

The Sun

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The Cotton Report Leak.

Secretary WILSON of the Department of Agriculture refused to believe that there was any truth in the charges against the Bureau of Statistics when they were first called to his attention. The system of handling the cotton report made manipulation or the obtaining of advance information impossible, it was said, and the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, which formulated the accusations, was looked upon as an association bent on airing an unfounded grievance.

Mr. WILSON unquestionably feels that he was justified in placing implicit confidence in Mr. HYDE, the chief statistician, and HOLMES, the speculative subordinate, was trusted completely, in spite of the fact that his manner of life was extraordinarily out of proportion to his salary. Mr. WILSON, in fact, can do little else than trust his subordinates implicitly.

Many persons regard the crop reporting activities of the Government as scarcely necessary or legitimate. Were it to retire from the field, private agencies would take up the work and perform it satisfactorily. The Government entered upon it in response to the cry "Do something for the farmer!" It is safe to say that the speculators have benefited more than the farmers by the Government reports.

The discovery of this serious breach of confidence in what was supposed to be a particularly honest and trustworthy bureau, it may be added, is not exactly a strong argument in favor of increasing the commercial activities indulged in by the Government.

Religion and the Civil Power in France.

As we expected, the French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for the separation of Church and State in France by a majority of upward of a hundred, and there is no doubt that the Senate, to which the measure now goes, will concur. We may therefore regard as definitely assured the abolition of the Concordat, relations of the French Government not only to Catholics, but also to Protestants and Jews. That not only the Catholic priests and Bishops, but also pastors of the Reformed (Huguenot) Church and Jewish rabbis, have since 1804 received stipends from the State is a fact sometimes overlooked, because of the vast preponderance of the Catholic element in the population of France.

Ostensibly, the abolition of the Concordat will give Catholicism in the French Republic precisely the same position that it occupies in the United States. What we undoubtedly see here is a free Church in a free State, and, nominally, it is a corresponding phenomenon that we are to behold in France. There are some minor differences that have been prescribed to the French Legislature by a sense of equity, and there is a fundamental distinction due to the fact that the structure of the French political system differs in principle from our own. The ministers of religion are not to be cast abruptly on the world to seek from laymen a support which the latter have not been accustomed to give, except indirectly, in their capacity of taxpayers. If, indeed, the Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew laity are as pious in France as they are in the United States they might be trusted to accept with alacrity and cheerfulness their new responsibilities. Some doubt upon this point, however, has been expressed by the clergy themselves, and, assuming that their apprehensions might prove well grounded, the Rouvier Cabinet has mitigated some of the harsh features of the bill as originally framed by M. COMBES.

The ownership of all churches and ecclesiastical buildings by the State is still asserted, but leases of them will be granted to associations locally corresponding to parishes. These units may be grouped to form larger associations, which by lease may acquire the right to occupy cathedrals and other diocesan edifices. Moreover, the stipends hitherto received from the Government will continue to be paid to the existing members of the Catholic priesthood and episcopate, and also, of course, to those Protestant pastors and Jewish rabbis who have been dependent on the treasury for their salaries. No additions to the lists of stipendiaries, however, will be recognized by the State. All new priests, ministers and rabbis will have to look to their congregations for their maintenance. For a while, therefore, the public worship budget will undergo no material abatement, but as time goes on and the present

generation of the clergy passes away the Government appropriation for religious purposes will shrink to the vanishing point. Then, but not till then, shall we witness in France, so far as the payment of stipends is concerned, that absolute divorce of religion from the civil power with which we are familiar in this country.

