The Sun

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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.

Francis Hendricks.

The announcement is made that the Armstrong insurance committee is to include within the scope of its inquiry the conduct of the State Insurance Department and the relation thereto of Mr. FRANCIS HENDRICKS, its head.

Mr. HENDRICKS made an examination into the Equitable and recorded the testimony of a number of important witnesses. He was careful not to call other witnesses, and he studiously avoided asking certain questions of the witnesses whom he did examine. Mr. HENDRICKS then issued his official report and suppressed vital parts of the testimony that he did elicit.

It seems to us that it is not so important that the Armstrong committee should investigate Mr. HENDRICKS and his department as that he should be dismissed summarily from the State Department of Insurance and be proceeded with as the law provides.

He is a disgrace to his office, and every day that he remains in it is a reproach to the State of New York.

Suppose.

Suppose that, against his own wishes and those of his family and in compliance with the irresistible insistence of his own party and of many thousands of Massachusetts business men who are not Democrats, or are only "Douglas Democrats," his Excellency the Hon. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS does yield to popular conscription and consent to be a candidate for reelection.

Suppose that the Hon. JOHN R. THAYER of Worcester, taken by "the right of eminent domain," becomes the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Suppose that, careless of the 64,000 Massachusetts Republicans who subscribed to reciprocity, the Massachusetts Republicans nominate for Lieutenant-Governor a worthy member of the House of Hopedale, who regards the Dingley tariff as a law of nature, an unchangeable fact and a boon from heaven.

Supposing these suppositions, wouldn't our good friend the Hon. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., have to honk and scorch ferociously in his campaign?

DOUGLAS and THAYER! Wouldn't there be a hot time in the old State in October?

How Russians May Look at the War.

It was to be expected that Gen. LINIEVITCH and many of his officers would regret the news from Portsmouth which deprived them of an opportunity to strike at least one more blow for their country and to redeem if possible the honor of her arms. It might also have been taken for granted that in St. Petersburg the political and personal enemies of Mr. WITTE would regard with chagrin his achievement of a diplomatic triumph the magnitude of which even jealousy and envy cannot challenge. A matter of more importance is the feeling with which the mass of intelligent Russians are likely, now and hereafter, to look upon the contest which has been brought to an end. When they set debits against credits will they hold that the account is squared by their Government's lucky escape from the payment of an indemnity, and by its successful effort to keep the northern and less valuable half of Sakhalin?

Confining ourselves for the moment to the conduct of the war from a professional viewpoint, or, in other words, to the performances of Generals and Admirals, we must recognize that no page in his country's modern history will be read by a patriotic Russian with so much mortification as that which tells of the events of the last eighteen months in the Far East. That page is the dismal record of an unbroken series of discomfitures by sea and land. From February 9, 1904, when the Japanese sank two Russian war vessels at Chemulpo, up to the battle of the Sea of Japan on May 27-28, 1905, when the combined squadrons of ROJESTVENSKY and NEBOGATOFF were practically annihilated, not one of the Japanese fighting ships struck her flag to the enemy, although from casualties Japan lost two battleships, four cruisers and a number of torpedo boats. The utmost damage that the Port Arthur fleet and the Vladivostok squadron were able to effect was the capture of a few transports and a handful of merchantmen. Such is the ignominious tale of the exploits of a navy which but lately ranked on paper as third among the world's naval armaments. Marking, also, the significance of the fact that Russia no longer possesses an ice free port on the Pacific, and that even in summer all the approaches to Vladivostok will henceforth be commanded by the Japanese, an intelligent Russian will acknowledge that his country has ceased to exist as a sea power in the Far East.

With quite as little satisfaction will he be able to survey the chronicle of military operations. From the battle of the Yalu on May 1, 1904, to the battle of Mukden, which ended on March 12, 1905, the Japanese advance northward from Corea into Manchuria never encountered a serious reverse, while, although the capture of Port Arthur occupied the Japanese more than seven months—if we count from the taking of Nanshan Hill on May 22-26, 1904, to Gen. STOESSEL's surrender on January 2, 1905—it must be remembered that the fortress had been pronounced impregnable and had been strongly garrisoned. It is, of course, undeniable that on many a field the Russian rank and file exhibited the gallantry and fortitude which they have almost always displayed. The fact remains that although they fought well they could never win in any important engagement, much less in a great battle. At all times and everywhere they were outgeneraled and outmaneuvered. With no feeling then but one of humiliation and dismay can a candid Russian review the past, while for him in the future there is no gleam of hope, so far as the prospect of his nation competing with Japan for ascendency in eastern Asia is concerned. The day is forever past when a foolish Muscovite could boast that he would dictate terms of peace in Tokio.

