Northern veterans. The explanation of it is that (especially during the closing year of the war) Confederate recruiting officers were compelled to take all who offered, justifying, in this particular, the saying of General SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah as to "robbing the cradle and the grave." Boys of fifteen and sixteen were recruited in the Southern armies in the last days of the Confederacy, and forty years having elapsed, these "veterans" are now between fifty-five and sixty, whereas Union veterans who enlisted at twenty-five are going on to seventy.

Glorious old duck! And yet steam has its compensations, even on a thirteen day boat.

There is no such great difference, notwithstanding modern progress, in the essential elements that enabled ELIZABETH'S England to scatter the Spanish Armada and Admiral Togo's destruction of the Russian Armada. To be sure, steam and steel armor and 12-inch guns have taken the place of mountain high sailing vessels and artillery more formidable in name and variety than in effectiveness. Yet here again we have a much smaller force, but with vessels in better shape and better handled, overcoming superior numbers by rapidity of movement, more accurate fire and greater intelligence.

No providential storm, however, steps in to do the work of destruction for Japan. Togo has taken care of that end of the problem, too.

If they want you to accept a house, Mr. Togo, don't.

Debts and Checks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The latest bank failure in this town has brought up a question which should be settled: Does a check pay a debt? If so, when? Several persons to whom checks on the bank were given neglected to present them before the doors closed, and they now bring them back for the makers to make good. Have they a right to do this? Is the "reasonable time" clause of legal strength? If I give a man a check on a bank which is good at the time, and for, say, twenty-four hours after, shouldn't the holder of the check, neglecting to collect it, be responsible? Of course, if the holder were living at a distance, a different rule might obtain, but when he is within call, isn't it his business, not mine, to attend to his collections? Why isn't there a law limiting the time of a check so as to protect the makers who give checks in good faith? There's plenty of law to protect against the makers of bad checks.

LONGACRE SQUARE, May 28. DEPOSITOR.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Introduction Into Politics of the Question of Religion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* My quarrel is not with the Constitution or Government of the United States, which I love and revere, but with the individual bigot or the man who sees a bogy in all things Catholic. Perhaps, however, he is not so numerous or so rampant as I imagine. At all events, I would recommend him to dust his mind or free it from those seventeenth century cobwebs which linger in its recesses, and be an American in fact as well as in name. The true American is a tolerant man, is he not?

To THE SUN'S editorial I have no exception to take, and with its warning against the introduction of anything like religious contention or warfare into our political life I heartily agree. Such an event would be at once a misfortune and a shame. But there ought to be fair play. FAIR PLAY.

NEW YORK, May 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In regard to "Fair Play's" letter and his statement regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the election of that noble man to the Premiership of Canada may be attributed solely to the influences of race. If "Fair Play" will study the great influence of the French in Canada, and then remember that Laurier is a Frenchman, this may help to solve a problem in his mind.

With best wishes that the best men may always occupy the executive positions in this land, regardless of their faith or cut of coat, I am always, AN AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, May 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If the subject is forbidden, why did you take it up in your paper of recent date, thus opening the way for discussion? I should think that having once written on the subject you would drop it, it being so forbidden as you say today. When it comes to facts, our Boston friend is correct as far as political office-holding goes, for I could name a few prominent men, were I inclined to divulge their identity, who would set themselves forth as examples in this case.

As far as Mr. Murphy goes, he does not hold any political office; furthermore, were he nominated he would not be elected.

A YOUNG BUSINESS CATHOLIC.

NEW YORK, May 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It gives me pleasure to read your leading article in to-day's SUN, headed "A Forbidden Subject," and I firmly believe your ideas expressed therein are also those of 99 per cent. of all enlightened Americans, whether affiliated with any Christian creed or not.

I deplore the views expressed by "Fair Play," and the desire of the few occasionally met with in my Church who think it wise to combat in a similar way ignorant prejudices and jealousies against the Catholic Church. "Fair Play" should be "catholic" in its widest sense, as we have it defined in the dictionaries: "Large minded; liberal; universal;" and should silently ignore societies, if any exist now, having anti-Catholic tenets.

He must have observed in the last few years that this method has been most effectual.

Again thanking you for your broadminded and satisfying article, CATHOLIC.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Internal Trade Movements Increasing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We are beginning to recover our January and February heavy losses in grain receipts. We gained some in March, and more in April. In April at twelve primary markets the inbound grain movement was 34,590,526 bushels, against 27,624,189 bushels in April, 1903. There was a gain of 8,000,000 bushels. That movement brought the four months receipts up to 184,668,262 bushels, and reduced the four months shrinkage from 1904, four months, to 10,000,000 bushels.

