

The Sun

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A Lesson From Chicago.

The change in Mayor DUNNE's views of the feasibility of "immediate ownership" of street railways is bringing him into disfavor with those who were so recently his ardent supporters. At a meeting of the Municipal Ownership League, in Chicago, Mr. T. P. QUINN, the president of the organization, emptied sundry vials of wrath on the head of the man who, before his election, promised so much, and who, since his election, has failed so signally to carry out his pledges. It is bad enough to fail, but it is worse to be called a "jellyfish" because of failure. This was Mr. QUINN's term for the man whom he declared to be incapable and recreant to the voters who placed him in office.

It seems to us that Mayor DUNNE is more to be pitied than blamed. He has not shown himself a masterful man. His handling of the situation created by the teamsters' strike was not that of a man of force and determination. It is probable that he was put at the head of the municipal ownership movement rather than that he put himself there. He was doubtless honest in his belief that the plan for acquiring the railway system could be carried out, and in his enthusiasm, stimulated by the enthusiasm of those who nominated and supported him, pledged himself to the achievement of the impossible. Were the situation reversed, Mr. QUINN being the Mayor and Mr. DUNNE the president of the league, it is quite possible that Mr. DUNNE might now be commenting on the unfulfilled pledges of a "jellyfish."

Realizing that the position of his opponents cannot be carried by assault, Mayor DUNNE changes his tactics, but does not abandon the fight. His mistake was made in assuming that an assault would be successful.

Mr. Fairbanks' Bold Utterances.

The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS blessed and ennobled the Republics of Chester county, Pa., Saturday, by helping them celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their organization. Like thunder from on high his impassioned periods filled the air. In boldness and striking originality the advanced stand he took on the political issues to the solution of which he is bending his energies was typical of the man. He announced his unqualified approval of the financial measures enacted by the Republican majorities in Congress after the end of the civil war.

"The Republican party has stood wisely and well for the expansion of American opportunity. It has stood steadfastly for the financial credit of the country. It brought the Government's credit to a solid basis following the close of the civil war. It raised it from the confusion and low estate into which it had fallen in the darkest hours of that struggle until it has become the foremost of any of the Powers of the earth."

The Chester county Republicans did not miss a word. The importance of the declaration was impressed deep on their minds. They listened in reverential silence. Before there was opportunity for applause Mr. FAIRBANKS had entered on another subject and was approving the close of the Russian-Japanese conflict. Let him who may oppose peace in the East, Mr. FAIRBANKS will nourish and sustain it.

"The events of the last few weeks have served to quicken our national pride. Through the superior statesmanship of President ROOSEVELT the United States has made wondrously for the world's peace. Through force of moral suasion the contending Powers in the Orient were brought to an honorable cessation of hostilities. It is to the honor of the two great Powers that they should have come to a resolution profoundly desired and anxiously awaited by the entire civilized world. When the passions of the hour shall have subsided those who may question the justice of the result will see that the end has been wisely ordered."

Mr. FAIRBANKS serves continually to quicken our national pride. It is the Japanese Government's misfortune that Mr. FAIRBANKS did not speak earlier. "Those who may question the justice of the result" were uncomfortably active in Tokio. Had they heard from Mr. FAIRBANKS their "passions of the hour" would have "subsided" immediately. He is the world's champion passion subduer, with no rivals in sight.

Several Chester county Republicans shook hands with Mr. FAIRBANKS, the committee in charge of the celebration having provided elevated platforms, with runways leading up from the ground, to make this possible. Mr. FAIRBANKS stooped a little and accepted modestly their congratulations on his mastery address.

Pagan and Christian Mobs.

The theory put forward by superficial observers of the Japanese that they are a people apart from influences of passion is disposed of effectually by the Tokio riots. It never had any justification. The heavy debt for the expenses of the successful conflict, waged on a scale of expense never exceeded in war, imposed on Japan a burden of interest payment equal to more than a quarter of its whole budget. The Japanese expectation, extending to everybody, high and low, was that the amount of this debt would be reimbursed to Japan in the form of an indemnity from Russia. They got not a cent of indemnity from Russia under the peace terms. Naturally they

are exasperated, as any other people, and especially a people of Christendom, would have been under similar circumstances.