From another point of view, however, the situation will be profoundly different. On this side of the Atlantic any form of religion is exempt from police supervision and interference so long as it refrains from violating the State or Federal laws. Islamism might be propagated in our commonwealth with impunity, just as Mormonism is, so long as certain tenets are not reduced to practice. If a votary of either of these religions should be prosecuted it would be as a bigamist, not as a Moslem or a Mormon. That is to say, in the United States the Church is, in deed as well as word, absolutely free. It will be otherwise in France, which for upward of a hundred years has had an intensely centralized and unified form of government which, nominally autonomous, has in practice been paternal. The French have lost what habits of local self-government they ever possessed, and have been accustomed for generations to lean upon the central authority. The demand for incessant interposition renders incessant surveillance necessary, and as a result all Frenchmen, whether dwelling in cities or rural districts, find themselves involved in the meshes of police inspection and control. The "associations" to which Paris churches and cathedrals will be leased for terms of years under specified conditions will be no more exempt than are purely secular combinations from the rigorous provisions of the law concerning all associations. The civil authorities will possess, and, if they choose, may exercise at any moment, an oppressive power of interference and coercion, which may be carried to the point of closing particular churches and cathedrals, on the ground that the terms of the leases have been infringed. A Government inspired by an equitable spirit or desirous of conciliating the pious part of the community would, of course, refrain from applying such pressure; but if a Jacobin or Socialist were Premier the religious "associations" would be likely to feel the weight of his hand.

It is impossible to forecast the outcome of an event which by both its promoters and its opponents is felt to be momentous. As we have formerly pointed out, the members of the French Catholic episcopate, all of whom have been consulted on the subject, take divergent views of the future. The majority of the opinions expressed are pessimistic, and even those which are suffused with optimism seem to be based on the experience of Catholicism in the United States, where, as we have said, the political structure and the political spirit differ essentially from those of France.

Mr. Roosevelt's Memory. Few hot weather communications to THE SUN have ever surprised us more than this from an esteemed and intelligent friend and reader: "To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Please inform your readers why President Roosevelt and some other public men, when referring to our national legislature, constantly say 'the Congress'."

Many of us who boys in our public schools had to commit a large portion of the Constitution to memory, as to repeat it on demand, it being a question of merit as to how many pages we could repeat in this manner, so we remember how carefully our learned forefathers defined and wrote 'Congress shall have power.' 'Nowhere does it say 'the Congress.' The British people might as well say 'the Parliament.' 'Congress is a lofty title in itself, but the words 'the Congress' are not only heroic, but they take away dignity and character from the greatest legislative body in the world. 'Why is the term 'the Congress' used? 'NEW YORK, July 8. C. B. S.

We reply that when President ROOSEVELT uses the term "the Congress" in addressing the Legislative department of the Government, or in referring to it, he shows that his memory has retained the exact language of the Constitution much better than the memory of his critic C. B. S. Instead of avoiding the term "the Congress," which "C. B. S." finds horrible and unworthy of the greatest legislative body in the world, the learned forefathers employed it continually and intentionally. Instead of the phrase occurring nowhere in the Constitution, it appears there, "C. B. S.'s" recollection to the contrary notwithstanding, more than two dozen times. In comparatively few places the "the" is omitted. In the great majority of cases it is "the Congress," not "Congress."

ARTICLE I, SECTION 2. "The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States." SECTION 4. "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year." SECTION 5. "The same shall be a law in the manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return." SECTION 8. "The Congress shall have power." SECTION 9. "Shall not be prohibited by the Congress." SECTION 10. "Without the consent of the Congress."

SECTION 11. "The whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." SECTION 12. "The Congress may determine the time." SECTION 13. "The Congress may by law provide for the case of removal." SECTION 14. "The Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers." SECTION 15. "He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." SECTION 16. "Such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." SECTION 17. "Under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. SECTION 6. "The Congress shall have power." ARTICLE V. "The Congress whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary." ARTICLE VI. "Proposed by the Congress." AMENDMENT XIV. "The Congress shall have power." AMENDMENT XV. "The Congress shall have power."

We should not take all this trouble if we believed that our esteemed correspondent possessed at the present time a copy of the Constitution. He seems to have committed it to memory when a boy, and then to have thrown the printed text away as a superfluity. It is scarcely conceivable that he would write upon the subject in so cocksure a manner without verifying his recollection, if he had the immortal instrument at hand.

Mr. Jerome Tells the Kansans Who's Who.

District Attorney JEROME has been telling the culture seekers of Kansas something about the notable men conspicuous in Eastern politics and finance. He has explained to them the eminent services performed in behalf of the policyholders of the Equitable by the diligent Dr. DEWEY. He has pointed out the difference between Senator MURRAY W. CHASE of Massachusetts, than whom "a better man never lived," and Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, who is "not as broad as the edge of a knife blade." And he is reported as calling attention to a less conspicuous but not unknown statesman and captain of industry in these words:

"The leader of the Republican party, that grand and good prophet, OWEN, whose fingers a dishonest dollar has never touched—and gotten away!"