During April grain arrivals at Chicago totaled 15,821,354 bushels, a gain of 6,000,000 bushels over April, 1904, and 5,000,000 bushels over April, 1903. Shipments from Chicago in April, 1905, were 14,530,504 bushels, against 6,622,134 in April, 1904, and 14,346,842 in April, 1903. The four months arrival of all cereals in Chicago this year was 75,764,719 bushels, against 62,855,262 bushels in 1904 and 67,374,862 bushels in 1903. Chicago shipments in these four months were 48,952,838 bushels, an increase of 11,000,000 bushels over 1904.

April live stock receipts at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph aggregated 2,618,121 head, a slight gain over April, 1904. Cattle and hogs were less, but calves, sheep, horses and mules were more. For the four months the receipts of live stock, all kinds, at these markets, were 11,429,655 head, in contrast with 11,414,385 head in 1904 and 10,085,769 head in 1903. It took 203,700 cars to handle the 1905 four months receipts.

Navigation on the Great Lakes opened early—April 8, about one month earlier than in 1904. During this April 2,108,130 net tons of freight were received at the ports of the Great Lakes, against 350,381 tons in April, 1904.

All this goes to show that restoration of business confidence is with us, and that the great natural resources of our country always await transportation rather than the reverse. That accounts for the constantly increasing receipts of our railroads.

Bureau of Statistics figures are quoted herein. WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, May 29.

Buying the Panama Canal Supplies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There is one phase of this question of whether or not supplies for Government use in the Panama Canal Zone shall be bought abroad at one price or at home at higher prices, that should not be lost sight of, that is, that both the President and the Secretary of War are custodians of the people's money and are bound by their oaths of office to get the best results for the people's money entrusted to their care that can possibly be got, even though it means buying foreign goods. Their oaths of office call upon them to do their duty and nothing less than their duty to the people, whose servants they are. Anything short of that would amount to malfeasance in office, or, to say the least, to giving some persons the benefit of class legislation without the class legislation having been provided by Congress. The responsibility rests upon Congress, not upon the President, the Secretary of War, or any other officer of the Government.

The doctrine of protection is not at stake in this case. That good and efficient doctrine was never designed to be used as a club to compel the people, as a whole, to pay higher prices to a portion of the people than they need pay, for goods which are not to be brought into the United States and which will not enter into competition for sale for use in the United States with similar goods made in the United States. If all our Panama Canal supplies were bought abroad (which will not entirely, nor perhaps even partially, be the case) the protective tariff would still protect employers and employed in the goods they make and sell for consumption in our home market.

Two courses are open to meet the present difficulty: one is for Congress to relieve the Government of their responsibility, under their oaths of office, in this regard, and the other is for our manufacturers to offer their goods to the Government at the minimum world's price. The latter is the better remedy.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, May 28.

Why Mr. Larsen Was Disgusted.

From the Leesville Light.

Lightning recently killed a team belonging to M. Larsen, a farmer who lives near Leesville. When Mr. Larsen saw what the unknown and peculiar electric power had done he was very much disgusted with the whole business.

The Virtues of Ananias.

Ananias pushed back his chair.

"I may have told a few lies in my day," he snorted, "but I never sold anybody restaurant shortcake."

Absentmindedly passing by the cashier, he lost himself in the crowd.

Woolgathering.

From the Hazel Green Herald.

There was a wool picking at the home of Jeffy Rose on Lacy Creek Saturday, and a large crowd was present, among whom Misses Ella and Bettie Cecil and Mary Pieratt.

The Day of Our Dead.

Once more the Spring with fragrant tokens comes
To deck the graves and wreathe the stones that tell
Of those who, following the flag and drums,
In battle bravely fell.

Soldier and sailor, all who fought and died,
Heroes who gave their lives for Liberty,
Famous or nameless, none shall be denied
The flowers of memory.

Both stately monument and simple mound
Unmarked by any marble shaft—to-day
Let them be garlanded and richly crowned
With blossoms born of May.

Let them be watered by the tears of Love;
Let them be honored both in speech and song;
Unfurl the flags of peace! Dear Lord above,
Grant that our peace be long!

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

THE MOUNTAINEER'S SPEECH.