When he turns his eye westward and inquires what effect has been produced upon his country's weight and prestige in Europe by her Far Eastern adventure a Russian can find but little comfort. He learns that naval experts have stricken Russia permanently out of the list of naval powers, on the ground that the total collapse of her navy, in spite of a vast ostensible superiority in numbers and armament, was due to a gross lack of efficiency, to deep seated, all pervading and apparently ineradicable defects of organization, management and training. He learns also that in the judgment of military experts the huge Russian army has ceased to be an object of terror, considered as a fighting machine, because among its Generals there are no great strategists or even skilled tacticians, and among its staff officers no first rate intelligence or adequate scientific knowledge. He learns that the Russian ordnance is ill equipped, ill placed, ill served; that the Russian quartermaster's department and commissariat are unworthy of a modern army; that the surgical, medical and sanitary department is regarded with contempt. A patriotic Russian must wince as he perceives that, from a military viewpoint, the war just closed has uncovered his country's nakedness, has revealed the clay feet of the Colossus. Under the circumstances, how can France be expected still to feel the confidence with which formerly she leaned on the friendship of Russia, how can Germany be expected to retain a shadow of the dread in which she once held Russia's enmity?

With all the facts before us we can understand the bitterness of the smile with which a well informed and keen sighted Russian receives congratulations upon what he knows to be the truth, namely, that the sole distinction obtained on his side during the war now ended was reserved for no General or Admiral, but for a diplomatist, and that the only victory achieved by Russia was gained, not in Manchuria, but at Portsmouth.

Religion and Rum.

In this period of declining religious faith many churches have undertaken to provide a substitute for it in extensive and complicated parish systems of philanthropy, organized to look after the temporal welfare of people instead of their immortal souls. Various sorts of clubs have been set up—for athletic and military training, for billiard playing, basketball, dancing and other amusements; but the extreme of absurdity was reached when a liquor saloon was established under religious auspices and dedicated with religious exercises.

The theory on which this rumshop was started is that the liquor saloon is "the poor man's club" and needs only to be conducted in a moral way to remove the objections to such a place of refreshment. Incidentally, on the assumption that the liquors furnished in the run of saloons are inferior or of poor quality, the religious rumshop was to serve the cause of both good morals and good health by purveying a better article.

Of course the thing has not worked. The humorous incident of the opening of a religious rumshop gave notoriety to the place at the start, but that curiosity soon passed away and the concern was not prosperous. It was beaten in the competition with the saloons in the business to make money and not to mix philanthropy with whisky.

Of course the talk about the liquor saloon being "the poor man's club" is nonsense. It is no more his club than is his grocery. He goes to it to get a drink and not for moral and intellectual improvement, and not for converse on high subjects. If he lingers too long after he has had his drink he is an unwelcome interloper, who is likely to be put out rather violently. If he does not buy any drink he is not wanted at all. The reason for the existence of the place is that it caters to the human appetite for stimulants, and to attract custom it provides the accessories which the experience of centuries has shown to be provocative.

There is no department of trade in which there is more intelligent perception of the tastes of the public than the liquor business. It is pursued by thousands of men of great business ability, and to make it successful, more especially under the present system of high license, the fullest expenditure of that ability is requisite. Novices in the business, amateur social reformers, undertook to enter into competition with these expert and long experienced saloon keepers, and, of course, they failed. If they had introduced into their rumshop any desirable and profitable novelties these would quickly have been imitated and improved upon by the others.

As to the matter of the selling of liquors deleterious not merely in themselves as stimulants, but also because of injurious adulterations, there is much nonsense spoken and written. Tests of the liquor sold in saloons of the district in which this religious rumshop was started as a reformatory influence have shown that generally it is no more injurious to the drinker than that sold in more elegant quarters of the town. The trouble is in drinking too much of the stuff, whether in Fifth avenue or Mulberry street. Relatively to the population, it may be observed, there are more liquor licenses in the Fifth avenue district, in the Tenderloin, than in the district of the East Side south of Fourteenth street, and there is more drunkenness. Why was not the religious rumshop established in the Fifth avenue region as "a rich man's club"?

The notion that under any circumstances or with any sort of surroundings a rumshop can be made other than it is, a place in which to get a drink and wholly removed from the possibility of any religious association and influence, provoked only amusement among people accustomed to such places, however seriously it may have appealed to the fancy of sentimental and whimsical philanthropists.

If a rumshop was a religious institution the proper place for it would be in a church as a feature of evangelism.

The Mission of Judge Calhoun.

