The Sun.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 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.

Incomplete Fusion.

The invitations extended by the Odell county committee to a conference on August 31 fail to include the most representative organizations committed to municipal ownership.

The real originators of the plan for thwarting the great public utility corporations in their alleged effort "to control and misuse the government of this city against the interests of all our people" are the Populists and the Socialists. To them no invitation to confer has been addressed by ODELL.

In this city last year there were 23,294 votes cast by the Debs Socialists, 4,584 by the Socialist Laborites, and 4,576 by the Watson Populists. They polled together 32,500 votes. The addition of these votes to the column of "fusion" would assuredly offset a part of the defection of Republican voters scared away by the "fusion" proposal.

The Debs Socialists at their Chicago convention last year declared for "public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange." The Socialists of the Labor branch declared for "an end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body."

The Populists at Springfield, Ill., resolved that "to prevent discrimination and monopoly the Government should own and control the railways."

Certainly, no Odell "fusion" which does not include the Socialists and Populists can be deemed complete. Having furnished the "issue" they should be permitted to furnish some of the votes.

Should Not Convict Labor Support the Convict's Innocent Dependents?

The Rev. GEORGE B. WIGHT of Lambertville, who is the newly appointed State Commissioner of Charities and Correction of New Jersey, went before the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor at Trenton one day last week to propose a solution for one of the most difficult problems in prison management.

"I wish," said Mr. WIGHT, "that when a man of family is imprisoned the work that he does in an institution might go for the support of his family, which otherwise would have to be sent to the almshouse and supported by the public."

This is a suggestion deserving of attention. Out of it might be developed a scheme for the settlement of the prison labor problem. If the money earned by the convict were to be appropriated for the support of those dependent upon him, it is plain the compensation for his work should be estimated upon a much more liberal, that is to say, a much more rational basis than it has been in the past. His toil should be appraised at something like the market value of free labor of the same class. This would remove one of the principal objections that has always been raised against the employment of convicts in the regular trades.

The labor unions have always represented that the competition of men who were only obliged to earn convict's keep—or less—with those who not only had to maintain a position of respectability themselves, but also to support wives and children or other relatives, was unfair and injurious. If, however, the market value were to be exacted for convict's labor, this objection would entirely disappear. What is more, the moral argument always advanced, that it was degrading to honest men to be obliged to compete with the violators of the law, would also to a large extent be eliminated, since the right of the innocent dependents upon the criminal to live and keep out of the poorhouse through the toil of their natural supporters could hardly be questioned. The merit of the object to which the convict's toil was devoted would restore to it a certain modicum of respectability.

The advantages of Mr. WIGHT's suggestion from the economic point of view, its operation to save innocent persons from pauperism and the State from the burden of supporting them, are too plain to need demonstration.

Mr. WIGHT's idea may not be absolutely new, nor is he absolutely the first to give it public utterance. The noteworthy fact in his case is that his proposal was not only laid before a body of organized workmen—one, too, which has not always been remarkable for its sane attitude on labor questions—but that it was received with considerable favor by the gathering. The newspapers which reported the proceedings say that at the close of Mr. WIGHT's address there was a cordial burst of applause.

No doubt there would be serious difficulties in the way of putting the plan into operation. But it seems to present none which might not be overcome by proper study. For instance, the case of the man who had no dependents might be adjusted by using his earnings for the support of himself and associates in the prison, reserving a small percentage to give him a chance in life upon his liberation. No comprehensive scheme is without its difficulties, and it is certainly worth while to work long and hard to put in force a system which offers such varied benefits both to individuals and the community.

Even the moral effect on the convict himself from the consciousness that he was performing at least one sacred duty of manhood would be a sufficient reason for sincere endeavor to carry out Mr. WIGHT's proposition.

Criticism of Our New York Police.

Our correspondent of yesterday who explained the difference in the attitude of the London and New York police toward the inhabitants of the town as a consequence of the racial heterogeneity of our population as compared with the homogeneity of London, pointed out a radical distinction between the two great communities.

London is almost wholly a British community in the constitution of its population, a great majority of which is English distinctively. In New York the inhabitants of foreign birth or parentage were about four-fifths of the whole in 1900, and in Manhattan five-sixths. In the five years since, too, these percentages have been increased. The foreign born alone made up 37 per cent. of the whole population of the town in 1900, and in Manhattan 42.7 per cent., and during the last five years the immigration to the town from abroad has been the greatest in its history.

Moreover, nearly two-thirds of those foreigners in 1900 came here ignorant of our English speech, and of the vast crowd of immigrants since 1900 all except very few have been alien in language. They represent about fifty different nationalities, and many of them are scarcely civilized in any high sense.

This race heterogeneity, unexampled in any single community in the history of mankind, confronts the New York police with a problem of extreme difficulty. Very likely the diversity of languages creates something like contempt among the police, so that they may be tempted to treat the people as cattle to be driven. It certainly could not be expected to cultivate in them suavity of demeanor and respect for those whom they are appointed to guard and discipline.

