The Sun.

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Federal Licensers.

Mr. JESSE H. GARFIELD's views on the subject of Federal control of interstate business may be creditable to his intelligence as a lawyer interested in Federal control of corporations, but they are likely to encounter only derision from business men who are interested in the distribution of merchandise.

Interstate commerce is interstate commerce whether it is represented by the sale of an insurance policy by a New York company to a citizen of Idaho or by the shipment of a case of eggs from a Vermont country store to a dealer in Boston or New York. Mr. GARFIELD proposes that no corporation or corporate agency shall engage in interstate or foreign commerce without holding a Federal license or franchise. Is the corporation only to be thus bound and restricted in its operation? A large interstate business is done by a great number of private firms and individuals. Many of these maintain branch stores or agencies in a number of cities and towns. Does Mr. GARFIELD propose their exemption from Federal control while their competitors who have put their business into the form of corporations are made subject to special laws, restraints and regulations?

The United States has attained its present economic greatness chiefly by reason of the freedom with which commodities may be distributed throughout its entire area. There is ample remedy for our few commercial evils in the passage and proper enforcement of laws which will guard society against our almost infinitesimal percentage of commercial rogues. The great bulk of our trade is in the hands of fairly honest men, who need no Federal club over their heads to induce them to deal honestly by their fellow men. The Garfield policy, followed to its logical conclusion, is the source of inspiration to Socialists who call for Government ownership of railroads and for Federal establishment of the prices of commodities.

Cuba's Political Tangle.

Undoubtedly General JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ has ground for his vigorous censure of the methods employed by his political opponents in Cuba. There is no doubt that the party of the Administration has organized and is using a strong political machine for the perpetuation of its control of Cuban affairs. We hear from entirely credible and responsible sources that objectionable and even censurable acts have been committed. But General GOMEZ and his followers, constituting the Liberal party, which probably is, as he says, the majority party in the island, would be doing precisely the same things that the Moderates are now doing if the situation were reversed.

There is nothing in the present situation of which the United States can take official cognizance. When the Cubans were strenuously opposing acceptance of the Platt Amendment, Mr. ROOT, then Secretary of War, deemed it advisable and necessary to explain the scope and meaning of the third article, in reference to intervention. Under date of April 3, 1901, he sent the following despatch to General WOOD:

"You are authorized to state officially that in the view of the President (Mr. McKINLEY) the intervention described in the third clause of the Platt Amendment is not synonymous with intermeddling or interference with the affairs of the Cuban Government, but the formal action of the Government of the United States, based upon just and substantial grounds, for the preservation of Cuban independence, and the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and adequate for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States."

Cuba's final acceptance of the Platt Amendment turned chiefly upon the official explanation that its third article was not intended to give, and that it did not give, the United States the right to intervene in Cuba's political affairs, except in the event of armed disturbance which was not possible of control by the Cuban authorities. In the present case there is no ground for appeal to the United States, for it is not conceivable that General GOMEZ would either incite or allow his followers to incite a revolt which would justify American intervention.

Bitter as General GOMEZ and his fellow Liberals may now feel, he and they should see the wisdom of showing their love for the Cuba Libre for which they fought by accepting the situation with a full realization that "the worst of elections is better than the best of revolutions." Let them maintain and as far as possible strengthen their political organization, actively but quietly and by peaceful methods. Let them go to the polls on election day, on the first of December, and cast their ballots as peaceful and law abiding citizens, keeping record as closely as possible of the number of Liberal ballots actually cast, and without disorder noting every process and detail of the election in every voting precinct. If fraud or irregularity of any kind is detected or suspected, they should obtain, if possible, proof or evidence concerning it. If there is any crookedness they should leave the practise of it entirely to their opponents, and stand before the world, defeated perhaps, but with clean hands.

The test of Cuba's capacity for self-government does not rest in the ability of a party in power to perpetuate its control, but in the power of the defeated party to control itself whether defeated by honest or by dishonest methods. In the career of José MIGUEL GOMEZ we find nothing which suggests that he is likely to pursue any other course.

Northwestern Blasphemy.