Mr. W. J. CALHOUN, the special commissioner sent by Mr. ROOSEVELT to look into certain matters involving American interests in Venezuela, is reported as being at work on the asphalt case. Judge CALHOUN will break the record if he gets out of that mess unstained. Ecclesiasticus is not included among the canonical books of the Old Testament. But there was stern wisdom in the mind of the sage who wrote, in chapter xiii., verse 1, of that book: "He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled." If Judge CALHOUN can wade through the affairs of the exploiters of the Bermudez Lake and come out clean and give the world the truth about the business he will deserve a high place in national esteem.

As we have already said, the matter has now reached a point where the United States may perhaps be justified in taking official notice of it. But even now it is not to be handled roughly unless we are prepared to go to extremes. It is no light matter to charge the Supreme Court of a friendly neighbor with injustice or venality. We may be able to smash or devour Mr. CASTRO and all his people, but we should be at least hesitant to demand that the President of a neighboring republic override a decision of his highest judicial tribunal simply because a few Americans whose hands at home are of doubtful cleanliness allege a financial injury and a denial of justice.

Such reports of the evidence submitted during the trial as we have yet seen show contradictions which make it certain that there must still be here on earth a few candidates for a residence in that lake of fire and brimstone which is said to be a heritage of all liars. Testimony was submitted in support of the complaint of the Attorney-General that General FRANCIS V. GREENE, then the president of the National Asphalt Company, went to Europe in 1901 and bought the steamer Ban Righ for the Matos revolutionists and paid for it by drafts on the New York office of the company. This charge seems to have been supported by corroborative evidence. General GREENE's reply is a general though somewhat equivocal denial. Other testimony was submitted to show other forms of material aid given by the agents and employees of the asphalt company to the revolutionists.

A few careful observers of the Venezuelan situation have expressed, in personal conversation, their belief that Mr. CALHOUN's mission is to find some way of getting our hands entirely out of the asphalt case rather than a way to get them more deeply into it. If that be the case, we wish the commissioner an unstinted measure of success in his enterprise.

A Kentucky Institution.

Forgetting that interstate comity which demands that full faith and credit be given by one State to the great men of another State, the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* makes faces at a neighboring orator, statesman and hero:

"The people of Kentucky seem to be heartily tired of JOE BLACKBURN, and well they may be. BLACKBURN is a fluent talker, a fire eater and a man of limited intellectual caliber."

Tired of JOE BLACKBURN? Tired of the Grand Old Man of Versailles? If Kentucky could show herself so ungrateful for a time honored institution we might have to believe her honored poet sang truth in the far resounding lines:

"Politics are the damndest,
In Kentucky."

How can the people of Kentucky be tired of the Hon. JOSEPH CLAY STILES BLACKBURN? He is not tired of them. They have kept him in office most of the time for a generation. If he went from the Senate in 1897 'twas but to return in 1901. They count not well who think they're going to leave him out in 1907.

In JOE BLACKBURN's own immortal words, "He that dallies is a dastard and he that doubts is damned." Kentucky does not breed doubters and dallers.

As to Mr. BLACKBURN's fluency. His word output for a year is about one-sixteen-thousandth of the Hon. BOB TAYLOR's for a week. If Mr. BLACKBURN eats fire occasionally, he never lets it spoil on his stomach. His intellectual caliber may be some diameters less than that of the Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES, "that monumental pile of brains," but it will compare very favorably with that of Tennessee's wee, modest, crimson tipped flower, the Hon. EDWARD WARD CARMACK.

The Hon. JOE BLACKBURN represents the immutable, essential and fundamental principles of Democracy as vaguely, vociferously and truly as anybody can until somebody finds out what they are.

In his book on Chinese emigration GOTTWALDT gives the number of Chinese resident abroad as 7,642,650, distributed as follows:

Formosa	2,600,000
Siam	2,000,000
Malay Peninsula	985,000
Sunda Islands	690,000
Hongkong	274,548
All America	272,829
Indo-China	180,000
Philippines	80,000
Macao	74,568
Burmah	40,000
Australia	30,000
Asiatic Russia	28,000
Japan	7,000
Corea	3,710

It is seen by this table that if all the Chinese, 272,829, living in "All America" were resident in the United States, we should then be harboring less than 4 per cent. of the total number of that race living outside of China. As the population of Japan's Formosa is about 3,100,000, the Chinese living there form nearly 85 per cent. of the population of the successfully administered Japanese colony. The 80,000 Chinese resident in the Philippines are among the best people there, giving little or no trouble. This total Chinese emigration of 7,642,650 is not 2 per cent. of China's population of 400,000,000. Hongkong alone has 1,714 more Chinese than "All America."