Nor, as our correspondent said, can there be a common sentiment among these people of many races and languages. Undue severity, even outrages, by the police are not resented as they would be if there was here the kindred race sentiment which prevails in London. Terms of reproach are used by one race in speaking of others. Rough police treatment of a Jew or an Italian does not provoke bitter protests from native Americans or from Irishmen and Germans. They may rather find satisfaction in observing it.

These facts should be borne in mind by people disposed to sharp criticism of the New York police. The problem for the police here is far more difficult than in any other great city of the world, for here they are called on to deal with the most heterogeneous population on the face of the earth, and something like a half of it ignorant of our language and our customs; very much of it, too, a pretty rough crowd to handle.

That the police do as well as they do, that New York is still one of the most orderly of the great communities of the world, might rather provoke applause for the methods of police regulation.

The Six Other Amendments.

Besides the proposition for the amendment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the contracting of a debt of $50,000,000 for the improvement of highways, which would become effective without the approval of the voters, to which THE SUN directed attention yesterday, six other proposed Constitutional amendments are to be voted upon by the people this fall, making seven questions affecting the fundamental law to which the electors will be asked to answer "Yes" or "No" on the official ballot November 7. Since the adoption of the Constitution as revised by the convention of 1894 five amendments thereto have been submitted to the people, four in 1899 and one in 1901. All of them were approved at the polls.

The first amendment on which the voters will pass this year is one advocated by the municipal government of New York city for the purpose of increasing its debt incurring capacity. Under the Constitution the city is prohibited from incurring debts in excess of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate therein, and in computing its indebtedness all long term bonds are included, whatever the purpose for which they have been issued. The Water Department of the city is more than self-sustaining and returns a profit to the municipal treasury each year. In view of this, it is proposed to allow the city to exclude water bonds issued after January 1, 1904, from the computation of its indebtedness when its borrowing capacity is to be ascertained. In 1899 the debts of the counties included within the city after consolidation were excluded from this computation, and if the present proposition is approved by the voters it unquestionably will be followed by other proposals for the exclusion of bonds issued for the benefit of other self-sustaining or profitable municipal enterprises. It is proposed to make an important change in the financial policy of the city the ultimate consequences of which it would be difficult to foretell.

As this amendment would affect vitally the city's financial operations, so two proposed changes in Article VII. would have far reaching effects on the management of the State's money matters. By the addition of a new section it is proposed to modify the provision of the Constitution which now requires that a direct tax shall be levied and collected to pay the interest and principal of each debt incurred by the State, by granting power to the Legislature to pay such interest and principal out of any money in the treasury, and in any year when the general funds are sufficient to meet these charges to remit the taxes otherwise to be imposed for these purposes. This is a part of the Odell policy of "no direct taxation." Involved with this amendment is another, changing the term for which State bonds may run from eighteen years to fifty years. Were this adopted not only might fifty year bonds be issued in the future, but authority would also be conferred on the Legislature to recall all eighteen year bonds now outstanding and issue in their place the longer term obligations. To tax To-morrow for the payment of To-day's debts is the scheme, urged on the ground that To-morrow will share equally with To-day in the benefits arising from the State expenditures for permanent improvements.

The fourth amendment proposed is advocated by the labor organizations of the State and provides that the Legislature may regulate the wages and salaries of and the hours of labor to be performed by the employees of any contractor or sub-contractor engaged on a public work. The demand for this amendment arose after the Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional the law which provided that no contractor or sub-contractor employed by the State or a municipal corporation should be permitted to work his men more than eight hours a day. The court held that this restriction was in violation of the constitutional right of contract, and thus it was upset. Now the labor organizations are endeavoring to amend the Constitution to meet their wishes.

The other amendments, two in number, were drawn for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the Supreme Court of the State. One of them would add a new section to the judiciary article of the Constitution, under which the Legislature would have power to increase the number of Justices in each district until in the First and Second districts there should be one Justice for each 80,000 inhabitants, and in the other districts one for each 60,000 inhabitants. Under the present arrangement the First Judicial district has twenty-two Justices, or, according to the census of 1900, one to every 93,200 inhabitants. If it had one to every 80,000 inhabitants there would be twenty-six Justices in the district. The second amendment to the judiciary article would allow Supreme Court Justices assigned to the Appellate Divisions to perform the functions of Justices of the Supreme Court in departments other than their own when not engaged in their appellate work. This is prohibited by the Constitution as it now reads.

These six propositions, with the $50,000,000 road improvement proposal, make up the seven amendments which have passed two Legislatures. All are to be adopted or rejected this fall. The voter who would act intelligently on them must take a pretty serious course in constitutional law.

The Great Two.