The opinions, political and otherwise, of our learned and preteriindependent old friend and trusteeny the *Portland Oregonian* are its own business ordinarily. But when it lays its ruthless and sacrilegious hand upon a treasured institution of Massachusetts, it violates interstate comity and invites rebuke. Read these wild and wicked words:

"Senator LODGE's recent speech in favor of strict arbitration is one of those utterances which make us to indicate that many of our politicians take the American people for a nation of idiots. * * * Whatever our political disease may be, severe or severe, fever or severe, quinsy of the latter should have one prescription (arbitration)." (Italics the writer's.)

Mr. LODGE holds a full hand of diplomas. He is A. B., LL. B., Ph. D., LL. D. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a Fellow of the American Academy. He is not practising politics and lecturing on political economy without a license. To call him a "quack," then, is to make an assertion not only regrettably inurbane, but technically incorrect.

It is not merely inurbane, but shocking, to say of any saying of this accomplished statesman, so loved and trusted in Massachusetts, that it indicates a belief on his part that the American people are idiots. Mr. LODGE rests always upon the bosom of the people. For him no manipulation of primaries or conventions, no mean interest in the distribution of the offices, no doctoring of platforms, no suppression or sophistication of the popular will. He lies upon the great heart of Massachusetts, his watch in his hand, registering every beat of that young and impetuous organ. There ought to be a painting in the Boston Art Museum or the Fogg Museum at Cambridge of this beautiful, this almost religious attitude and scene. A subscription for the purpose is now in circulation in the Essex Club.

What word or deed of Mr. LODGE's has stirred this squall in Oregon? Mr. LODGE saw that some 64,000 Massachusetts Republicans were dissatisfied with the Dingley tariff or pining for reciprocity. Naturally he was saddened. Could he not make a diversion? Could he not at least drive the bedeviled tariff reforming Gadarene swine into the drink? So he shouted for ship subsidies. He defended, encouraged and patronized the Atlantic Ocean. Much has been lost to Massachusetts, mainly by the unfeeling and wicked conduct of her tariff revising Republicans. Much more may yet be lost. Mount Tom may be leveled to the ground. The cranberry interest of Cape Cod may fail for want of irrigation or the decline of turkey. Three members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have become moderate teetotalers, temporarily at least. NELSON APPLETON MILES and uniform reform may be rejected by the Democratic bosses. Medford rum is gone from Medford. The Sacred Codfish may be shredded into breakfast balls, but all is not lost. Standing on the narrow neck of land which is Nahant, Mr. LODGE gazes seaward and cries:

"The ocean, on which we founded our prosperity, is still there. The coast is ours, a natural monopoly that cannot be taken from us."

The tariff reformers can't steal the ocean, the coast or the Senator. The ocean hugs the coast. The coast hugs the ocean. The Senator gathers both in his all enfolding arms. Massachusetts hugs herself for pride and joy in such a piece of water, such land, a little rocky, and such a son.

Even uttermost Oregon should venerate Mr. LODGE. He protects the ocean. Nobody knows what a confounded tariff tearer like Governor DOUGLAS would do to the ocean if Mr. LODGE were not on guard.

Russia's Improved Position in Europe.

The half a million soldiers under General LINIEVITCH still remain in Manchuria; nor will they begin to move westward until ratifications of the Portsmouth treaty shall have been interchanged. The knowledge, however, that so huge an army may presently be transported to the line of the Vistula or the mouth of the Danube compels Europe once more to recognize that Russia is a great military Power. The result of such recognition is that Russia's good will is now courted alike by intelligent Englishmen and by far sighted Germans, and the same reward for a friendly understanding is dangled before Russian eyes in London and in Berlin—the long postponed fulfilment of the dream of mastery of the Bosporus. So that the question for the Czar's advisers to decide is simply: Which offer is it for his interest to take?

The respective motives of the German and British aspirants for Russia's friendship are sufficiently obvious. The definite renouncement by the St. Petersburg Government of the object aimed at for at least ten years—the acquirement of an ice-free port on the Pacific and the transfer of Russia's expansive energies to another quarter of the globe—would leave Japan's influence at Pekin without a counterpoise, and would render inevitable the frustration of Germany's far reaching purpose of using Kiaochou as a base for the gradual absorption of the rich and populous province of Shantung. There alone, up to the time when Russia was beaten in Manchuria, the Emperor WILLIAM believed himself to have found an easily worked and an exceptionally fruitful field for German exploitation. He knows that if Russia could be persuaded to keep her eyes fixed upon the Pacific the German program of extension in Shantung might be undisturbed for many years. For Japan will need a long period of peace thoroughly to assimilate Corea, and unless directly threatened in that quarter would be unlikely for several decades to impose fresh burdens on her limited fiscal resources.