The mob at Tokio is reported to have burned Christian churches; but the burning of Christian churches by mobs is not a peculiarly pagan method of expressing popular exasperation. It was one of the incidents of the Know Nothing agitation in this country sixty years ago. For example, two Roman Catholic churches were destroyed by a native American mob in Philadelphia.

The Japanese are remarkable for their toleration of religious differences. They are not enemies of Christianity or of any other religion, as the existence of more than a hundred Christian churches in Tokio bears witness. But they are more assertive of their national spirit than they were before their so illustrious victory, and accordingly assault on institutions indicative of a foreign spirit at a time when they feel that they have been cheated out of their deserts by a Christian Power is natural enough.

A correspondent of THE SUN, who has now returned from Japan, where he was brought into long contact with the representatives of its sentiment in all classes, tells us that the Japanese resent with increasing passion the common suggestion or accusation that they are an imitative people who have been quick to change their whole national customs under the tuition of Western and Christian civilization. Under the influence of this resentment there has grown up among them a sort of chauvinism, a revival of a distinctively Japanese spirit. They refuse to sit in the place of the pupil, and proudly proclaim their demonstrated title to be the preceptor. This is a desirable sentiment for them to have, so far as concerns their own interests, and it is not undesirable for the Western world. The destruction of Japanese individuality would be a misfortune for mankind, and its reassertion and accentuation are an advantage. Already their art has suffered from Western influences. If they are to fulfill their destiny as the masterful and transforming Power in the Orient, desirable for all civilization, they must preserve their individuality and their sense of self-sufficiency.

The not surprising excitement at Tokio simply proves anew that the whole world of human nature is akin, pagan and Christian. As compared with Christian mobs, as for example those of the draft riots in New York during the civil war, the pagan Japanese of Tokio seem to have been less hysterical, less brutal and less bloodthirsty. Simultaneously with the Tokio despatches telling of the riots there, came the report of the burning at the stake of a negro in Texas by a mob of two thousand Christians.

General Wood on Army Reform. The announcement by General Wood, in his recently submitted annual report, that the last active band of outlaws in Mindanao has been exterminated is gratifying. As an exterminator, whether of outlaws or stegomyia, General Wood seems to be a success, and we trust there will be no recrudescence of the one in Mindanao or of the other in Cuba.

In connection with his report on local conditions in his bailiwick, General Wood submits a list of recommendations for the improvement of our army. Some of these apply to the service in the southern Philippines, and some to the service in general. Most of the latter are a mere repetition of proposals and recommendations which have been current in army circles from a time which long antedated General Wood's exchange of the insignia of the medical corps for that of the line. Though far from original, some of them are important, and their emphasis by general officers of recent promotion can do no possible harm.

Among the recommendations for improvement in local conditions we note two which are suggestive. One is for the use of native lumber in the construction of army buildings instead of imported lumber, and the other is for the feeding of army horses on native grasses instead of on imported hay. These are sensible recommendations and should be adopted if native lumber is to be had of suitable quality and at cheaper prices than that exported from Puget Sound, and if the horses will eat the native grasses and thrive on them as well as they will on baled hay from the United States. This issue, however, raises a question not unlike that which appeared not long ago in the matter of supplies for the Panama canal. It would favor Philippine industries at the expense of American interests, and complicate the problem which Secretary TAPP hopes to bring to a happy conclusion as a result of his personally conducted expedition.

There are other suggestions in the report. One is that increased mobility of the soldier would follow the shortening of the overcoat now issued to him. This is doubtless a correct view, though it is subject to modification. A short overcoat, like that supplied to the British soldier, might be as undesirable as an army post in Montana as a long overcoat would be in the jungle back of Zamboanga. The objection to the blue flannel shirt on the ground that it makes a better target than brown or khaki is sound but local. Khaki is undoubtedly better for use in the tropics. The argument for daily instruction and frequent practice marches under full equipment, borrowed from the German system, has its supporters and its opponents. Its greatest weakness perhaps lies in the fact that the American soldier has thus far shown a disposition and a fair ability to "get there" with or without full equipment. For long marches we supply him with a baggage train, a service which, as General WOOD says, ought to be vastly improved by specialization. On short or forced marches our men have a seemingly irresistible impulse to throw away everything except gun, cartridge and canteen. In cool climates they may hang on to the blanket roll. In the march of the allies on Peking, the mobility of the American troops was not a subject of general criticism.