The report manufactured in Boston that Governor DOUGLAS has taken leave to reconsider his decision not to be a candidate for reelection will deceive nobody who knows the situation and the Governor. He doesn't make up his mind for the sake of unmaking it. He is not unstable as water. Nor will he permit himself to be used to satisfy the grudges, the envies and the fears of the grumpy Democratic bosslets who see doom coming to them in the august shapes of MILES and BYLES.

The people are speaking. Gooseberry Neck and Hummock Pond have already elected Miles and Byles delegates. The Catamount Hill Miles and Byles Marching Club was organized Saturday night. Feeding Hills is ablaze with banners. The Pontoosuc Cadets have voted to welcome Gen. MILES at his own expense on his longed for return from foreign shores. Cherry Valley is "sure to go for" the Great Twin Brethren. Mugget and Pottapaug join the glorious procession. Mount Toby, the summer camp of the Ancients, is aflame with color. To-night at 7:30 sharp there will be a Miles and Byles rally and flag raising on the historic shores of Chaubunaaungamaug.

In short, as the *Providence Journal* reluctantly admits, "the only course left" for the Massachusetts Democrats will be to adopt "the ticket of MILES and BYLES." The path of duty is the path of glory.

Gen. NELSON APPLETON MILES stands for uniform reform. The Hon. ESEK BYLES, known wherever hulled corn is grown, dealt in or eaten, stands for a minimum tariff on that great staple and closer commercial relations with the hulled corn producing countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Polynesia, Melanesia and Unesia.

MILES and BYLES! The old men's counsel and the young men's dream. The last we heard of the Hon. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., he was scorching along in his devil wagon in fierce but fruitless pursuit.

The Memory of Jose Marti.

We printed on Sunday morning an interesting and pertinent communication, signed "D. C.," on "The Memory of José Martí." Its point of view and its main argument are correct and sound, but it contained two serious errors, and its importance makes their rectification desirable. The letter opens with the quotation of "a cable item which has appeared in several papers of a recent date" as follows: "President PALMA of Cuba has just signed the bill which will settle the last claims of the war veterans."

Had this been the fact we should have been much less emphatic in our protest against this measure, notwithstanding our conviction of its unlawful passage. The bill as passed by the Cuban Congress and approved by President PALMA does not provide for a final settlement of those claims. It merely provides for the payment of a second instalment of $28,500,000 on account of those claims. In our issue of August 19 we said: "A bill now pending provides for a review of still other claims, as yet unrecognized, reported as approximately $18,000,000 in their aggregate." Moreover, under the bill as passed it remains open for the present Congress or any future Congress to whom such a measure might prove politically or financially profitable to discover that $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 was still a debt which a grateful country owed to those valiant heroes whose life blood was to be so freely spilled for their beloved land. In THE SUN of August 24 we called attention to the "unlimited" feature of this bill.

The second error works injustice to the Palma party, the Moderates. The bill has not been considered on a partizan basis. The Liberals are quite as deep in the mud as the Moderates are in the mire. Only 47, some Moderates and some Liberals, out of the 84 members of both houses voted either for or against the bill. It is a fair assumption that among the 37 absentees there were many who were opposed to the bill but lacked moral courage to appear and vote against it lest such a vote cost them the support of claimants among their constituents. We do believe that if Mr. PALMA had stood as strongly against this most ill advised and really disgraceful proceeding as he did against the Lottery bill, which he vetoed, which in our judgment was a more commendable and less disgraceful measure than the rapacious loan bill, he could have held his people within reasonable bounds, and secured the passage of a bill which would have shown ample generosity to the claimant veterans without a wholesale robbery of Cuba's taxpayers for the next fifty years.

Just now, "MARTI's noble work," instead of being "crowned with everlasting success," is being crowned by the business of treasury raiding and that centralization of political power which were among the prominent causes of the revolt precipitated by JOSÉ MARTI in 1895. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, the intimate associate of MARTI in that enterprise, which resulted in Cuban independence, has not of late measured up to the Marti standard.

The Palmetto Abe Lincoln.

With straining eyes and ears, with hot and quickened breath—no reference to the Dispensary intended—South Carolina awaits the fateful news. Again the Hon. KIMSEY HUSKEY comes up to the scratch.

A month ago the name of KIMSEY HUSKEY was perhaps unknown outside of the beloved precincts of his own county of Cherokee. To-day the world rings with his fame, and millions of boys and young men are fortifying themselves for the struggle of life by repeating this passage from KIMSEY HUSKEY's autobiography:

"I have done a little of everything that a farmer boy could do. I have plowed, hoed, ditched, cut cordwood, split rails, clerked in a store about two years, and have taught school about four years. We read about how 'Old ABE LINCOLN' used to split rails: he split enough rails one winter for a man to get him a pair of pants. Now that is about what he did, and the whole world has made a big thing of it. I split nine hundred rails my own self in one winter for an uncle of mine. If I will try as hard as I ought to, I can do anything ABE LINCOLN did, but be a Republican and a President."