MORE FROM THE CHORUS.

Specimens From a Torrent of Epistles in Praise of Roosevelt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I ask your numerous readers through the columns of your great paper to join me in a rising cheer for our great President, Theodore Roosevelt, the boss peacemaker and the greatest virile whole man to-day in the world.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30. KINCORA.

A Third Term Suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I do not recall the precise words of Mr. Roosevelt's announcement concerning a second term, but it was something to the effect that he would not again become a candidate for the Presidency. This is a long way from saying that under no conceivable circumstances would he again accept the Presidency, and I apprehend that if the office were tendered him on a silver platter, gold lined, he could not very well decline it.

Could he be drafted by the people at large regardless of party? Could his election be made practically unanimous?

I have had Democrats tell me, tauntingly, as it were, that Roosevelt was a Democrat and suited the Democratic party down to the ground. If this be true, what is to hinder the Democratic convention from tendering him a nomination on the Democratic ticket? I feel sure he is Republican enough to suit Republicans, and the Republican convention would go wild at the prospect of "four more years of Teddy."

Such a program might disarrange the boomlets of the gelid Fairbanks, the gilded Shaw or the gelded "dark horse," but if sufficiently robust, their chances might survive the interval. A call from the people, regardless of party, would place the name of Roosevelt beside that of Washington, and, indeed, he has vindicated his claim to the political sonship of the childless Washington.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. C. F. C.

Glory Enough for One Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When it was announced yesterday that peace was assured in the Russo-Japanese war mainly by reason of President Roosevelt's persistent efforts to that end, that was glory enough for one (American) day. But it goes further. At the request of Mr. de Maartens, the Russian legal adviser, the treaty itself is being drawn by Mr. Denison, another American, adviser on international law for many years to the Japanese Imperial Government. That is glory enough for another (American) day. And the end is not yet. W. J. B.

SCHENECTADY, Aug. 31.

To Celebrate "Peace Day."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Ring out the bells" and let Aug. 29 be "Peace Day" for every nation of the world to celebrate. Its influence and the sentiment it would create could not be measured.

All honor and glory to God and His servants, the envoys and President Roosevelt.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 31. W. T. MERSEN.

An Adapted Phrase.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Theodore Roosevelt, first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen!

To no man, living or dead, do these splendid words more truly apply.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30. EUGENE THWING.

Put Up the Flag!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Let us show our thanks to God and President Theodore Roosevelt for the declaration of peace between Russia and Japan by displaying the Stars and Stripes from our flagstaffs, beginning on Sunday and continuing the display for a week. B. S. OSBON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

The Omitted Stanza.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Upon the battlefield of Manchuria, upon the bivouac of the dead, upon Portsmouth and Sagamore Hill, upon all mankind may the blessing of God descend!

How fitting at the present moment is the stanza omitted by the immortal Gray from his famous poem the "Elegy":

Hark; how the sacred calm that breathes around
Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease.
In still, small accents whisp'ring from the ground
A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 31. WALTER S. JONES.

An English Prediction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Do you remember the final lines of a character sketch by one of the London papers—the *Spectator*, I think—at the time of Roosevelt's accession to the Presidency, to the effect that "this youngest of Presidents may yet prove the greatest of Presidents"?

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. CHARLES M. JERVIS.

PALMETTO ABE.

Trumpet Call, Defeat by Frauds and High Resolve of Kimsey Huskey.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Men of Cherokee, in the words of Nelson, Napoleon, Lawrence and the rest, America expects every man to do his duty. Forty centuries look down upon you. Don't give up the ship. Fight till the last armed foe expires. Stand, the ground's your own, my braves. Git there, Eli. It's up to you. Hurrah for Huskey!

From THE NEW YORK SUN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 29.—In deep appreciation of your noble efforts in behalf of our incomparable Cherokee champion, I regret to inform you that to-night's returns indicate that the Hon. Kimsey Huskey has been defeated overwhelmingly in the race for the Legislature. JOHN MARSHALL.
Acting Editor of the *News and Courier*.

From Huskey's Autobiography.

If I will try as hard as I ought to, I can do anything Abe Lincoln did but be a Republican and a President.

From Huskey's "Speeches."

Will run until elected, if it takes twelve years.

Appropriate.

Knicker—Was he an enthusiastic golfer?
Bocker—Yes, he simply had his tombstone inscribed: "Made his last hole."

Haying in Tioga.

From the Owego Gazette.

Lester Moore of Legge Hill expects to do Mrs. Baird's haying this year.