Mr. JEROME is an expert in the choice of phrases to characterize those of whom he does not approve. From him the people of Kansas obtained a fearless and unprejudiced exposition of several phases of contemporary life, and the principal actors therein.

They are to be congratulated on having learned something of the truth about a number of individuals with whose names they may have been familiar previously, but of whose real characteristics they have had only an imperfect conception.

Brooklyn's Subway.

When the Brooklyn extension of the subway was planned it was designed as a two track system throughout its entire length. To-day it is apparent that the needs of the borough require a four track road under Fulton street if the system is to reach its highest usefulness. The residents of Brooklyn, the Rapid Transit Commission, and the Interborough company are united in desiring to amend the original plan and lay four tracks at once, because the change can be made now with less annoyance to the public and at smaller cost than if it is undertaken in the future after the present excavation is filled in and the street closed.

To widen the subway by the addition of two tracks would necessitate the invasion of some of the vaults on Fulton street, and the only opposition to the plan comes from the occupants of these spaces. The Interborough company has so far been unable to obtain the consents required by law from the property owners, and because condemnation proceedings would take so long a time to complete it is probable that, unless the consents are obtained, the two track tunnel will be finished and the doubling of its capacity left to the future.

If the refusal of the Fulton street property owners to meet the Rapid Transit Commission half way results in this, Brooklyn will be extremely unfortunate. Her principal business thoroughfare will unquestionably be torn up again in the not remote future for the sake of an improvement that should be made now. All the discomforts and pecuniary losses entailed by obstructed highways will be suffered twice by the merchants on the street, instead of once. Not only would the welfare of the borough and the whole city be served by an agreement now, but specifically the property owners themselves would benefit by the construction of a four track road at this time. It is to be hoped that they will see their way clear to aid the city's development by making terms with the Rapid Transit Commission and the railway company.

Complaints From the Isthmus.

Many people who were densely ignorant of the conditions of life near the equator sought places in connection with the work on the Panama Canal. A few months, a few weeks, and sometimes only a few days of life in the tropics disillusioned some of them, just as it did many of the school teachers who went to the Philippines, and as it did many others who went to our insular possessions expecting an easy life and a rich reward. Little is heard of or from the many who have gone to these various lands and, accepting the life as they found it, have settled down with reasonable contentment. The wails of the disappointed are widely heard.

It is beyond question that several serious mistakes were made when this enterprise was undertaken. There was an excess of optimism. The difficulties and the obstacles were disregarded or underestimated. Dr. GORGAS was to have a magic wand before which disease and pestilence would fly at once. American methods in the conduct of huge enterprises were to be an object lesson to the world. It was asserted that Panama would be made as healthful as Cuba now is. We were to dig a way through the Isthmus as a snowplow goes through a February drift. A reaction from this view was inevitable.

Our Cuban experience is neither a parallel nor a precedent, though often quoted as both. Cuba is an island, naturally salubrious, from which epidemics may be driven by sanitation and excluded by quarantine. The conditions of Panama are quite different. The Isthmus can never be converted into a health resort, but it can be made and will be made safely habitable for white men. A good deal has already been done to make it so. More will be done, and no time should be lost in doing it. Americans cannot do the manual work, but hundreds of them will be needed there in many different capacities. But American lives are not the only consideration. If the work is to be done speedily and effectively, every possible safeguard must be thrown around the lives of the thousands of toilers indispensable in its execution. A careful attention to three of the important factors which bear on the work of the canal will be of marked assistance in the attainment of the desired end. First, the work of sanitation should be pushed to its utmost limits, and no question of expense should be allowed to stand in its way. A few millions of dollars spent now in that department will save many millions later on. Secondly, no clerk or other employee should be sent down or taken on down there until there has been laid clearly before him a fair idea of the conditions with which he will be surrounded. The risks he must run and the discomforts he must encounter should be plainly stated. The conditions will improve steadily, but whatever they are at any particular time should be fully understood by every applicant for a place. At its best, life on the Isthmus is no picnic for an American, and none should be permitted to go without a fair understanding of what lies ahead of him. Thirdly, American papers will do well to exercise discrimination in publishing the doleful wails of the disappointed. There is no more real reason for their publication than there is for printing the hard luck stories, or airing the grievances of those who do not like or who have been disappointed in the conditions of some city, town, or area in the United States. Too many of these tales are told by the irresponsible. The fact that JOHN SMITH has been to Panama and did not like it does not necessarily make JOHN SMITH an authority on Isthmian affairs. The country is beginning to understand that canal digging is a bigger job than many thought it would be. But that is no reason for making it a harder job than it really is.

ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS.

The Feeling in India Described by an Educated Hindu. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been much interested, since coming to this part of the world three years ago, in the articles which have appeared in THE SUN on matters relating to India, and have been gratified to notice more than once contributions from my countrymen of India contributing valuable light on important Indian problems. In your paper of June 26 appeared a letter entitled "No General Asiatic Spirit," in which it was stated that the name of the Mikado is "whispered with mysterious reverence" in India and Turkestan alike, and that "all differences of creed are melted away under the electrifying influence of racial gratitude and pride." The writer (Mr. Crosby) is perfectly right in bringing out the fact that any idea of a solidarity of race feeling has no historic basis for Asia as a whole. I speak from knowledge gathered from private letters and newspaper news items which I have received from India, that there is no such "mysterious reverence" for the Mikado in that land.

The present war and the victorious career of Japan are a great stimulus to the various races of India only the great possibilities that are in store for Asiatic races if they will successfully master the principles of material progress and assimilate the methods of European civilization. There is, however, not the least reason to believe that the "Asiatic spirit" in India is already overburdened with more gods than the Hindu cares to look after.

A Japanese gentleman writing to a New York paper some time ago commented on the fact that the "Asiatic spirit" in India had manifested itself in masterpieces of art which have been the despair of European would-be imitators, Japan had no recognized artistic power in world politics, but now that she has vanquished a Western nation (even yet regarded by England as a serious menace to her Indian empire) with Western weapons, she is accounted a great nation, and the eyes of the average Jewry, West by one's ability to "strike a good, hard physical blow"; whereas in the East greatness rests on those immutable principles of conduct which have been exalted by the noblest and greatest world teachers, Gautama the Buddha and Jesus the Christ (both Orientals, by the way). It is one of the curious puzzles of modern times that the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount should breathe through the life of the "heavenly" nations of the East, whereas "might is right" is the basic principle of the "Christian" nations of the West. These of your readers who wish to discover the real illustration of the latter statement may read an article in the current number of the Forum, entitled "The British Invasion of Tibet," while those who would care to see the East as such the West can spend a profitable half hour in reading an article bearing that title in the Pacific Opinion of June 17.

Returning to Mr. Crosby's letter, however, we do not believe that "Asia is many—not one" is sound, he is not equally fortunate in the use of his arguments. He lays too much stress on irrigation, adding that it produces "sufficiency," and thus the stimulus to the endeavor and invention is lost. He then assumes an "inevitable doom of occasional famine." Observant people who have lived in India cannot help knowing that India's food supply depends largely upon the rain (and periodic rainfall) and the water supply which results from them, as well as from the ever melting snows of the Himalayas. Irrigation canals, which were constructed under native rule, as well as those of British origin, are few and far between, and the country is a vast, unproductive, although valuable as aids in the distribution of water.

At Glasgow, however, far from being an "inevitable doom," are the result not so much of natural causes as of the unchristian policy pursued by England in her administration of the affairs of a divided India. The history of famines in India since the British conquest is a long and ghastly record. It is not necessary to state that Mr. Crosby is not aware that the two greatest famines of India occurred during the rule of the British, and that throughout the famine years, in spite of deficient rainfall and primitive methods of irrigation, there was a sufficient grain supply to feed the wretched, overtaxed victims of that policy. The famine was not so much a result of natural causes as of the unchristian policy pursued by England in her administration of the affairs of a divided India. The history of famines in India since the British conquest is a long and ghastly record. It is not necessary to state that Mr. Crosby is not aware that the two greatest famines of India occurred during the rule of the British, and that throughout the famine years, in spite of deficient rainfall and primitive methods of irrigation, there was a sufficient grain supply to feed the wretched, overtaxed victims of that policy. The famine was not so much a result of natural causes as of the unchristian policy pursued by England in her administration of the affairs of a divided India.