We don't know by what chicane, dishonesty or brazen fraud the will of the people was frustrated and KIMSEY HUSKEY declared only second in a four cornered race for member of the General Assembly from Cherokee county. But you can no more keep down such a man than you can shut up Vesuvius or Mr. BRYAN. He is trying a second time. If the will of the people is baffled a second time, KIMSEY HUSKEY will keep on trying. "I will run," he says, "until elected, if it takes twelve years."

If it takes twelve years! Where are BRUCE and the spider by the side of that? Where is Gen. GRANT's "if it takes all summer"? The Hon. KIMSEY HUSKEY may be delayed, tripped up, but he will get there all the same.

Missouri announces that she has a deaf and dumb statesman.—*Richmond Times-Despatch.*

Lucky Missouri! But who can it be? The Hon. CHAMP CLARK never says anything, but is he hard of hearing? Even the Hon. MOSES CINCINNATUS WETMORE could hear the people calling him or a trust inviting him to sell out to it. Missouri's deaf and dumb statesman must have been the Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE, lying low through the Folk boom.

At least one American citizen; Col. GEORGE W. WARDER of Kansas City, is looking forward with anxious interest to next Wednesday's eclipse. He is the philosopher who has insisted for twenty years that the sun is not hot. The Colonel confides his expectations to the *Kansas City Times:*

"I believe the experiments in the approaching eclipse will help to destroy the old hoary headed superstition that the sun is hot, and teach the old fogy crosseyed scientists that the suns are not thermal or heating engines, but, like the earth and planets, electric generators and arc dynamos revolving between their north and south poles, and that our sun is the great central arc dynamo and electric heart of the solar system."

If THE SUN grasps the theory, it is that our heavenly namesake sends out only cold currents of electricity through the frigid ether, and that heat is a product strictly local to the earth's atmosphere, evolved when the cold rays reach this planet. We do not understand the Colonel as maintaining that it will be safe for old fogy crosseyed scientists or others to observe the eclipse through burning glasses or even through tumbler bottoms.

Wisdom of a Sage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Where there's a bank account there's a bankrupt count.

How a little powder will puff a girl up.

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody's goods.

A discussion must be carried pretty far to move a woman.

You can never judge by how nice a girl is to a fellow how nice she really is.

A woman usually tries to endear herself by making herself as costly as possible.

There are some women who believe the height of fashion can be attained by high heels.

While there is more voice after marriage, there is less poetry.

The criterion by which we judge others is the one by which we admire ourselves.

A bird on the hat is worth two in the bush.

Most of the teachers in the school of experience are very attractive.

Talk is the small change in the commerce of life.

Clothes don't make the man; they make the man friends.

It takes more than a tailor to make a trim young lady.

Shapes often form opinions.

The people that value praise the most value opinion the least.

Lots of men are silent because they haven't heard what was said.

Most women do their figuring with pads.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27. ASA H.

Is the Gal in the Fountain a "Bacchante"?

From the Macon Telegraph.

A Venus, a Bacchante, or just a plain "gal" too scantily clothed—like ours in front of the city hall—that is the burning question in New York, Augusta and Brunswick. As for Atlanta, no doubt all uncertainty has been removed by personal inspection.

The Automobile Capital.

From the Kansas City Journal

Junction City, Kan., has more automobiles per capita than any other city in the United States. People there are mortgaging their homes to buy autos.

JAPAN'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Seymour's No Indemnity Argument Answered by Mr. Nakamura.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Allow me, in your widely read and most esteemed paper, to defend my country's course against a letter from Mr. John S. Seymour, which appeared in to-day's SUN.

It is hardly worth while to make a quarrel with an eccentric minded person like Mr. Seymour, whose logic is so apart not only from mine but also from the whole world's, and whose knowledge of the war and present and past situation in the Far East seems to be naught; but I must call his attention to the fact that Japan was absolutely right in this war, and then he will understand the situation fully and justify Japan's demand in this peace conference.

Yes, Japan did go to war to redress injury and to obtain justice, to defend her right, which she was bound to protect, to redress a definite wrong, to prevent immediate apprehended injury, to defeat attacks on her sovereignty, her political right and her territory. There was a question of self-preservation; she did go to war to protect individual subjects of Japan, to obtain satisfaction for violation of her honor and for an insult to her flag, to her Ambassadors as well as the whole nation, to her good name, and for the violation of a treaty.

She was wronged, she felt a sense of extreme wrong.

Was it not an injury to Japanese subjects when Russians invaded Tsushima and slaughtered its inhabitants, men, women and children, without any reason whatever, some forty-five years ago? Isn't Japan justified in demanding evacuation of her own soil by such invaders?

Was it not an insult to Japanese sovereignty, honor, political life, her territory and flag, when Russia forced Japan to give up Sakhalin Island, taking advantage of Japan's weakness thirty-five years ago?

Was it not an immediate apprehended injury to the existence of Japan as a nation when Russia came down to the south of Corea, which is distant only thirty miles from Japanese soil, and threatened Japan's doors?