Picturesque Pronunciations Heard in the Carolina Highlands.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

In books and magazines and newspapers the Carolina mountaineer has frequently figured, sometimes being overestimated, usually misrepresented, and rarely set in his true light. For one thing, he is seldom credited with ability to use correct English. That he occasionally butchers the grammar and manufactures his own dictionary is of course undeniable; but you would most probably err in calling him an ignoramus, for even his errors are attractive for their independence and picturesqueness. It may therefore be worth our while to consider a cluster of his inaccuracies, and from his viewpoint analyze them and see the picture that is vivid in his mind as he uses them. For example:

When you "tetch" a man, you get closer to him than when you merely "touch" him. "Furder" is unquestionably a long distance beyond either "further" or "farther." When you are "yon" side of the river, you may be just on the bank, but "yan" side you are up on the safe, serene hilltop overlooking the valley.

If a mountain dame tells you your sermon is "powerful good" it means that you have preached far better than when the metropolitan lady gasps, "How beautiful!" How much neighborliness and direct, unglossed utterance there is in the statement: "Jim was sick and I holp him with his craps."

If you are going to town, you reach there as soon as you get to the corporate limits; but when you "git thar," you are right up against the court house from which all roads in the county are measured. You may exercise your persuasive powers a little longer when a man puts you off in a smooth, oily, grammatical phrase, but when he firmly ejaculates, "I hain't a-goin' to do it!" you might as well save your time and lungs and brains.

Onions are the vegetables growing in the garden or boiled juiceless on the noonday plate or pickled in the jar; but "ingerns"—my! my! Can't you smell the very odor, and doesn't the spattering juice fill your eyes with unwilling tears?

A soft limber twig apple is good; but a "saft" one—how much mellower, sweeter and more palatable! A man may count himself "caught" when his pursuer is barely in sight; but when "cotch" he is in the very hand of the pursuer, hard and fast, and cannot get away.

If you were about to drown, you would undoubtedly be safer if firmly "hilt" than loosely "held" by your rescuer. What use is there for the "o" in "hoist" and "joist"? Why not make an orthographic short-cut with our highland friend and say "hyst" and "jyst"?

When a sturdy cottager warned Mecklenburg hunting boys against bears and rattlesnakes, they could not mistake the meaning of his words: "If ye don't mind, the bars and bell tails 'll git ye!"

What if the names of Grecian sages are somewhat abbreviated—the philosopher given two syllables ("Socrates"), and the orator three ("Dem-os-thenes")? It simply illustrates the law that in pronouncing proper names there is no law.

The taint of high sounding "iniquity"—you may possibly endure; but "in-i-quit-y"—how your blood is stirred and you want to "quit" it at once!

"Vigorous" is a strong masculine word; but "vy-gor-ous"—is there less of blunt power and energy? If a thing is said to be inevitable, you still hope there may be some way out of it; but when it is "in-e-vite-ble," you might as well surrender on the spot.

How "ought" was so transformed may not be clear, but there is a boulderlike ruggedness and honest ethics in the phrase: "I ort to go to church to-day."

When the old sire says, "I'm totable pyart," you may know he is in pretty good physical condition.

You may have creepy sensations along your spine or upon your scalp when you are "afraid," but when you are "afeard," your teeth actually begin to chatter with consternation.

You are also reminded of the days of Elizabethan English when your Blue Ridge neighbor, with characteristic independence, says, "I m not beholden to any man!"

"Shet your mouth!" may be a little inelegant, but it is certainly forceful and is likely to conclude the conversation.

"Tote the baby" means not to draw him on the little sled or give him a ride on the barnyard calf, but to take him up on your own back or in your arms close to your throbbing heart.

To "fetch" the cows from the pasture may require little more than letting down the bars, but there is more vigor in the effort required to bring them on the part of the fellow who reports, "I fotch 'em!"

The hunter who "saw" a deer may have been a whole valley's breadth distant from his game; but the man who "seed" him was surely within gunshot.

The soldier who "fought" was probably a quiet infantryman at his post in the ranks; but the fellow who "fit the enemy"—why, you can hear his war cry and see the clash of his bayonet in face to face encounter.

A man may "perspire" merely because the weather is warm; but when at hill country labor a boiling point temperature is generated he simply "sweats"—and no other word describes it.