It is well that soldiers should be taught to swim, but swimming with a full equip-

ment, minus the rifle but including 100 rounds of ammunition, is an accomplishment which few would be able to acquire. With the art highly developed, and an army well taught in the management of horses in the water, as recommended by General WOOD, we might be able to get along with a reduced navy.

Upon one point, long urged by many of our ablest army men, we agree with General WOOD. That is the increase of the pay of non-commissioned officers and the establishment of a system of promotion by selection to the various grades in that branch of the service. We doubt if anything could be done which would improve the service as much as that, and the lack of attention to the matter is one of the mysteries of the War Department.

While much of General WOOD's report is only a summary and rehearsal of ideas advanced and advocated by older and earlier officers, it is a document worthy of note and attention.

Philological.

The Hon. LAWRENCE Y. SHEERMAN, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, has permitted himself to say this of two brother statesmen, one of them a Senator in Congress, the other a former Governor who would be a Senator:

"A contest between CULLOM and YATES would be a fight between an antique and a dub."

We are not concerned about the political, moral or psychological descriptive accuracy of this comparison. It is enough to say that the Hon. SHELBY MOORE CULLOM was not born yesterday, as all the young and all the medieval politicians of Illinois learned long ago, sometimes to their cost. Nor need the word beyond Illinois distress itself to inquire whether the Hon. RICHARD YATES is or is not a "dub." The investigation which now stirs the learned of the Middle and Far West is: What is a "dub"? Even New Orleans forgets the fever and communicates through the Times-Democrat this theory of the origin of a singularly muscular word:

"The Century Dictionary says a 'dub' is a 'dub,' and explains what a 'dub' is by dropping into the verse of 'Rejected Addresses': 'Pray, come with more haste to my pocket; Make sunny surrender his dub.' The word is said to be used in this sense, somewhat restricted, in India, 'dub' there meaning a sum of money—presumably about thirty cents."

This is jesting with a scientific subject. Other theories have occurred or will occur. An "dub" is an adaptation of provincial English "dub," a foul, stagnant pool, and therefore in a tropical area a muddled, muddy, leaded, soft headed, slow brained person? Fascinating, but perhaps too obvious a solution.

Is "dub" a child of "dub," to strike, a brother or cousin of the last syllable of "rub-a-dub," and expressive therefore of a noisy, empty person? Respectfully submitted. A "dub" is usually but not always vociferous. The solemn, silent "dub" is an existing if a comparatively rare variety. Still, the "dub" proper is communicative. May not the word come obscurely from "dubber," a word of art for the mouth, as is in the classic phrase, "mum your dubber," that is, hold your tongue, shut your mouth?

Observe also the opposite phrase, "dub your mummer," open your mouth. A "dub" is properly a key, gracious synonyms whereof are "betty," "blacksmith's daughter," "gilkes" (skeleton keys). Now, "gilkes" would be honored by the corporation of St. NICHOLAS's clerks, and they even condescended to call themselves "dubbers" at times. But "dubs," the turnkey, was necessarily in bad odor, and a more or less contemptuous connotation would creep in by that door. Observe, also, the regrettable confusion in the use of this elegant verb "dub." "Dub the jigger," which ought to mean "open the door," came to mean likewise "shut the door." Thus a "dub," as both open and shut, is a person weak, uncertain, amorphous, credulous, to some extent a replica of "an easy mark." This sense is corroborated by "dub up," to "fork over." Thus many roads lead "dub" to its present site in the vocabulary of etymologists.