Isn't it a question of self-preservation in face of this menace?

Was it not a colossal insult and attack upon Japan's sovereignty, flag and honor when Russia, backed by France and Germany, robbed us of our legitimate fruits of war with China, for which we had paid dearly, and Russia became the master of Liaotung peninsula without spending a drop of blood? Was not it a violation of treaty when Russia failed to evacuate Manchuria, while pledging herself to do so not only to Japan but also to England, the United States and other nations?

When this writer says that the negotiations preceding the war did not concern Manchurian questions he betrays his absolute ignorance of the case. I may justly say that the initiative of the negotiations was entirely on the question of Manchuria, though the Corean question came afterward to be the main issue. Japan, together with England and the United States, demanded the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, as Russia had not fulfilled her agreement with other nations.

The writer says that "whether China was able, if willing, to maintain order there, was open to grave doubt." This is reasoning of the sort which comes often from robbers and murderers. There was no such grave doubt at that time, and if there had been, Russia did not need to increase her force in Manchuria instead of decreasing it. She was allowed to maintain enough troops to safeguard her Eastern railroad. Russia has never shown her willingness to evacuate, but openly declared that she will not withdraw from any soil where the Czar's flag was once planted.

Japan never asked any more than Russia had pledged herself to do, but Russia not only failed to fulfil her obligation to the world but even tried to prevent Japan from discussing the Manchurian question.

The writer says that the Manchurian question could have been adjusted had Japan waited a little longer and Russia had no objection to giving her a free hand in Corea; yet the fact is that Russia objected to Japan's free right in Corea and demanded the establishment of a neutral zone on the Corean boundary line.

This was made public after the severance of diplomatic negotiations between Russia and Japan on Feb. 5, 1904.

I do not deny that Russia obtained special privileges in Manchuria by a treaty with China, and Japan recognized this fact during those negotiations, but I deny Russia's right of military occupation of these provinces.

It is true that the Manchurian question was not more important to Japan than to England, France, Germany and the United States in a technical sense. So the United States and England were desirous of Russian evacuation, and they have done all in their power to compel them, though they did not resort to arms because of the relatively small importance of the matter to them in the real sense.

But Japan's interest in Manchuria is direct, unlike the others, for those provinces are near to Japanese doors, which must be subjected to the mercy of the nation whose dominant power is prevailing therein, especially when that dominant power is such a colossal Power like Russia, whose aggressiveness we know too well.

In a sense, your own country has no right to exercise influence over the sovereign countries of South America, yet she is ready to take up arms against any nation attempting to invade those countries, because those countries are more important to the United States than to any other countries, and for the sake of her self-preservation.

The whole world recognizes your Monroe Doctrine. Why should Japan be deprived of a similar right of self-preservation?

I dare ask Mr. Seymour and the public to observe how Japan will treat Manchuria and Corea, whose integrity and independence she declared to preserve, after this war is over. Few may believe Russian diplomatic promises, but all will believe Japan's promises, which have never been broken ever since she entered the international community, so far.

Thus, I having answered Mr. Seymour's argument, the rest will solve itself. Japan has the right to apply her case to the "general principle that controls the indemnity question," as the writer says.

Our declaration of war is right and just, so we must demand an indemnity and Russia must answer this demand. The world justifies Japan's course, so it must indorse Japan's just demand or must refrain from criticizing her claim at least. Japan has a right to continue the war on her option and claim heavier demands from Russia, as the damages incurred by Japan increase. But it must be understood that Japan does not make these demands merely for the sake of aggrandizement, but for a permanent peace in the East and the general welfare of her people. Oyama will not follow Linievitch into the far interior and Togo will not bombard Baltic seaports and attempt a siege of St. Petersburg. They will not repeat Napoleon's mistake, for they know it too well.

It is a foregone conclusion that Oyama would capture Vladivostok, Harbin and Kamchatka, and invade the Siberian coast from all points, sooner or later, once the negotiations at Portsmouth are broken. This opinion is not my own vague venture, but is that of a Japanese member of the peace party, who is one of the most influential members. The world may think that the Japanese treasury will be exhausted within a very short time, but this is a rank mistake, for she will reduce her army in Manchuria to a half or one-third of what she has now, and at the same time will decrease her standing army within the island empire, thus reducing the expenses to a little more than ordinary footing.

Once Oyama captures Harbin he can fortify and stay where he is and resist Russian forces, which would incur a great loss, as they lose Harbin, which is the greatest center for a Russian supply.

Then Japan will be satisfied with what she has on hand without any payment of indemnity from Russia, even if the war continues indefinitely. Moreover, nations may have reason to fear the Japanese influence in Manchuria, which would be greatly increased, as a matter of course, the longer we stay there.

Japan withdrew her demands on the interned Russian vessels, limitation of her naval power in the East and the indemnity clause to save Russia's face, though with a great grievance. Still Russia flatly refuses to listen to Japan and the world, which, led by the United States, urges a peace.