In the lowlands a "rock house" is a house built out of rocks quarried and hauled and fitted in place by the mason; but to the mountaineer a "Rock House" let him begin it with capitals, is a valley overlooking, mountain enclosed, boulder riven cave, God-built and undestroyed by the assaults of uncounted centuries.

Thus we might go on through a long vocabulary; but these random, disarranged examples are sufficient to illustrate the very decided color of the unschooled mountaineer's English. And so concerning his "bad grammar" these things may be said in conclusion:

It is always picturesque; for much as it may suffer in accuracy, it loses little or nothing in vividness or force.

It is largely Anglo-Saxon; many words in frequent occurrence come straight from good usage in Shakespeare's time.

It is occasional; the great majority use as good present day English as you will find generally current among our people anywhere.

It is often wilful; that is, the speaker often knows better, but from force of habit uses incorrect words and expressions.

It is rapidly becoming a thing of the past; for in the educational revival sweeping over the State, the up-countryman is not a whit behind his brothers in the rolling Piedmont or down by the sounding sea.

Other Things That Are "Tainted."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The recent discussion of holy and unholy money cannot but result in good, even if it shall only quicken the ecclesiastical conscience and emphasize the fact that the Scriptures do teach that certain money contributions should be declined for and excluded from sacred uses. Something has been gained if this general principle has received reassertion.

But, on the same grounds, does not the Church nowadays sanction and receive other things that she should not tolerate? For instance, is there not such a thing as "tainted" music? It would seem so where a congregation engages to sing its praises a quartet who do not believe the hymns they are employed to render, and whose lives are notoriously not above reproach. A worldly, hireling vocalist, or worldly hireling organist is no more fit for a public position in the sanctuary than would be a worldly hireling pulpiteer.

And then, there may be "tainted" sermons. Such is every sermon that is defiled by plagiarism, skepticism or insincerity. Certainly every discourse that contains and disseminates doubts as to the cardinal teachings of the New Testament is far more contaminated than Mr. Rockefeller's money, viewed in the worst light.

UTICA, N. Y., May 27. G. H. HUMPHREY.

The New Decoration Day.

The old times shall not come again;
The new time brings
Around the graves of those dead men
The love that sings
A requiem to all the sons
The mother nation lost
When guns blazed into guns
And swords with swords were crossed—
Not in a far-off foeman's land,
Nor with invading foes,
But with each other, hand to hand,
In fratricidal blows.
The past is past—the right prevailed,
The flag of Washington is nailed
Forever to the staff, and there
One nation hails it, free and fair.
No man forgets or should forget—
The Blue, the Gray, the lesson learned,
And eyes with tears should still be wet,
Remembering the fires that burned;
But not with hopeless tears; those tears
Should be like rain that falls
Upon the thirsty earth and cheers
It into blossoming, and calls
A new life into being which
Upon a richer soil grows rich.
The old times shall not come again.
The new time stands;
Across the graves of those dead men,
Hands clasp with hands.

W. J. LAMPTON.

MRS. FISKE ROASTS THE TRUST.

Was Unable to Play in Salt Lake City—Couldn't Get a Theater.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 29.—Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske delivered an address here to-night before the members of the Press Club. Mrs. Fiske was unable to present her play "Leah Kleschna" here, owing to the fact that the opposition controlled all the theaters in the city. She said in part:

"If the actor consents to pay tribute to the trust he will be permitted to play in Salt Lake City. If he refuses to pay tribute to the trust he will not be permitted to play in Salt Lake City.

"Until this season the trust controlled only the first class theaters in the cities throughout the country. Until this season the second class theaters were open to independent actors. It was possible to appear in these second class theaters, raising the scale of prices to that charged in the first class theaters and drawing the same audiences that frequented the latter. The trust has now seized upon the second class theaters. They are no longer open to the independent actor. A new combination has given the trust absolute control of the second class theaters as well as those of the first class. It was the only possible way by which it could prevent the tours of an independent actor.

"There are, you know, throughout the country numbers of theaters devoted to the performances of stock companies. It would seem that these theaters would be occasionally open to independent actors. Not at all. Indirectly the trust exercises an influence over many of these theaters, as well as the others, because their managers fear that should they open their doors to independent actors or managers their supply of plays would be curtailed. Thus nearly all the theaters of nearly all the cities are closed to the independent actor.

"It is to be hoped that before long the American people will understand what this theater trust really is. When they do understand the death knell of the trust will be sounded. The American people have the release of the theater easily in their power if they wish to exercise the power. Let us hope they will ponder these matters and refuse to be dictated to. It is your right in this city to determine what actors you desire to see."