George Simmons is doing Mrs. Walter Jewett's haying this year.

Fred Jordan expects to help Ray Watkins through haying.

Only in Japan More Divorces Than Here.

From the Fortnightly Review.

The number of divorces annually applied for and granted [in the United States] is at present exceeded by Japan alone.

The Fair Traveler.

The Angel of Peace is a traveled young lady,
Piercing the highways and byways of earth;
With gladness awaiting her coming, the cities
Welcome her advent with joy bells and mirth.

Old Brussels and Ghent she has blessed with her presence,
Bought her bright raiment in giddy Paree;
She even sojourned on a famous occasion
Under the shade of the old apple tree.

After the style of the globe trotter seasoned,
Proof of her prowess her trunk will attest;
She adds to her baggage another new label—
Little old Portsmouth, the brightest and best.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

AND AFTER THE PEACE, WHAT?

The End of the First Act in the Great Asiatic Drama.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* By the agreement between Russia and Japan that was announced yesterday from Portsmouth, and for which happy result all credit must be, as it is being, given to President Roosevelt, the first phase of the great Asiatic drama closes. What lies beyond, however, is as obscure and in some senses as disquieting as was the opening of the war on that memorable night in February of last year when the Japanese delivered the sudden blow that seemed to act on Russia like a stroke of paralysis.

It was the unexpected that followed at almost every turn of the campaign, unexpected because the outside world knew little and understood less of the material and psychological conditions of the two peoples and their armies. It is doubtful whether we are even yet fully enlightened on these points, and an expression attributed to Mr. Witte would seem to show that even the Russians, who ought by this time to have fathomed in some degree the Japanese mind, are still a little uncertain about their bearings.

Calling to mind a very interesting and prolonged interview I had a few years ago with a Japanese gentleman who stood in close relation to the Marquis Ito, I am inclined to think that there is just a little too much of a disposition to endow the Japanese with mystic, enigmatical qualities they do not in reality possess. It is rather the want of perspicacity and the inherent idea of Western superiority on the part of all but a few that prevented our discerning earlier and more clearly the Japanese character.

In accepting the Russian position at the last moment as he did, the Mikado has given proof of high worldly wisdom and patriotism, and we are bound not to search too closely for the reasons, for the present at all events. It is enough that the world at large has been delivered from the nightmare of a financial disaster following on a prolongation of the war, with revolutionary movements all over Europe in its train, and can now turn to the work of reorganization of its affairs on the new basis that has been created by the war, but not yet fully established. Before the equilibrium that has been so disturbed can be restored there is much to be done. First and foremost, there is the Chinese question to be settled, and if appearances are not deceptive it is not going to be adjusted too easily.

I do not for the moment attach so much importance to the military preparations known to be making all over China as to the fact that the Chinese governing classes and people have been roused out of their centuries long lethargy and have become aware of their power if only they once unite. I have pointed out in THE SUN on several occasions the indications of what may now be called national consciousness in China, and almost every week fresh ones appear. Among the latest are the boycott against American goods, the action taken in connection with the Canton-Hankow railway and the new order in the Chinese army that the officers of the first, second and third degrees are to adopt the Japanese uniform.

Simultaneously with these circumstances comes the information that the Chinese Government has been memorialized by two influential viceroys to call a conference to decide on a date for the evacuation of China by foreign troops, together with other matters that point to a determination of China to take up her own burden in the near future. That this stand is suddenly inspired can hardly be believed, and there are several reasons for a presumption that it has had something if not a good deal to do with the decision of the Mikado to come to terms with Russia without delay.

Whether the treaty of peace now being drawn up will contain clauses or be supplemented by a separate agreement providing for joint action with or regarding China we have yet to learn, but the fact that Japan has not insisted on depriving Russia of the interned ships or limiting her naval strength in Far Eastern waters looks very much as if the Mikado and his advisers desired to share the cost and responsibility of guarding the coasts of eastern Asia with another Power having large commercial and territorial interests on that side of the Asiatic continent. Her consent to the retention of the northern half of the island of Sakhalin without indemnity is another indication that Japan has reasons for not desiring to humiliate and cripple her late enemy, and other conditions of the treaty to be point in the same direction.

It is all this that clouds the future in the Far East in uncertainty and obscures the view. To a certain extent the sudden conclusion of peace creates new conditions in Europe and the Near East and enables Russia to give the attention to affairs in that quarter that has been absorbed in what may now be called the late war with Japan. F.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Our failure up to this moment to receive despatches from Japan describing the manner of the reception of the terms of peace agreed on at Portsmouth is significant. It suggests resentment against the settlement.