It is one of the numerous philological services of Prof. DEVERE, head of the sociological department of La Pompe University, to have thrown this short, sharp tomahawk of a word at the heads of his enemies. If they have overthrown him, at least the word of immortal temper keeps its honored place in the armories of English speech.

What is a "dub"? Ask the Professor. As mere amateurs we are not justified in saying more than that "dub" is the active of which "chump" is the passive.

After the Accident.

One of the witnesses of Monday morning's accident on the elevated railway declares that the men whom she saw "trust the women aside" and had "apparently no thought for the safety of any one but themselves."

An accusation of this kind is rarely brought against American men who are involved in accidents. To push aside or trample on women in panic-fear is not the natural or characteristic thing for an American man to do. Rather, as those who have had opportunity for personal observation can testify, the native born male American keeps his wits in time of danger and sees first to the safety of women and children. If this characteristic coolheadedness and spirit of intelligent self-sacrifice no longer animates New York crowds, a great and regrettable change has been wrought in their composition within a comparatively short time.

In general, Monday's accident found the men and women to whom the work of rescue fell ready and prepared. Most striking is the case of Policeman HENRY AIKEN, who, standing on the sidewalk, was knocked down by a fragment of a car platform and injured painfully and severely. As soon as he could regain his feet and get his bearings he set to work:

"He began helping people who fell from above and who seemed worse off than he was himself. He got to working harder and harder. He was nearly blinded with blood. MONAN and an expressman found him tugging at the body of a girl who was dead—pinned under a side of the fallen car. They dragged him away and lifted him into the expressman's wagon. The expressman took

him to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that the old fellow had three ribs broken, that there had been a rupture of his chest and that his skull seemed to be fractured."

The "old fellow" was a veteran patrolman, pretty thoroughly saturated with the spirit and traditions of his work. A police department that includes such men, inspired by a sense of duty such as set AIKEN at work to help others, is not wholly bad. The woman who accuses some of the men passengers on the train of cowardice says also:

"I saw a physician dressed in white crawl under the wreckage and minister to the injured until he himself was caught by a falling beam. He was soon released and continued his work."

A negro saw a hysterical girl rushing along the structure. She was preparing to jump to the street when he "grasped her in his arms and climbed down a pillar with her." No cowardice or lack of coolness can be found there.

Priests, doctors, nurses, policemen, firemen, the residents and trades people of the neighborhood turned out to aid the injured and care for the dead with generous disregard of their own danger, impelled to action by humane impulse and a commendable devotion to duty. Even if there were some men guilty of cowardly brutality there were far more of those for whose services in helping and attending the victims of the wreck there can be nothing except praise. As at the Slocum disaster, the need for brave, strong men and women was met when it arose.

Our friends of the Democracy appear to be all at sea.—Boston Transcript.

General NELSON APPLETON MILLS is now all on land and exebition; and the hopes and hearts of the Massachusetts Democracy are with him. In the words of Agawam SAM BOWLES:

"Up with your voices, 'Tis our duty to shall know them; Boom it and boost it; MILLS and BYRNE!"

Yesterday the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON's Alabama school, began its twenty-fifth year, and the school newspaper tells of new students reporting in larger numbers than usual. That paper refers with satisfaction to the employment of a young Porto Rican graduated at Tuskegee by the University of Porto Rico to assist the Director of Agriculture in the work of founding a school of practical agriculture on the island.

An sane and sensible comment on the Charges Against the Lanston.

We have no doubt that the general public, in common with ourselves, will hail with satisfaction the finding of the Keep Commission and the intelligent and rational statement concerning it. The commission finds that the most serious charges made against the Lanston Monotype Company are not sustained. At a time when much corruption is being exposed in the printing industry, and elsewhere, it is a matter for general rejoicing that this corporation should have been able to maintain its integrity. That the Lanston Company try, and not without success, to sell its machinery to the Government; that it kept them prominently before the principal officers of the public printing establishment; that it extolled their merits in so many and so many a way, and that it pushed them to the front with untiring persistency—these are charges which the company's officers may bear with equanimity. With such matters the public has no concern. But the real question is not whether the charges are true or false, but whether they are true or false in the circumstances. They were explicit and circumstantial. They included not only certain technical irregularities in the contract under which the Lanston machines had been purchased, but also a list of allegations which the contract in question was made corruptly.