TRADE SCHOOL FOR NEWSBOYS.

Brace Memorial Fund to Be Devoted to That Purpose.

The Brace Memorial Fund of $62,000, contributed by the people of New York in memory of the late Charles L. Brace, founder of the Children's Aid Society, has been transferred to the treasurer of the society to be used for the establishment of trade classes in the Newsboys' Lodging House.

Mr. Brace opened the Newsboys' Lodging House, the first home for homeless boys, in 1874 in the loft of the old SUN building, Fulton and Nassau streets, and it was felt by the committee that enlargement of this home would be more fitting than any other monument as a remembrance of the man who conceived it, successfully inaugurated it and managed it in a manner most beneficial to thousands of homeless boys. The plan is to establish at once elementary classes in electric wiring, plumbing and forge work. These courses will be amplified and others added as additional funds are secured.

Applications for admission to the classes are already in excess of the number permitted by the income of the fund. Most of the boys grasp with eagerness the chance to improve their conditions. As one of them expressed it:

"A newsie wot's sold popies till he got his growth ain't no good fur nothin' but th' road. But plumber's helper! Say, he'd be the main guy here and own the joint."

TOO LONG BETWEEN NIGHT CARS

On Macomb's Dam Bridge and Penalties Threatened There.

When the franchise was granted permitting the Union Railroad Company to cross Macomb's Dam Bridge, one of the clauses provided that the company should run cars across the bridge between 2 A. M. and 6 A. M. not less than twenty minutes apart.

Henry P. Nichols, chief of the franchise Bureau of the Finance Department, reported yesterday to Comptroller Grout that he has had inspectors at work for several nights past timing the cars and that frequently in the early hours of the morning there had been intervals of eighty minutes between the cars.

Mr. Grout sent yesterday to Edward A. Maher, president of the company, a demand for an explanation and to show cause why the $50 fines prescribed in the franchise for violations of the agreement with the city should not be enforced.

NEW MEXICAN CONDITIONS.

Governor Otero Reports on the Scenery and Sheep Industry.

From the Santa Fé New Mexican.

"Like a tapestry whose rich hues blend into each other, looks the range in Lincoln and Guadalupe counties and doubtless in every other county in the Territory," said Governor Otero of New Mexico. "The clouds have showered blessings and the sky and sun promise prosperity to the range interests of the Territory this year and the mesas and valleys smile back in flowers. There are millions of them, of manifold variety, covering acre upon acre.

"However, the fine appearance of the range is not only a joy to the esthetic but a matter of satisfaction and gratification to the owners of flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. It means prosperity to them, from the humblest who owns a few head up to the owner of thousands, as well as employment to hundreds of people. During lambing time, the Salado Livestock Company alone employed over 200 men, and during shearing time, which will commence the second week in June, at least 125 men will be given employment.

"All the year around a large number of herders are employed in the fifty-four herding camps of the company. At each of these camps there is a tent and at most of them adobe houses or dugouts for shelter. There have been but few losses and the increase is not far from the 100 per cent. mark. The wool crop will be especially fine in quality and in quantity."

Central Park's Whitewashed Rocks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am very glad to be able to reassure so good a friend of Central Park as THE SUN in relation to the article in this morning's paper.

The whitewashed rocks referred to form a sort of curb around a spring. They are to be covered over on top and around their sides, a filling of mold is to be placed, carrying sods and shrubs. No landscape feature of whitewashed rocks will be apparent in this completed work, nor are any such innovations planned in any other work. The spring will be made unobjectionable from both artistic and sanitary points of view.

May I add that your criticism of the overcrowding of the lower ball ground lawn by picnic parties on Saturday was unfounded? As a matter of fact there was no complaint or cause for complaint. The May parties which were shifted from the upper ball grounds were perfectly satisfied and entirely comfortable. I was on the lower lawn three times that day. It was very far from being crowded compared with many other days that I have seen. And yet a lot of ball playing boys had their share of fun also. WILLIS HOLLY,

NEW YORK, May 29. Secretary Park Board.

Commercialism and College Athletics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Being entirely an outsider in the discussion which has recently been raised about "commercialism" in athletics, I should like to ask: Since when has commerce, as such, been regarded as dishonorable?

Why should not Mr. Hogan sell cigarettes, or neckties, or ice cream to make a living?