We cannot forbear further. We desire peace, but it must not be in the nature of a truce, for such an expensive war cannot be fought again. Moreover, Japan may be bankrupted before long in preparing another war, under an incomplete treaty of peace.

We appeal to the world to give deep consideration to Japan's position and not to throw this grave responsibility upon her if the negotiations at Portsmouth are to be broken. We conceded as much as we can. It is now Russia's turn to yield the disputed points. Otherwise, let us continue the war until our purpose is attained.

KAJU NAKAMURA.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 25.

Well Paid Women Stenographers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A friend of mine remarked to-day that no woman stenographer was worth more than $15 a week; and also that very few ever get more. He told me I was absurd when I replied that hundreds of them in New York city got $25, $30 or $40 a week and that the demand for thoroughly educated stenographers at those figures exceeded the supply.

Will you let us hear from stenographers on the subject? That is, from competent, intelligent, educated stenographers, not mere machines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26. GEORGE MARTIN.

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Change to Princeton a Good One—To New York Would Be Better.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "The more one reflects upon the transfer of the army and navy football game from Philadelphia to Princeton," says your correspondent who signs himself "Navy," "the more incomprehensible does the move become." Likewise, the more one reflects upon the arguments brought forward by "Navy," the more incomprehensible do they become.

The very points which "Navy" urges in favor of Philadelphia are applicable to Princeton, and justify the decision to transfer the army-navy game thither. "Situated about halfway between West Point and Annapolis, with unrivalled railway communications, good hotels and a beautiful athletic field, centrally situated" Princeton is exactly midway between New York and Philadelphia, only forty-five miles from each; its railway facilities have been tested and not found wanting in handling big crowds; the Princeton Inn and the Nassau Hotel afford ample accommodation for visitors who desire to remain in Princeton over night, and the field and stands are unsurpassed.

"Navy's" argument is really duplex in its bearing. He unconsciously combines two subjects that should be kept distinct: (1) The arrangements for the game as a matter, so to put it, of politics between the academies and, (2) its management as it affects the great sport loving public. The first matter is private by nature, and must be settled by the parties directly concerned. For the athletic associations of West Point and Annapolis or their members to use the public press as a medium for airing grievances against their own officers, seems to me, an outsider, a matter of very poor taste, to say the least. The second question, however, directly affects the public, and should be publicly discussed.

It is a great mistake to assume that "of those who attend the Yale-Princeton game [when it is held in the Jersey town] a large proportion probably come from Princeton itself or the surrounding country." Those who have seen the dozen or more sidings at the Princeton terminal crowded with the ten car specials, thronged with Yale and Princeton rooters coming by way of New York and "Philly" to see the big game, know just how large a proportion of the immense concourse that fills the huge stands is located in the Tiger cheering section. "Navy's" own words, written of the Army-Navy game, apply most fitly to the crowds that visit Princeton regularly, and are always handled with perfect comfort—"they come from Washington and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, even from Boston and Chicago." And even if "Navy" must have "the comforts of the Bellevue-Stratford or the Waldorf-Astoria," the same special that carried him to the game will drop him at the hotel while the evening is still young, and a jolly good time getting there, too.

As the arrangements for next fall are completed beyond recall, discussion of these particular points at this time must be futile. One remark in "Navy's" letter, however, makes the whole worth while—the suggestion (made a month ago, by the way, in your own editorial article, "Football in New York"), that if the game must be transferred from Philadelphia, it should go to New York.

In making that suggestion THE SUN was, as ever, right. The move to Princeton is a move in the right direction, but it didn't go far enough. On to New York in 1906!

NEW YORK, Aug. 26. T. N. E.

BED, BOOK AND CIGAR.

Sensible Remarks of a Nutmeg Thinker and Former Smokeabed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have read with acute interest, if not as yet complete approval, your editorial "The Couchant Smoker." For many years I have subscribed to the bed and book portion of your prescription, and why should I not complete the combination by the addition, cigar? During these years I have derived solace and comfort in a marked degree from reading in bed. Not that the practise induced somnolency—far from it—but because, cares and anxieties for the time laid aside, a full appreciation of a good book held sway and I was reduced, or, if you prefer, exalted to a state of mental equipoise which in the end permitted sound, refreshing rest.

I can remember, too, in my boyhood days, when vacations were spent "on the Cape"—that land of good fishing and pretty girls—that my good aunt was horrified by my practise of retiring at night to spend an hour in reading in bed and smoking, not a cigar, but a good black clay filled with navy tobacco, the stem of the pipe having been wound with fine twine by a kindly old shell back for my special delectation.

Let us dismiss Mr. Whiting of Hartford. Your perspicacity should teach you that tin pajamas being out of the question, he is evidently interested in, if not the inventor of, a system, not perhaps of underwear, but of bed clothes of the fireproof sort, and that you are unconsciously assisting him in the exploitation of his wares.