Equally patent is England's reason for wishing that Russian statesmen may be reconciled to the new situation created in the Far East by the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The letter accompanying a copy of the compact which was sent by Lord LANSDOWNE to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and which, of course, was intended for the eye of the Czar and of his Minister for Foreign Affairs, is known to have been of a most propitiatory tenor. It seemed to convey the implication that if Russia would abandon the idea of deranging the existing state of things in eastern and central Asia she might have pretty much whatever she wanted in southeastern Europe and in Anatolia. The intimation was made specific the other day by the *Spectator*, a newspaper often used by the British Foreign Office to sound public opinion, in an article asserting that the time had gone by when it was a matter of vital import to England to bar out Russia from the Mediterranean. Now that Great Britain, by her treaty with Japan, has no longer any cause to dread an invasion of India, while as the mistress of Egypt and the possessor of a preponderant naval force she has unchallengeable control of the Suez Canal and of the Red Sea, she has nothing to apprehend from any accession of sea power which might accrue to Russia through the acquirement of the Dardanelles. We may probably, then, take for granted that provided the present Unionist Government should remain in power, and provided the desired assurances should be received from St. Petersburg with regard to the Far East and central Asia, England would no longer offer any obstacles to the Czar's occupation of the city of the Byzantine Cæsars.

It may be said that Germany could also offer to facilitate Russia's conquest of Constantinople in consideration of the Czar's promise to promote the fulfilment of the German program in Shantung. As a matter of fact, Germany would find it impossible to make good her offer against the will of Great Britain. Of course, the German army could be used to smother the resistance of the Balkan principalities to Russia's ingestion of southeastern Europe, but it would be powerless to give the Czar, against the opposition of the British navy, command of the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles.

In a word, England alone is able to assure to Russia the prize for which she has hungered through so many generations. For this reason, and because the friendliness of London and Paris financiers is of incomparably more value than is that of their Berlin compeers, we opine that, of the two proposals for Russia's favor, the British bid will be accepted.

Our Great Achievements in Military Telegraphy.

It is but a few weeks, six or eight, since a further link was added to the Alaskan cable system which has brought the ultimate confines of our great and prosperous territory of the far northwest into immediate touch with the business and news of the outside world. The extension of the cable from Seattle to Alaska in the first instance, the stringing of land wires to the upper reaches of the Yukon and down the course of that stream through the great white silences of the long winter, the wireless service from St. Michaels to Nome; the continuation of the cable from Valdez to Seward, the gate city of the Tanana country; the project to extend the submarine service still further along the southern coast of the peninsula to Dutch Harbor and eventually to Kyska, where the day ends and to-morrow begins—all is due to the labors of the Signal Corps of the Army and to its chief, Brigadier-General ADOLPHUS W. GREELY.

Since the last extension of the cable the volume of business with the north that has been cleared through the Seattle office shows how great is the want which this military telegraph system is filling. In two months the adjusted toll on official business for the several branches of Government, civil and military, has been charged up at somewhat more than $20,000. In the same period the military telegraphers have handled commercial business which has yielded in tolls more than $32,000. Such a volume of business must make this Government service not only self-supporting as a permanent way, but in civil methods of accounting would show a considerable surplus applicable as a sinking fund toward covering the initial outlay of installation. That the service rendered by the military operators is at least as good as that performed by the commercial lines is shown by this item in General GREELY's report of his recent inspection of the lines, that in the aerial service across Norton Sound using the wireless system invented in the Signal Corps not a single error has been made in fifteen months in business amounting to many thousands of messages.

Ever since the Signal Corps emerged from its association with meteorological duties, just fifteen years ago, this department of military communication has been a pioneer in telegraphy, and it has always stood ready to extend its facilities to commercial business. All through the wilder West the lines of the military telegraph had been strung through deserts and over mountain passes long before settlement around frontier posts in the Indian country had developed to such dimensions as to encourage commercial telegraph companies to extend their service thereto. When the Spanish war left us in ownership of an enormous and interrupted domain off the Asiatic foreshore the Signal Corps was prompt to take possession, to string its wires through regions most imperfectly pacified, to sink its cables from island to island, always ready to send Morse. It contributed to the production of the peace of the Philippines, it has played no mean part in the establishment of the civil government of the islands. Its business is so great that it owns and operates its own cable ship, the Burnside. Its equipment is on a scale that compares not with discredit with the large telegraph enterprises of civil life; it is entirely in a great and laudable class of its own in comparison with the bureaus of military communication of other armies.