"The conditions in Glasgow are so different from those in any city in the United States that I believe there can be no comparison as regards results. My advice is to go slow on matters of this kind. Do not say I am opposed to it, but I do not support it as enthusiastically as reformers. The time has not come for the country to adopt it." Glasgow active, in the person of Mr. DALRYMPLE, advises "Go slow." Glasgow passive, interpreted by Mr. FORNES, advises "Go slow." And Mayor DUNNE is trying to get municipal ownership and operation through a benevolent corporation, which is to put up its cash merely and solely for the purpose of letting the city manage it. "Perhaps Glasgow has had its effect on 'immediate municipalization.'"

Besides a comparison of population, of land clearances, of school attendance or of tax valuation, a method of determining the real importance of an American city is afforded by the volume of its post office business. Under this test, New York, of course, stands at the head of American cities with a year's postal receipts to July 1 of \$15,000,000. New York and Brooklyn having separate post offices. There is a clear profit to the Government on the New York business done. Chicago, second in population with 2,275,000 inhabitants as now estimated, is second also in postal receipts with a total of \$10,500,000. Philadelphia, with only \$4,500,000, is much further behind. Chicago in postal revenues than in population.

Among American cities Boston usually ranks high and Baltimore low in postal receipts. St. Louis has 50,000 more population than Boston, but while the receipts of the St. Louis post office were \$3,200,000 last year, those of the Boston post office were \$4,200,000. Baltimore has 550,000 population; San Francisco has 375,000. The postal receipts of Baltimore last year were \$1,250,000, those of San Francisco \$1,100,000. Pittsburgh has 50,000 less population than Buffalo, but the postal receipts of Pittsburgh were \$1,500,000 last year against \$1,150,000 in Buffalo. Washington and New Orleans have about the same population, 300,000 each, but the postal business of New Orleans last year was \$600,000; that of Washington was \$1,000,000, largely contributed by the business with the Government.

New York's Post Office receipts for last year, \$15,000,000, are unprecedented. They not only exceed any other city, but also are in excess of the postal receipts of many European countries. By a Bartlett. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When one considers the fact that the Constitution of the United States is so simple and so clear, it seems strange that it should call for double effort to set right a misquoted quotation. Wordsworth's wail and woe, concerning Sir John Lubbock's "Lectures on the Origin of Civilization and Progress," is found in "Yarrow Unvisited" and not in "Yarrow Visited." Wordsworth wrote "not in 'Yarrow Visited,' but in 'Yarrow Unvisited.' It is necessary to begin the quotation a few lines further back, thus: "Let beaves and homed birds partake the sweets of Burn mill meadow; The swan on still salt Mary's Linn; Bartlett's float doth swim and shadow."

The moral is obvious and as laudable as fair. Let him who writes his own thoughts and in words his own quotes be more than likely in misquote, and if he omits those little tentacles of literary appropriation he will surely have to plead unconscious cerebration in defense of himself against the charge of plagiarism. Still, Bartlett is no heavy tax on income. SCRIPTOR. NEW YORK, July 8. Joshua's Service to the Summer Girl. Joshua had just commended the moon to stand still in Ajalon. How perfectly amazed of him! exclaimed 210,854 young men on hotel piazzas. Thus indeed did he prove himself a benefactor to the race.

Pistol Toter and Lyncher.

A Southern Judge on Two Dangerous Social Fests. Judge Henry C. Hammond to the Aiken County, S. C., Law and Order League, July 4. My fellow countryman, look! Who is to right and to left of you? Your friends will carry it with her, would melt, or to the North Pole. Heaped on the dock ready to be taken on board were boxes of supplies of various kinds, baked beans and pemmican predominating, according to the labels. Each box is plainly branded "Peary Arctic Club," in addition to bearing the name of the commodity it contains. These boxes when emptied, or at all events the sides bearing the brands will be high overhead from time to time when the high tides are reached, and it is thought they may serve in a way as trailers of the expedition in case any misfortune overtakes it. Notwithstanding the showers and the heat every New York citizen who has seen the performance for the expedition some time this week.