The public had previously had much reason to be satisfied with the action of the Printing Office was managed with undue laxity in many respects, and thus when these definite charges of actual corruption were made the ground was already prepared for them. The charges were fairly met, and the allegations thoroughly examined by the commission. There was no disposition on the one part or on the other to belittle the gravity of the charges, and almost directed by the findings, accordingly, is entitled to the fullest credence. And the most important item of that finding, an item quoted with approval by the President, is that no evidence was brought to light which would justify the allegation covered by the committee "tending to show any promise, payment or consideration of any kind whatsoever made by the Lanston company or any of its officers or agents to any person in the Government service."

This we regard as a conclusion in which all good citizens should rejoice. It is not the Lanston company only, or mainly, which is to be felicitated upon. The whole community is to be congratulated upon the fact that a very important branch of its public service is guiltless of this serious charge, at least, and that in spite of the fierce rivalries of modern business and the temptations often extended to those bidding for public service this large and important corporation is found to have gone straight to its ends and achieved them by means which could stand the test of a public investigation.

A Student of History.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Will you kindly illuminate the following? It is true that Van Buren was the first President of the United States, or were the original thirteen colonies called on and after the Declaration of Independence of which Washington was President? NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Japan and the Destinies.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your article of Sept. 9, "Endless Controversy," is certainly unanswerable and should stop all such discussion, and I hope it will. All these things will right themselves in time. I am anxious for answers to two or three questions, being of a family that is about one-half Catholic and the other half Protestant, on account of marriage. One of these questions has been answered satisfactorily by either side. As for myself, I belong to no church.

Why Some Men Are Superstitious.

There are men who have a congenital tendency to distrust fate. With the better half of their minds they may be optimists, but there is a corner which is never free from the pain of fear, the fear of the unknown, the fear of the gods, and the belief that they are unfriendly. Some superstitious men remain to this day, even among those whose reasonable convictions and reverent faith lead them to totally opposite conclusions. They do not believe they will have good luck, but they take course which is numbered 13 than if they took one numbered 31, but they avoid the former in order to quiet their own painful imaginations.

Automobiles on German Mail Routes.

The German postal authorities, who have for some time been experimenting with automobiles, have decided to put these vehicles in use on rural delivery routes, and have placed an order for several hundred of them with large German automobile manufacturers. In several districts where railroads are scarce and where passengers are still transported in postal stages, the horse drawn stage coaches are also to be replaced by automobiles.

Florida's Idea of Restitution.

BELIEVER AND DOUBTER.

Some of the Unorthodox Who Have Contributed to the Elevation of Mankind.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Let me give a few facts in reply to your correspondent of last Sunday who called on the unorthodox who were now doing any good in the world. The five women who have reached the highest intellectual plane—Mary Somerville, Harriet Martineau, Frances Power Cobbe, George Eliot and Mrs. Humphry Ward—are all classed as "unbelievers." Miss Cobbe was a leader in many philanthropic works. The four who have done the most good in the world of the sort your correspondent refers to are unquestionably Florence Nightingale, Mary Carpenter, Dorothea Dix and Clara Barton—all "unbelievers." To these should be added Mary Ivery, Mrs. Catherine Jones Jackson, Julia Ward Howe, Louisa Schuyler, Margaret Fuller, Lydia Maria Child, Maria Mitchell, Louisa M. Alcott, Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Gaskell, Elizabeth Cadogan and the authors of the hymns "Nearer My God to Thee," "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," "All Unitarians," "Come Now to the Men Best Known for Philanthropy," Stephen Chubb, Samuel G. May, Henry Bergh, Abbott Lawrence, Epoch Practice, John Smith, George Smith, Andrew Carnegie, and William H. Baldwin, and Capt. Goldard of your city—all Unitarians.