General GREELY won his first star as Chief Signal Officer of the Army as a reward for heroism in the expedition which planted the flag of the United States on the Farthest North. Now that he has developed his Signal Corps to the highest efficiency recorded in military annals, and at the same time has placed its resources at the disposal of the business needs of civil life, it is not improbable that he will receive the second star, so that he may rank as a Major-General for the few months that remain before he must retire for age.

THE SEX OF ANGELS.

From the Point of View of a Woman and of Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your interesting account in this morning's SUN of the work of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the fact that the work is according to "Mediæval Art," of which we are even "authority," stirs me to ask for information as an experience of my young womanhood.

The priest under whose protection I then lived (and incidentally an Episcopal Church authority for his teaching, and I was day confirmed to and was a communicant which brought the following story: "You must remember, little Charlotte, that the Angel is never spoken of as she." "No," said I, "that is so, but neither is he (with capital H) at all."

My answer startled him quite as much as the act of taxi priests are now startled by the frequent mistake of Mr. Burleigh.

By all means let us have no sex in angels in the cathedral. Furthermore, let us protestant ladies in their churches and let there be no possibility of a mistake in this most vital Christian religious matter. The most fundamental doctrines of Christianity are at stake.

The duty of the hour is clear. Bring Antonio Tertullian and Augustine to the embellishment of Bishop Doane, Cardinal Gibbons and Grover Cleveland, lest the morals of society be impaired by the introduction of the angels.

Some years ago my sisters small son had been very naughty, and when I put him to bed for the night he said: "Mother, I do not love you." "Well," said I, "I'm very sorry, but just as God loves me." He replied very deliberately: "No, He does not," with strong emphasis on the pronoun. I felt very quietly: "Oh, yes he does." I gave no reasons to the pronouns, but it caught his baby ear, and in a rage he shouted: "God isn't He. God is He. God is He!"

Since then, under my instruction, he has learned that the feminine pronoun is the more universal, because it does not exclude the masculine article as the masculine pronoun excludes the feminine.

CHARLOTTE P. DALEY.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, Oct. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I was greatly shocked this morning to read your account of the changes to be made in the statuary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on the theory that there are no lady angels and that accordingly those Mr. Burgham has "scuppled" must be either taken out or made over into men. I am well on toward four score and therefore cannot expect to stay much longer, and was getting quite reconciled to go when this information comes and adds a new terror to death. Michael and Raphael are well enough in their way (I don't know so much about Azrael), but heaven will be no heaven for me unless there are some lady angels. I can't imagine a heavenly choir without them.

If the building committee desire to make the cathedral attractive they will continue the lady angels. The opinions of elderly clergymen are all right upon many subjects, but I would not select them to pass upon the question of angels. The austerity of their profession disqualifies them as judges. If, however, it is an absolute fact that there are no lady angels I mean to lay in a new stock of life preservers at once.

CHARLES B. WHITING.

HARTFORD, Oct. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is strange that the clergy now wish us to believe that there were no women angels in the Biblical times.

Fiddle de dee. We know women are angels and we don't care a jot or tittle what Moses, Peter and Paul thought of them.

The sculptor who is modeling the figures in the Belmont Memorial Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is evidently married and has learned to appreciate the angelic qualities of woman, as well as her master mind on all matters, and we shan't believe he is irreligious in wishing to have woman excel in her angelic qualities as she does in all other qualities.

QUIDNUNC.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 4.

Value of Our Railways.

Stated in millions of dollars only, disregarding all fractions less than half a million and treating all fractions over half a million as a million, for easy reading, the commercial value of steam railways in the United States is $11,245,000,000, exclusive of Pullman cars and private cars.