While I incline favorably to your prescription in its entirety, a doubt troubles me, one which you may possibly remove. It is my custom to smoke two good cigars after dinner; the number consumed during the day is immaterial. Shall I add to the number in order that I may enjoy the delights of the faithful? Or must I deny myself the second one, to my discomfort, until my usual hour for retiring? It would seem there is always a fly in the amber, a canker at the heart of the rose. What is the solution of the problem? S. H. THRESHER.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 26.

"What is the solution of most problems?" asked the disillusioned one. "Smoke!"

Spirited Defense of the Catholic Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am interested to know in what way Mrs. Clarence Mackay considers Catholic schools a menace to this country. Surely not from a moral standpoint, as the chief aim of the Catholic school is to inculcate on the minds of the youth the Christian doctrine which (and even non-Christians concede this) embraces absolutely everything that combines to make exemplary, law abiding citizens. I venture to say that if statistical data were obtained of the children educated in Catholic schools and otherwise during the last three or four decades, and a comparison made as to ratio of crime, it would be found that the criminals of our land to-day are not those who received their early training in a Catholic school; or, at any rate, that the percentage is infinitesimally small, even taking into consideration the disproportion in numbers.

The impressions made on the minds of the young girl or the young boy under the influence of a Catholic school training can never be effaced (I am speaking of the normal, impressionable child, and fortunately we have more of that kind than of the perverted, abnormal sort of mental monstrosity class, on which no lasting impressions can be made). The fact that many of those same boys and girls in after years have withstood the temptations thrown in their way is due, in great measure, to the teachings and admonitions received in those same Catholic schools, where they were made to see and know right from wrong and the results attendant upon either.

Assuming that the above cannot be refuted, then what danger to Mrs. Mackay's country is impending in the existence and propagation of that institution called by her "the parochial school of the Romanist faith"? Is it, perhaps, in practical results that the danger lies—that the time spent in religious and moral training could be employed to greater advantage in teaching the material things of life, since materialism has gotten such a hold that it is crushing out all else?

My observations are made from practical experience; I have attended public schools and Catholic schools alternately, and I have been a public school teacher. I have nothing to say in disparagement of the public school, unless it be, perhaps, of overzeal; the desire to impart an amount of this material knowledge entirely disproportionate to the capacity of the child. Both teacher and pupil are overburdened, with the result that the latter is apt to get a smattering of many things, and a knowledge of nothing—not even of those poor old despised and discarded three Rs which, after all, form the basis of a practical education.

A CATHOLIC SCHOOLGIRL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Preparation for Sport in Mexico.

From the Mexican Herald.

Six bulls will be fought in the Chapultepec ring to-morrow. The two Esparteritos, one from Madrid and the other from this city, and Moreno Grande de San Bernardo will do the killing.

Martin Fernandez, the manager of the Chapultepec bull ring, has purchased 150 horses in the last few days to be used in the fights during the remainder of the season in his ring. He has also ordered ninety more horses from Jalisco. The horses purchased this week are of a much better grade than have been used before this year, if comparison is even to be suggested.

Medicine and Chance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A letter in to-day's SUN denounces the custom of surgeons in calling those operations "successful" in which the patients die. In another column the news is given by cable of the "wonderful recovery" of a prominent capitalist "after he had been given up by two eminent specialists." These are cases in which you pay your money and take your chance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26. J. P. D.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF THE YELLOW PERIL.

Warning From Sens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Like myself, like many others, you have heard all that has been said and read all that has been written about the "yellow peril." The chamber philosophers and club ideologues are skeptical, and would persuade the popular masses that the peril is a myth. I leave them to their opinions, since they have not observed the evolution of religious sects among Asiatic peoples nor seen, *de visu*, their anti-European activity.

My experience and my observations during eighteen years have, it seems to me, some value, and are corroborated by the appreciation and judgment of competent men, consuls, chargés d'affaires, Governors, officers, merchants, missionaries and explorers with official support.

The danger for the old and the new worlds may be summed up as follows:

The force which has recently been disclosed in the Russo-Japanese war has not been a surprise to everybody, but it has been a lesson to the Powers that have contributed to it by delegating men of science to teach them to fashion the rods which to-day are turned against them. That is the brutal result of their lack of foresight, and it is easy to estimate the consequences, inevitable unless * * *

It is not the unexpected success of the Japanese that makes me speak thus, for they have only had to fight against the negligence, the ignorance and the intemperance of an army which should have crushed them if it had had capable chiefs and officers. This incredible combination of circumstances has aided them marvelously, no doubt, but the real and visible danger is elsewhere. Whatever be the outcome of the war, it is necessary that the old world and the new should form a close union to prevent by every means Japan from becoming the educator of China; it must prevent at any cost China from becoming the provider of men for Japan. Japan must be confined in her sphere.

The danger is not immediate, but it will show itself, both politically and economically, within not more than thirty years. One of two things will happen: Either the old and new continents will preserve their predominance in Asia or else they will be driven out of it forever.