Now that the expedition has been launched, it is only Commander Peary and the captain who can speak with authority. We have got a pretty fair stock of every New York citizen who has seen the performance for the expedition some time this week. Now that the expedition has been launched, it is only Commander Peary and the captain who can speak with authority. We have got a pretty fair stock of every New York citizen who has seen the performance for the expedition some time this week.

DEFENSE OF THE SUBWAY. A Conductor Who Thinks That the Criticism of It Is Not Justified. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would like to say a few words in favor of the Interborough Rapid Transit Commission. It is a commission of the highest ability and the highest integrity. If you would take a trip to the terminals at present at 145th and 175th streets on the Broadway line, you would see the subway as it runs. The trains you would see are built with solid cement walls from floor to ceiling. There are two or three places where there is a slight dip of water. One is between Ninety-sixth and 100th streets, on the Lenox avenue line. The other is between 100th and 105th streets, on the Broadway line. The subway is built with solid cement walls from floor to ceiling. There are two or three places where there is a slight dip of water. One is between Ninety-sixth and 100th streets, on the Lenox avenue line. The other is between 100th and 105th streets, on the Broadway line.

Let us see what the facts are. Of every 100 feet of tunnel, 90 feet are made of concrete. The rest is made of brick. The concrete is made of the best material. The brick is made of the best material. The tunnel is built with solid cement walls from floor to ceiling. There are two or three places where there is a slight dip of water. One is between Ninety-sixth and 100th streets, on the Lenox avenue line. The other is between 100th and 105th streets, on the Broadway line.

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PEARY SHIP LOADING UP.

All Sorts of Supplies Put Aboard—Over Exploring Vessel Roosevelt lay at her dock, foot of West Houston street, yesterday afternoon. As the temperatures which would carry it with her, would melt, or to the North Pole. Heaped on the dock ready to be taken on board were boxes of supplies of various kinds, baked beans and pemmican predominating, according to the labels. Each box is plainly branded "Peary Arctic Club," in addition to bearing the name of the commodity it contains. These boxes when emptied, or at all events the sides bearing the brands will be high overhead from time to time when the high tides are reached, and it is thought they may serve in a way as trailers of the expedition in case any misfortune overtakes it. Notwithstanding the showers and the heat every New York citizen who has seen the performance for the expedition some time this week.

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PEARY SHIP LOADING UP.

All Sorts of Supplies Put Aboard—Over Exploring Vessel Roosevelt lay at her dock, foot of West Houston street, yesterday afternoon. As the temperatures which would carry it with her, would melt, or to the North Pole. Heaped on the dock ready to be taken on board were boxes of supplies of various kinds, baked beans and pemmican predominating, according to the labels. Each box is plainly branded "Peary Arctic Club," in addition to bearing the name of the commodity it contains. These boxes when emptied, or at all events the sides bearing the brands will be high overhead from time to time when the high tides are reached, and it is thought they may serve in a way as trailers of the expedition in case any misfortune overtakes it. Notwithstanding the showers and the heat every New York citizen who has seen the performance for the expedition some time this week.

Now that the expedition has been launched, it is only Commander Peary and the captain who can speak with authority. We have got a pretty fair stock of every New York citizen who has seen the performance for the expedition some time this week. Now that the expedition has been launched, it is only Commander Peary and the captain who can speak with authority. We have got a pretty fair stock of every New York citizen who has seen the performance for the expedition some time this week.

DEFENSE OF THE SUBWAY. A Conductor Who Thinks That the Criticism of It Is Not Justified. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would like to say a few words in favor of the Interborough Rapid Transit Commission. It is a commission of the highest ability and the highest integrity. If you would take a trip to the terminals at present at 145th and 175th streets on the Broadway line, you would see the subway as it runs. The trains you would see are built with solid cement walls from floor to ceiling. There are two or three places where there is a slight dip of water. One is between Ninety-sixth and 100th streets, on the Lenox avenue line. The other is between 100th and 105th streets, on the Broadway line.

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