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To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: He who said "By their fruits ye shall know them" was so intelligent as to be himself one of the "party of doubt or unfaith" in his time. And we have every reason to believe that if Jesus were with us to-day he would still be in this party so far as the "superstitions" of "orthodox believers" are concerned. The most valuable fruits by which we are to know or be known are not our orphan asylums, hospitals, infirmaries, St. Vincens day societies or any of those means, as which we institute to alleviate the sufferings that come from our lack of knowledge and intellectual freedom, and their resulting free will.

The best fruit and the truest charity or love is the result of knowledge and "intellectual appreciation" of human values. The wretchedness that calls loudly for relief to-day is not ameliorated in hospitals, asylums, or societies, but only by the free use of something that shall make these almost or quite unnecessary, by lifting our entire social system to a more human level.

The fruits by which we may judge that a man is a higher human value than any other are his intellect, his moral sense, his sense of freedom and the eternity of the individual person.

Without belief in these a truly human life would not be possible, and the ground for our most intelligent and rational, or intelligent, reasoning human beings will refuse assent to dogma based upon it. The only ground for belief in the "superstitious orthodox" that concepts can neither be given nor borrowed by any one, and that automatic religious concepts can neither be truly moral and religious life.

For my fruits ye shall know them. Yes, and for my fruits ye shall know the world over for my to-day of its well being to that "party of doubt or unfaith" which Mr. Goldwin Smith is said to belong to that does that party of unbelief to which Mr. H. H. Brown and Mr. G. W. L. Daley belong. It is well to remember that "man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that cometh out of the mouth of God." It is well to remember that "man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that cometh out of the mouth of God." It is well to remember that "man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that cometh out of the mouth of God."

Some Questions by a Religious Neutral.

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EDUCATED SOCIALISM.

Collegians Form a Society With Jack London as Its Head.

Those interested in the study and promulgation of socialism held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 140 Fulton street and founded the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Their idea is to promote an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women, graduate and undergraduate, to form study chapters in universities, colleges and preparatory schools, and to furnish speakers and library facilities for those interested in the subject.

The meeting, at which about 100 were present, was presided over by William J. Ghent, author of "Mass and Class," and "Benevolent Feudalism." He was ably assisted by Upton Sinclair, who did most of the talking. There was a long debate about the provisional constitution which was adopted, and even the name of the society itself seemed to give them considerable trouble. In the hundred persons there were ninety-eight kinds of socialists. Finally, Upton Sinclair defined socialism as "anything the papers don't like." With this settled they got along gradually. At that point some one noticed that the clock had stopped. This was regarded as a favorable omen. Then some enthusiastic member shut the windows so that the intense sunlight which occurred that day should not pass by the streets and overwhelm the passers by.

After much argument it was agreed that the society should have a constitution and to procure a college education could have access to the society by the payment of five times the regular dues. Mr. Sinclair expressed the opinion that the society should also be obtained in its own libraries. The society needs \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually. Jack London was elected president. Mr. Ghent was elected secretary. The society also will be obtained in its own libraries. The society needs \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually.

BUCKETSHOPS DGE STAMPTAX.

Real Brokers Kick, and State Comptroller Blames the Civil Service Board.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Comment has been caused throughout the State in the last few weeks by the failure of the State Civil Service Board to issue the many bucket shops the provisions of the new law for the use of stamps in all stock transactions.

The law was passed last winter to help out in a desperate effort to avoid a return to the direct tax upon real estate, and under it all stock brokers were to be included, but it is a notorious fact that all the bucket shop proprietors have ignored it, except those operating in Albany, who have paid the tax the same as have the representative Stock Exchange houses.

In the meantime, which the law has held stamps aggregating \$1,225,757, showing that the law, if enforced against the bucket shops, would give him an \$1,225,757. As the reputable brokers are all paying for the stamps they are protesting against the discrimination being made to lay the tax on the bucket shop proprietors, who are not being compelled to pay. The enforcement of the law is up to the State Comptroller, who is expected to lay the bucket shop proprietors, and he cannot appoint such assistants because the State Civil Service Board will not give him an eligible list from which to make selections.

HARRISON MONUMENT MIXUP.