Common action is demanded, having for its object the establishment of a guardianship over China; the limitation of her land and sea forces; a permanent occupation proportional to the forces of the occupiers; an international council to direct internal and external affairs.

The civilized world has still time to make good the blunders it has committed; or will its egotism ruin it? L. FEUILLANT.

SENS, France, Aug. 11.

The Law Journals Discussing Judge Hooker's Case.

From Case and Comment for August.

The failure of the attempt to remove the Judge leaves him in an unenviable position. A majority of the Assembly have voted that he is guilty, and the minority who voted against his removal quite failed to show that even all of them believed him innocent. Some of the speeches made on his behalf in the State Bar Association and in the Legislature impliedly admitted that the charges against him were true, when they argued that others were no less guilty.

While some power to remove a Judge for unfitness is a valuable one, to be held in reserve in order to relieve the people from an intolerable situation that may arise, it is obvious that legislative bodies are peculiarly unfit to exercise it until they are less dominated by the illicit influences of politics.

From Bench and Bar for August.

Have none of Hooker's political backers—does Hooker himself lack—the good taste to discern the peculiar appropriateness at the present time, hard on the heels of a legislative "vindication," of a resignation of his exalted post?

Hooker's capacity for usefulness on the bench is gone.

His capacity for bringing the honored judiciary of this State into contempt, reproach and disgrace by his continued tenure is all that remains.

Muscadine, Bullis and "Press."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Both "muscadeen" and "muscadyne" are "apt to be heard" in the South according to good social standards; but in the absence of bookish apparatus and legal instruments, I cannot presently swear to "her topographical correction." Let the purists decide it if THE SUN leaves it open.

One first became acquainted with muscadine grapes among academic people in North Carolina, where the vine luxuriated in its wild state as well as in a much mellower saccharine cultivated form, called the "black scuppernong." In Atlanta, moreover, where the term has latterly been clinking for a lyric note in stumping, I feel almost positive, or quite sanguine, at least, that if the absolutely sealed pronunciation were "muscadyne," one must then and there have learned it that way; because in Atlanta one's friends were classic and Grecian elect zealots; really, the most beautiful array of Southern damsel gazels it were prudent for any but the most hopeless confirmed old pickled bachelors to behold unveiled.

The vernacular term "bullis" for muscadine occurs widely in the South, and is very likely an old stock importation from rustic parts of England; the same as provincial English "bullace, a small plum." I have not been able to ascertain the origin of "press" peach in the South, for "clingstones." There is a French word, *presse*, for the same kind of peach, but from rural France to the interior South is too great a jump for verbal synonyms just of this pattern. It is, again, too honest a case of literal etymology for any frivolous conceit upon metaphorical "peaches." W. P.

LEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 26.

The Short of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is not of earth shaking consequence, but the accepted and authoritative pronounciation of "muscadine" is neither "muscadeen" nor "muscadyne," but "muscadin" (i as in "pin"). See dictionaries.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25. ANOTHER SOUTHERNER.

Foreign Contract Opportunities.

An electric tramway system, complete, for the city of Rosario, Argentina, has been decided upon by that municipality. Full particulars of the conditions for tenders have been sent to the Argentine Legation in London.

Steam railways, many of them, are projected in the Argentine Republic. Extensive concessions have been granted to a French syndicate for railways in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé. These are to compete with the Great Southern line, a British controlled road.

Sanitary appliances, drainpipes, filters, &c., can be sold in Argentina, says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the *British Trade Journal*.

Oil crushing plant to be established at Barbados. Another chance to sell American oil crushing machinery.

Textiles manufacturing machinery is in demand at Lodz, Poland. Factories being extended, as orders heavy and stocks low.

A new railroad company, the Societá per la Tramvia Lucca-Pescia-Monsummano, is organized at Lucca and Leghorn, with $2,400,000 capital, to construct and operate electric and steam lines, connecting the three towns named in the company's title and others. Also to establish public automobile services in the country around, as feeders to the railway. Banks, several, and many private capitalists of Leghorn are interested. A good share of that $2,400,000, and the additional millions they will doubtless need and raise, may come our way if American manufacturers and exporters send the proper men to get the orders.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will call for tenders for the construction of the western division. It means about $100,000,000 of business.

Indian Head, North West Territory, Canada, calls for tenders for waterworks and electric lighting machinery. Address the Town Clerk.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, City Clerk invites tenders for valves, hydrants, sewer pipe and two weight scales.

Huyler & Co. of New York will want machinery for the chocolate factory they are to build in Toronto (ground purchased); American Radiator Company of Chicago for the plow factory they have bought and will enlarge at Brantford, Ont.; the Walter M. Lowney Chocolate Company of Boston for their new factory at Montreal, Canada; New York Plaster Company for development of a gypsum deposit at Hampton, N. B., for large planing mill at Douglastown, on the Miramichi, Canada.

There ought to be some American pickings in this list of opportunities.