The fact that he plays on a prominent football team should not debar him from doing what in any other college boy doing a similar thing would be regarded as highly commendable. The firm which employs him has, as far as any one knows, no connection with the athletic management of the college—or, has the octopus crept even into sports? If so, Mr. Lawson should be notified immediately.

It looks to me as if the writer of the latest sensational magazine article on this subject was somewhat prejudiced in favor of Harvard. Yet, in following athletics during recent years, it has come to my notice that even that university has not been entirely free from flagrant cases of professionalism.

NEW YORK, May 29. IRISH-AMERICAN.

The Difference.

Stella—Were all your bridesmaids dressed alike?
Bella—No, some of them could afford it.

ALDERMEN TO DELAY SUBWAYS.

Doull Says They Won't Fall Into Grout's Expedition Plan.

Because of the intention of the Aldermen to test the constitutionality of the bill which takes from the board jurisdiction over franchise grants Comptroller Grout at Thursday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission will suggest the adoption of a resolution to obviate possible delay. The leaders of the Board of Aldermen have frequently said that they had no desire to impede the subway extensions. Taking them at their word Mr. Grout will advise the Rapid Transit Commissioners to send the new plans for approval not only to the Board of Estimate, to which the franchise granting powers of the Aldermen have been transferred, but to the Aldermen as well.

Mr. Grout's idea is that both bodies should pass favorably upon the new routes so that the work of securing property owners' consents and preparing specifications can be proceeded with while the Aldermen take their test case to the courts. Then if the courts should finally decide that the bill is unconstitutional this work would not have to be done over again, because the Aldermen would have consented already to the route as mapped out by the Rapid Transit Commission.

It is doubtful if the Tammany leaders of the Board of Aldermen will agree to the proposition. Alderman Doull, who is regarded as the spokesman for the majority of the board, said yesterday that the moment the Board of Estimate prepared to pass on a franchise injunction proceedings would be begun. Until the constitutionality of the bill was tested, he said, all applications for franchises would have to remain in abeyance and there would be no rapid transit extensions. "Should Mr. Grout's proposal to send the new subway plans to the Aldermen as well as to the Board of Estimate be adopted," said Mr. Doull, "I think I can safely say that our board will take no action on them until we get a decision from the courts."

TO USE GREEK-ITALIAN RITE.

Archbishop Farley Sanctions the Introduction of the Ceremonial Here.

To the many ceremonials now observed in the churches of the city is soon to be added the Greek-Italian rite. The 20,000 Italians of New York who come from the provinces of Calabria, Apulia, Sicily and Basilicata, where the Greek-Italian rite is observed, sent a delegation to Archbishop Farley some time ago to request that the rite of their branch of the church be introduced here. They represented that the falling away of the Italians of New York from the Catholic Church was due in large part to the lack of the celebration of the mass to which they had been accustomed and in which they were baptized.

The Archbishop decided to grant the request and the matter was placed in the hands of his Italian secretary, Dr. Ferrante, who announced yesterday that the rite would be introduced in a mission church which will probably be established in Grand street. The Archbishop of Palermo has become interested in the needs of the Greek-Italians of New York and has sent Father Pinnola, a graduate of the seminary at Palermo, to assist in the introduction of the rite in this country. The first public service will probably be held by the middle of the coming month.

The mass resembles in its ceremonial the high mass of the Roman Church. The priest officiating reads part of the mass, sings part and chants other parts. The priest is vested differently from those of the Roman Church. His biretta is different in shape and fabric and the chasuble he wears is fashioned after the Mosaic order, the vestments flowing to his feet and having long, wide sleeves.

This mass was introduced into Italy by the Albanese. The service is not in Latin as in other Catholic churches, but in a dialect of the ancient Greek.

JUSTICE VAN BRUNT'S FUNERAL.

Many Members of the Bench and Bar Attend—Burial in Greenwood.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning for Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division. The services were conducted at his home, 10 East Forty-ninth street, by Bishop-Coadjutor Greer and were largely attended. In the afternoon, the Rev. Charles B. Ackley, vicar of St. Bartholomew's Chapel, conducted the services at the burial in Greenwood Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were Justices O'Brien, Ingraham, Patterson, McLaughlin, Hatch and Laughlin of the Appellate Division and Justices Truax and Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court.

The funeral, by desire of the late Justice's family, was simple and as private as possible. The bier, nevertheless, was covered with flowers. All the members of the decedent's family were present,