This immense aggregate is divided among the States and Territories as follows, according to Census Bulletin No. 21:

Pennsylv'a	$1,421,000,000	Arkansas	$125,000,000
New York	838,000,000	Louisiana	123,000,000
Illinois	805,000,000	N. Dakota	123,000,000
Ohio	690,000,000	N. Carolina	113,000,000
Minnesota	467,000,000	Mississippi	108,000,000
Indiana	375,000,000	Connecticut	105,000,000
Kansas	356,000,000	Wyoming	100,000,000
California	351,000,000	Idaho	92,000,000
Iowa	345,000,000	Utah	90,000,000
New Jersey	334,000,000	New Mexico	87,000,000
Missouri	310,000,000	Florida	80,000,000
Wisconsin	285,000,000	Maine	80,000,000
Michigan	278,000,000	New Hamp.	80,000,000
Nebraska	263,000,000	Oklahoma	79,000,000
Massachusetts	250,000,000	Indian Ter.	79,000,000
Texas	237,000,000	Oregon	76,000,000
Virginia	211,000,000	S. Carolina	76,000,000
W. Virginia	202,000,000	Arizona	65,000,000
Colorado	198,000,000	So. Dakota	50,000,000
Montana	196,000,000	Nevada	44,000,000
Washington	183,000,000	Vermont	37,000,000
Georgia	157,000,000	Rhode Isl'd	26,000,000
Kentucky	156,000,000	Delaware	17,000,000
Alabama	150,000,000	Dist. of Col.	6,000,000
Maryland	132,000,000	Alaska	100,000
Tennessee	131,000,000		

For some unexplained reason Connecticut assesses the railway property in that State for 114.4 per cent. of its commercial value, or, in other words, its full commercial value and 14.4 per cent. more. The lowest assessment is in Wyoming—only 7.5 per cent. of commercial value.

It is surprising that Territories so young as Oklahoma and Indian Territory should have $158,000,000 of railway property operating within their borders.

In addition, there must be allowed the following:

Pullman cars	$51,000,000
Private cars	72,000,000
Total	$123,000,000

Adding this to the $11,245,000,000, we have $11,368,000,000 as the commercial value of Uncle Sam's railways.

Jim Kerrigan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I was very much interested in the "Old Timer's" sketch in this morning's paper. "Jim" Kerrigan was a unique character in New York city.

The first time I ever saw him was on his return from Walker's Nicaraguan expedition, 1854 or 1855. He came into the office of McSpedon & Baker, the old city printers, at 25 Pine street, where I was a boy, and I recollect that he wore a linen duster, and not much else.

He had previously served in the Mexican war, and by sheer force of character was afterward elected to Congress. During the civil war he took out the Twenty-fifth Regiment New York State Volunteers, but did not continue long in the service.

He was a good type of the old style New York Bowery boy.

EXEMPT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Sets the Gait for Albany.

From the Albany Journal.

There is no longer chance for argument as to the latest date on which a straw hat can be worn. George H. Thacher appeared on the streets with one yesterday.

Parried.

Mrs. Outlate—What o'clock is it?

Outlate—Same time I uss' t' get home from calling on you.

A Campaign Carol.

Irrespective of parties
And bosses this fall,
The political chart is
Plain sailing for all
Who observe and can tell an
Advance from a bluff—
So, it's Mayor McClellan
Again, sure enough.

And reform, the resplendent
And genuine thing,
With a soul independent
Of rabble or ring,
Has an inning this season;
No man will stay home,
For all roads of reason
Lead straight to Jerome.

JULIAN DURAND.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

A Proposal to Send American Women to English Universities Opposed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I see that ex-President Cleveland believes all my views about women in public life, so published in THE SUN in the early part of the year.

I find in a London newspaper that the women are doing more harm for mischief by the men. A late witness from American young women for rights out of this country and "educated" in England. The plan is to send students to scholarships in English universities or colleges for the mutual benefit of Americans. Ten girls from each State and one from the district of Columbia are to have a two years course in English institutions.

The lady who stands sponsor for this unnatural alliance is Mrs. Webster Glynes of London. Mrs. Glynes, who is married to an Englishman, was Miss Ella Foote Chester and a former president of Wellesley.

Mrs. Glynes says that the "society of American Women in London" will maintain the district of Columbia scholarship, and of a candidate she is hope is confidently looks to the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America to maintain the other ninety-nine scholarships.