Secretary Shaw Threatens in an Effort to Get the Commission to Agree.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary Shaw decided to-day that unless Vice-President Fairbanks, Senator Beveridge and Representative Overstreet come to an agreement at once concerning the design for the Benjamin Harrison monument, he will withdraw the permission to the Harrison Monument Commission for placing the monument on the site of the new Federal building at Indianapolis.

A design submitted by Charles Niehaus of the Erie and Lehigh House Monument Commission, of which Vice-President Fairbanks is chairman, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary Shaw will give him an eligible list from which to make selections.

PRINCE LOUIS COMING VISIT.

Near Admiral Evans and His Fleet to Meet the British.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Col. R. N. Thompson of the New York Naval Reserve, alumni association of the Naval Academy, called on officials of the Navy Department and on Acting Secretary of State Loomis to-day to discuss the reception which is to be accorded Prince Louis of Battenberg when he comes to this country with a squadron of British warships. Mr. Thompson has been definitely decided that the reception of the British by Rear Admiral Evans and the North Atlantic fleet will take place at New York City. The British fleet will be met by the United States fleet at New York City.

Col. Thompson desired to know just when the British fleet will arrive in New York. He is interested in the reception of visitors and wants to know the exact plans for the entertainment of the British. He is personally acquainted with Prince Louis.

PLEA FOR PLAINER FUNERALS.

Priest Urges Undertakers to Discourage Unseemly Display Among the Poor.

New HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11.—Before a convention of undertakers, the Rev. John D. Coyle, a Catholic priest, to-day pleaded for less extravagance in funerals. He said: "Without appearing to inveigh against prevailing usages, and not desiring to detract from just decorum at funerals the expenses could be greatly lessened. Some funerals would suffer, but heart and courage would be lessened. Encourage your poorer patrons to keep within their means. Labor to destroy that spirit of social rivalry which deems it necessary to emphasize a man's pecuniary by the train of carriages and lavish display of floral offerings."

PRINTERS STRIKE IN ALBANY.

Because Eight Hour Demand is Refused—Open Shop for "The Argus."

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—There are 328 printers out of work in Albany to-night. They walked out of book and job plants because an eight hour demand was not recognized. Ten small jobbers, employing twenty-two men, signed. So did the Times Union, an evening newspaper, which had been working its men only eight hours. The Albany Journal and Press Knickerbocker Express are not affected, having a special agreement with the union requiring an arbitration of all disputes.

The men went out on the only other Albany daily paper, the Argus, but that paper will come out in the morning as usual, despite difficulties, and the announcement was made to-night that hereafter, come what may, the Argus will run an open shop. There are separate managements of the Argus newspaper plant and the Argus book and job printing plant. The newspaper management offered to sign an eight hour agreement, but the job plant management said it could not sign until its owners, who have out of town, were heard from. The union representatives said both must sign forthwith and refused to accept an agreement from the Argus newspaper management alone, and the newspaper printers were ordered out.

The strike is looked upon as fortunate by the big job printing houses as they were employing a force with little or no skill. The printers in the Brantford printing plant, which does the State printing, are out, although those employed on State work have been working for the last two days. The company refused to sign the agreement to cover other than State work.

HARRIMAN BUYS BIG PLOT.

Land on Western Side of Greenwood Lake for Hotel and Cottage Site.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Edward H. Harriman has made large purchases of property on the western side of Greenwood Lake and will make many improvements there next year. The land runs along the western shore a mile or more and goes back into the hills the most of the distance. Part of it was once the property of a New York syndicate which tried a few years ago to make that part of the lake an exclusive resort, after the style of Tuxedo, and to charge a large fee for laying out a smaller sheet of water known as Surprise Pond. This latter nestles in a basin reached by investigating pedestrians by a foot path. An automobile road and stage road will be built from the lake to the proposed hotel. It is said Mr. Harriman has made arrangements with the Erie to extend the Susquehanna, which the Erie controls, from Newfoundland, or Charlottesville, to the property purchased by him. The proposed road will be about ten miles long and will run through West Milford and several pretty villages and a rich section of the State.

JAP NAMES IN CASSIDYTOWN.