Such resentment is natural, for Japan expected more—an indemnity and the whole of Sakhalin; but it is not reasonable.

What a tremendous victory Japan has won! In a little more than a year it has vanquished the Russians on sea and land and practically turned them out of Asia south of Siberia. It has brought to naught the policy of Asiatic expansion pursued by Russia continuously and pertinaciously for half a century.

In a little more than a year Japan has pushed itself into a foremost place among the great Powers of civilization. It has changed the course of human history. The world must hereafter take Japan into the account.

The triumph of Japan as expressed in the terms of peace accepted by its envoys has never been exceeded in splendor in the history of war. The glory of its victory is all the brighter because they disdained to haggle over a monetary consideration to which Japan was rightfully entitled. AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Prayer and Prediction From Up the State.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* How long, O Lord, how long, must self-respecting Republicans endure the burlesque leadership of the Grocer?

When will the decent Republicans awake and shake off this disgrace?

Odell expects to defeat McClellan's reelection. He won't do it. McClellan will be reelected, nominated and elected Governor of New York in 1906, nominated and possibly elected President in 1908. Mark my prophecy.

COUNTRY REPUBLICAN.

WARSAW, Aug. 30.

Essex Cider and Orthography.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Noting "Jerseyite's" comment in to-day's SUN regarding the spelling of Wilkes-Barre on the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey's ferryboat bearing that name, and apropos to President Roosevelt's decision in the matter: When "Jerseyite" made this wonderful discovery he must have been "hitting up" Essex county hard cider or left his spectacles at home. Look again, "Jerseyite," and you will "get wise" that the Central Railroad of New Jersey is strictly up to date.

ROSELLE, N. J., Aug. 30. JERSEY SUN READER.

Statement by Mr. Asakawa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the Portsmouth news of this morning's SUN I am quoted as having said to your reporter that I was disappointed over the peace terms concluded between Russia and Japan. You will do me a great favor if you kindly print this note and say that my opinion is quite the contrary. The fact that my real views have just appeared in another place puts me in an extremely embarrassing position so long as my greatly misquoted remarks in THE SUN remain uncorrected. K. ASAKAWA.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Aug. 30.

Balanced.

"But," they asked, "won't the rain save your crop?"

"Yes," replied the gentleman farmer, "but it will spoil my wife's hat."

Gloomily he moaned that he was money out.

Meaning of "Hoke Smith."

From a speech by Capt. J. M. Jackson.

He is a man whose very name is success.

True Version.

The King was in the counting house
Counting up his money;
The Queen was in the kitchen
Eating bread and honey;
The maid was in the garden
Hanging up the clothes,
When along came a neighbor and offered her a dollar a month more wages.

Overshadowed.

Said September, growing jealous,
"No attention will they pay;
I am cut off quite entirely
By the 8 in Oyster Bay."

MRS. MILLER'S CHANGED WILL.

Doesn't Mention Husband—Blind Asylum to Get $88,000.

After adding two codicils revoking previous specific bequests, Mrs. Annie Stewart Miller, who died on Aug. 2, finally got her will into satisfactory shape. It was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Miller was the wife of Ira O. Miller, a lawyer, of 108 Fulton street. He is not mentioned in the will, nor is their adopted daughter, Elsie Drake Miller, who is living at 86 Pinckney street, Boston. The estate is estimated at $211,000, of which about $88,000 goes to the New York Institution for the Blind and $10,000 to St. Mary's Free Hospital.

While Mrs. Miller omitted to bequeath anything to her husband, she did leave $12,500 to Charles Connor, a clerk in his office.

As originally drawn on Oct. 16, 1899, the will contained a provision bequeathing to Laura Booth of 129 West Ninety-sixth street all the jewelry, pictures, bric-à-brac, wearing apparel and household furniture belonging to the testatrix. By the first codicil, dated June 9, 1902, this bequest was altered so that Laura Booth inherits only the household furniture and wearing apparel, while the jewelry, pictures and bric-à-brac are to be sold and the proceeds, which it is estimated will approximate $10,000, are to be turned over to St. Mary's Free Hospital.

Another clause in the will bequeathed to Emily Deens, a school teacher, $25,000 in cash. By the first codicil this was also revoked, and the $25,000 divided between Charles Connor and Annie S. Day. Later, on Nov. 28, 1904, Mrs. Miller drew the second codicil, in which she revoked the $12,500 bequest to Annie S. Day and directed the executors to pay that sum to Florence Howe Weston of Wellesley, Mass., daughter of Harrison S. and Theodora E. Weston.