Such a scheme may be all right for young men, who can, in some cases, take care of themselves, but to send our girls thousands of miles away from home to be exposed, as all girls without the restraining surroundings of home must be, to social and moral dangers is a proposition that no father, mother or guardian ought to entertain for a second. English college girls are good, wholesome and pure because, practicably, they are always at home in a country whose greatest railroad distance is no greater than the distance between New York and Buffalo.

Moreover, is not this an insult to American educational institutions? Suppose, for a moment, that our universities and colleges are not superior (a moot point) to those in England, unquestionably they are their equals. In the matter of the higher education of women I think we are superior to similar institutions in England. Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Barnard and other colleges less well known are turning out splendidly educated women with whom the graduates of Germany, France and England cannot, in many respects, compare.

Why should Americans give any foreign country ten millions of dollars to do that which, to say the least, can be equally well done at home? If we are second to any country in the world in schools and colleges, we certainly are not second to England. New York State has less than one-sixth of the population of the British Islands, yet Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse University and the New York University alone have 13,352 students, while the ten universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Victoria, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Wales, Aberdeen, Birmingham and London can draw only 18,300. These are the latest statistics available.

Means for the education of women are plentiful in this country. Out of 627 educational institutions, 129 are exclusively for women. Of 455 universities and colleges, 323 are open to both men and women. Of forty-three schools of technology, twenty-six have women graduates on their rolls. We have also schools of law and medicine for women. Bless them, our mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts cannot complain of the lack of educational facilities provided for them by mere man. England has nothing to offer America in the way of education and ethics, decidedly not in the latter.

Let me refer the ladies of British proclivities to a notable criticism made recently by Dr. Gregory Foster, principal of University College, London, who was a member of the Mosely Educational Commission. Dr. Foster notes with satisfaction that the American university treats each department of learning as a whole, instead of having, as in England, a number of teachers attached to different institutions, each having an institutional department of his own. Dr. Foster says further:

In the universities of the States there seemed to be an atmosphere of quiet study and scholarly work which is apparently continuous throughout the session and remains undisturbed by feverish outbursts of cramming such as characterizes British colleges and universities. * * * From what I saw in America I am convinced that in the free system of teaching that exists there even the weak teacher gives stronger guidance to his pupils and produces better educational results than he does here.

If there is any necessity to send our youth out of their own country to get a "good education"—and I by no means admit there is a necessity—then, surely, Germany has the prior claim. The University of Berlin, by the way, has as many students as the four New York universities I have named. In Germany education was a science when other countries (our own included) were jogging along with antiquated methods and nedns. Besides, in Germany our students would be learning another language, and the man or woman who knows two languages is better equipped for the battle of life than the man or woman who knows only one.

But Mrs. Glynes frankly explains her objects are "Just two—to give our girls a wider outlook in life and to draw the peoples of the two countries together." The first reason may be dismissed as a mere makeweight for the second, which is purely political and in a line with the Rhodes scholarships. England and America cannot get closer together, unless England deposes its King for our President, or we depose our President for England's King. In the latter case American women could marry American men of title as well as brains and ethical characteristics.

After all, this is a matter of patriotism, and I am afraid our American women do not possess that virtue in the same degree as the men. From a recent experience with the new president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution—an organization supposedly American, but in my humble opinion, and in the opinion of other more or less humble Americans, opposed to our democracy—I am inclined to believe that Mrs. Glynes's proposition will find favor with the D. A. R. But in the federation there are plenty of truehearted American women, and if they should succeed in the coming convention in voting down this proposal, then Mr. Grover Cleveland will have to revise his opinion of our countrywomen. I, too, may revise mine.

JAMES CLANCY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The Mystical Irishman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You have described what you term the popular type of the present day in Ireland, and ask: "Is it the eternal type?" Now, the sunshine of the nature of your mystic, gloomy Irishman is clouded because his earnestness is real. He sees nothing humorous in present day existence, and buries himself in the past, because the past with all its troubles possessed faith in God and man. His gloom is the gloom of sorrow, his sorrow for himself and his generation.

He is a mystic because he cannot be a cynic; for hope cannot wither in hearts nourished by the struggles of such a past as Erin's. But he is sad with that sadness that is the "eternal type" of the thinking man living in such a world as ours.

JOHN M. DUNPHY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

No Photography in the Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The photographer who is advocating the introduction of photography in the public schools must have a very peculiar idea about education and about the conditions under which the average family lives.

Photography is a pleasure which could be taken up in later years, and one might get a good deal of enjoyment out of it, but I am sure most of the mothers do not want any developing trays in the kitchen and printing frames out on the fire escape.

Then there would be the extra expense. Or is it the idea that the school board should purchase all the materials?

At all events, it would make a great deal of unnecessary dirt, worry and commotion in the household, and might even prove dangerous in families where little children are.

A FATHER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

Another Republican Rebel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your Wall Street correspondent threatens Republican vengeance against the legislators who voted to tax stock sales. Two more acts of the Legislature which will cost the Republican party some votes are the mortgage tax and the vote for Judge Hooker.

I am an old Bourbon Republican.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

BROADWAY.

PORTO RICO'S WRONGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In justice to our country, let me present an exposé of Porto Rico's grievances as an answer to the statements made in a letter signed by a French-American pastor of the Methodist faith, printed in your paper today.

The fifty-ninth session of the Federal Congress is approaching, and Porto Rico is all society, as she expects the extreme political and economic relief which will release her from the clutches of intriguing immoral to the merry peace that should exist between the islanders and the American government. Democratic and Mugwump opinions have defeated the efforts of the native element directed to frame their manifest destiny and rendered null the work of the American rulers who are endeavoring to accommodate the needy ardent daughter under the roof of the family.

Can anybody deny that the law imposed under the name of Senator Foraker is a secret of two edges that has worked havoc with the real American interests in the island and has convoked the Porto Rican native from a quiet contented and prosperous being into a sullen, pessimistic and dissatisfied creature? Not statesmanship and partisan opinions are the curses of our island, and the havoc inflicted by the economic blunders committed have been summed up by Mr. Roy Stone in an article published in the September number of the *North American Review*. The brave soldier states, among other things, that no corporation is permitted to own more than ten acres of land in Porto Rico, nor can a stockholder in one landholding corporation hold stock in another, and that all franchises are made subject to revocation or modification at any time, and he reaches the conclusion that an act passed by the American Congress, May 1, 1901, for the apparent benefit of the islanders has put a stop to railroad development and to the business of planting on a sufficiently large scale to give work to the idle thousands loitering in the towns and rural districts of Porto Rico.

Another source of ingenuity in the island—and THE SUN has helped us greatly in this respect—is the lack of a market here for the sale of its excellent coffee to counterbalance the loss of the European markets. That is one of the most pressing places of the island's problem, the disposition of its superior berry at a profit both for the grower and the merchant who distributes it, but that will come right in time.

Pointing out the number of pupils attending the Porto Rican schools will not dispel the fundamental wrongs. Judging the "Foraker law" from the political point of view affecting the constitution of the islanders, who are entitled to some sort of nationality, it is a flagrant injustice perpetrated against a friendly people well disposed to its present rulers. The man without a country is not known to law. Having ceased to be Spanish subjects or nationals, the islanders should be more than "citizens of Porto Rico", they should be nationals of the country to which they owe allegiance. The Treaty of Paris could not take away their Spanish allegiance, transfer it to the United States and leave them unaffected. We are undefined waifs on the sea of political uncertainty, and that is enough to make a discontented people.

Much more could be said against the colonial mistakes which are being committed in Porto Rico at the cost of valuable time and interests and the mutual respect of natives and Americans. Of course, men of the caliber of Pastor Lambert might contribute to embitter the present state of affairs, to intensify the unpleasant feeling already apparent. Just now there is going on a sharp discussion in the native press regarding this Methodist clergyman's affirmations and his unusual activity in the political field. Congress will have to do something to lift Porto Rico from her present misery.

D. COLLAZO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The President's Visit to New Orleans

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

At the worst the danger is no greater than the President would encounter from typhoid by spending a day in Washington, and the risk about the same as a long trip on an American railroad; it is certainly not to be compared with a trip below sea in a submarine, such as the President took the other day as an amusement and for the purpose of restoring confidence in submarines.

This is what the trip here would be at the worst; but it is intended here to make the President's trip at the best. The mere notice of his intention to come will stimulate and encourage the sanitary and protective work under way, and thereby bring the fever to an earlier ending. The situation is such as to convince the health authorities, who cannot afford to take any risk in this matter, that the President may come here with as much safety as to any American city. The past week showed a marked improvement in the situation; the conditions indicate that the present week will be much better, and with the new work to be done, another general cleaning and fumigation, there will be no greater danger here than is to be found in the average American city.