The residuary estate is to be divided into eight parts, of which the New York Institution for the Blind is to get four parts absolutely. Two parts go to Mrs. Carrie Young, wife of Dr. Charles Young. One part goes to Mrs. Edgar Congdon of Middletown, Conn., and the remaining part is to be held in trust for Laura Booth. The executors are Alfred Reeves and Ambrose C. Todd. The will was filed by Watson B. Robinson as their attorney.

Appended to the second codicil is a statement signed by the witnesses to the instrument, in which they state that at the time of signing the codicil Mrs. Miller appeared to them to be of sound mind and was not under restraint or outside influence. Such a statement does not occur in the will itself.

TO RENEW STATEHOOD FIGHT.

Arizona Will Strongly Oppose Being Yoked to New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The fight for Statehood by Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be renewed in the next Congress. Committees have already been appointed by the Territories to take up the fight this winter, and Statehood bills will be among the first bills introduced. Oklahoma and Indian Territory will probably accept joint Statehood rather than remain out of the Union longer. Such is the opinion of those most influential in the Statehood fight.

Arizona, however, will contend desperately against being yoked to New Mexico, and the policy of her Statehood boomers will be to demand separate Statehood or nothing. With such influential defenders as Senators Elkins, Alger and Foraker, the Arizona people express the belief that even if they cannot secure single Statehood they will be able to block Senator Beveridge's plan for conferring Statehood on New Mexico and Arizona jointly.

The bill will originate in the House, it is said. The form in which it will come out of the committee will depend on the personnel of the Committee on Territories, which will not be known until the Speaker announces his committees. The personnel of the Senate Committee on Territories will not be materially changed, and Senator Beveridge, it is said, is willing to retain the chairmanship in order to carry through his Statehood plans.

YELLOW FEVER INFECTION.

An Important Statement Made by High Authority.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your paper of Aug. 29 contained two articles on yellow fever which, being both well written and plausible in statement, may not be without influence.

This is to be regretted, as being a muddying of the waters, at a time when the effort to handle the difficult sanitary problem in the South in a sane, sound and scientific manner should have the support of a correctly informed public opinion.

The fact that yellow fever was transmitted by a certain variety of mosquito and only in that way was demonstrated fully, conclusively and absolutely by the now famous and classical experiments of Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, United States Army, and his coadjutors in Cuba in 1900. His work has been thoroughly revised and tested since by competent scientists, notably the yellow fever expedition of the Pasteur Institute of Paris and the yellow fever Institute of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of this country, with the result that all his conclusions have been confirmed; nor has there been any substantial addition made to them by subsequent investigators.

In the first article by Dr. Thomas J. Mays of Philadelphia the familiar "not the only way" doctrine is supported by two instances, both of which are perfectly explainable by the mosquito theory, but which can with difficulty be made to square with the theory of conveyance of the disease by clothing, which they were intended to support. If Mr. B. took yellow fever on Sept. 15 the mosquitoes which bit him in the three days thereafter would have been "ripe" and capable of conveying the infection by Oct. 1, and adding five days for the usual period of incubation, we should expect secondary cases to begin to occur after Oct. 6. In fact, three members of the family came down on the 7th, 8th and 12th thereafter. But the writer of the article prefers to trace this secondary infection to a certain cashmere shawl which had escaped burning after the death of Mr. B. and was discovered and destroyed on Oct. 5. And to the mere touching of this shawl (which there is no statement that Mr. B. had worn) by Mrs. H. is ascribed the transmission of the disease after the most unusually short incubation period of two days. Compare with this the utter failure in the Reed experiments to convey the fever by bedding in any case, though non-immune Americans slept night after night in bedding upon which yellow fever patients had died and which was even soiled with the black vomit and other discharges. "It is constantly observed," Reed used to say, "that in infected cities yellow fever stops immediately on the occurrence of frost." Is it conceivable that the occurrence of a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit out of doors will instantly disinfect all the houses of a city!

With regard to the other article, which advances the theory that the daughters of infected mosquitoes convey a mild infection, it need only be said that while there is no evidence in favor of this theory it is personally known to the writer that the experiment was tried by Reed without the production of any fever whatever.

It is suggested that instead of manufacturing new theories or resurrecting buried ones we take to heart the words of Sir Patrick Manson, medical adviser of the British Colonial Office, and the greatest living authority on tropical diseases, spoken shortly after the death of Walter Reed in the fall of 1902: "Dr. Walter Reed did a great and beneficent work. We in England thoroughly appreciate this and heartily sympathize with America in the loss she and the world has sustained by his premature death. The best tribute we can pay to his memory is at once to apply his discovery. Let us hope that the good he has done will not be interred with his bones, and that his countrymen and the rest of us will take care to push forward the great and beneficent measures his brilliant labors so clearly indicate." S. R. K.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

LENOX AVE. STAYS A COWPATH.

Pending Agreement to Fix It Between Interborough and Manhattan.

There seems little prospect of any immediate restoration of the roadway of Lenox avenue between 110th and 148th streets, which was torn up for the building of the subway. At last week's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission Chief Engineer Rice was directed to replace the roadway in the shape it was before the Interborough company began its excavations.

This action was rescinded at yesterday's meeting of the board. It was brought about by a communication sent to the commission by Borough President Ahearn quoting an opinion of Corporation Counsel Delany that it was within the Borough President's province to instruct not only the Interborough company but also the New York City Railroad Company, which runs surface cars over the thoroughfare, to restore the roadway within thirty days, otherwise the city would undertake the work and charge the cost to the companies.

August Belmont has contended that his company ought not to be entirely responsible for the outlay required and Mr. Ahearn's letter seemed to agree with his stand. Albert B. Boardman, one of the counsel to the commission, and Mr. Rice told the commission that in their opinion the liability for the restoring of the avenue rested on the Interborough company. President Alexander E. Orr ended the discussion by promising to see the heads of the two railroad companies in order to bring about a compromise. In the meantime Lenox avenue remains almost impassable for vehicular traffic.

President Orr, who attended yesterday's meeting of the commission upon his return from his summer vacation, said that from what he could judge work on the new subways would be begun within six months. "We have been busy since the new routes were planned," he said, "in obtaining consents. We are now advertising for bids for borings and they will be opened in a week or two."

ANGRY OVER TROTTING TRACK.

Association Complains of Work Being Done in Pelham Bay Park.

The Metropolitan Parks Association severely criticizes the action of Henry C. Schrader, Commissioner of Parks for the Bronx, in constructing a half mile trotting track on the parade ground in the portion of Pelham Bay Park lying southwest of Eastchester Bay. In a letter sent to THE SUN office yesterday the secretary, A. A. Hill, writes that since the parks association sent Commissioner Schrader a letter on Aug. 24, giving various reasons why the parade ground should not be turned into a race track, "every available man has been put to work on this track to hurry its completion."

The parks association declares that to plow up this expansive lawn, the largest open space in the park, shortly after it was secured at some cost to the city, and before its usefulness could be tested, indicates an exceedingly bad and extravagant policy. Complaint is also made that if the road to Baychester station is closed, as will probably be necessary, it will mean the destruction of fourteen vigorous elm trees which line the road. If the road is not closed the parks association does not believe the track will be of much service on account of the danger of collision with vehicles on the road.

THE NEW COAST DEFENSE BOARD.

Four Members to Inspect the Fortifications on the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A committee of four members of the Taft Board on Coast and Harbor Defense will leave Washington soon for the Pacific Coast, where they will make an inspection of the fortifications at Seattle, at the mouth of the Columbia River, at San Francisco and at San Diego. The committee, consisting of Brig.-Gen. MacKenzie, chief of engineers; Major-Gen. John P. Storey, retired, formerly chief of artillery; Brig.-Gen. Samuel M. Mills, chief of artillery, and Major G. W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, will be away from Washington five weeks. They hope to have a report prepared in time for submission to the next session of Congress.

The Taft board was appointed by the President last winter, and succeeds the old Endicott Board on Fortifications, appointed in 1885.

GERMANS INSPECT ESQUIMALT.

Men From the Falke Take Surreptitious View of British Forts.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31.—Surprise has been created here in military and naval circles by the actions of Germans from the cruiser Falke, who, a few days ago, were discovered inspecting guns in the Esquimalt fortifications.

Since the withdrawal of the British squadron the watch over these defenses has been less vigilant. Evidently taking advantage of this, the Germans rowed to a point just beyond the guns and going ashore proceeded to inspect the batteries.

While thus employed a sentry surprised them and unceremoniously ordered them to leave. The guns at Duntze Head were similarly visited.

DEER SEASON OPENED.

Two Hundred Hunters Leave Utica for the Adirondack Forests.

UTICA, Aug. 31.—Two hundred or more hunters left this city to-day for the Adirondacks to be on hand for the opening of the deer season at midnight to-night. Conditions are very favorable for good hunting this year, and woodmen say that deer are very plentiful. A few days ago a large buck ventured close to the village of Port Leyden, and when it was suddenly frightened by a farmer's wagon it ran at full speed the length of the principal street and dashed into the woods near by.

**More Delay in Completing H