In view of the great amount of good Mr. Roosevelt can do by his visit here, the encouragement he will give to courage and energy in fighting the disease, it must be hoped by every one, not of New Orleans alone, but of the country, that the President will carry out his personal wish and inclination, and not yield to the timid advice of those who would lower the dignity of the Presidency and surround it with guards because of imaginary dangers.

The Irishman on the Stage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Under the heading "Chauncey as Edmund Burke," in yesterday's SUN, the statement is made that "the renegade spirit of Irish patriotism that once threatened to be hanging men and actors for the wearing of the green in whiskers has of late raised its voice in even loftier accents against Mr. Olcott for daring to put the spirit of Edmund Burke upon the stage."

And so they have a "renegade spirit of Irish patriotism" who have not applauded "McFadden's Flats" and its like! I know nothing of this play except what I read in this criticism: but the way in which the play was received showed that the "loftier accents against Olcott" than against the green whiskers were not in that audience, which, says the critic, "hung on every word and deed and recalled Mr. Olcott repeatedly." This kind of "renegade spirit" is not plentiful enough. I wish there were more of it.

ASCANIUS.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 4.

Not a Popular Demand.

From the Nashville Banner.

Reports from southwest Virginia say that many Democrats there openly express their intention to vote the Republican ticket. It is certain that the Republicans of Virginia have higher hopes and seemingly better prospects of carrying the State than at any time since the days of Mahone and Riddleberger, and it all appears to have come out of Democratic demoralization arising from the Senatorial primary.

If it is proved that Senatorial primaries generally are destructive of party unity, that plan of choosing Senators will probably be abandoned, because it has come more from the politicians than from any popular demand, and the politicians will not approve anything that is destructive of party unity.

Some Boston Boasts.

From the Boston Record.

"Hotel Pelham was the first French apartment house, or flat as they have now come to call them, to be opened in the United States," said an old Bostonian. "At that time the late Dr. Dix, who owned the property, had returned from a European trip, where he got the idea. Upon his return he brought it with him, the Pelham was fitted up in that way, and the idea has continued to spread until it has gone all over the country. Another thing that you may have forgotten is the fact that the Parker House was the first hotel in the United States to be conducted on the European plan. It was in a Boston hotel, the American or the Revere, I forget just which one it was, that the elevator was first introduced."

The Lutheran Church.

From the Church Economist.

The Lutheran Church is not one that makes as much fuss as some others, but its growth is remarkable. According to the latest statistics its increase in North America for the four years from 1900 to 1904 has been 534 pastors, 722 churches, 1,208 parochial schools and 1,102,300 members. The total membership for the Lutheran Church in the world is now put at 70,158,727. There are 14,314 deaconesses.

The Distinction.

Knicker—What's the difference between golf and shinny?

Bocker—Your clothes.

Family Diet.

Brother's on the football team,
Got a lot of vim,
At the training table eats,
Keeps himself in trim.

Sister has a diet, too,
Eats with greatest care,
Keeps her working to retain
Her complexion fair.

Mother has another list,
Simple cause for that,
Any one can see it plain,
Getting awful fat.

Father at the quick lunch bolts,
Standing on his feet,
Hustling to support the rest
Leaves no time to eat.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

PRINCE LOUIS'S VISIT.

Progress of Entertainment in Annapolis, Washington and This City.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A tentative program for the visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg was made public at the Navy Department to-day. While it is likely that some changes may be necessary later, the program as a whole will probably be carried out. The British squadron will arrive at Annapolis on November 7, being met there by the First and Second Divisions of the North Atlantic fleet under command of Rear Admiral Evans, who on November 9 will give a dinner. There will also be several wardroom dinners to the visiting officers.

On November 8 the British officers will come to Washington. The following day at 4 P. M. President Roosevelt will hold a reception at the White House in honor of Prince Louis and his staff, and will entertain the visitors at dinner at the White House at 8 o'clock that evening. There has been no arrangement for the 9th, which comes on Sunday. On November 10 there will be some sort of entertainment at the Naval Academy.

On the 7th the first division of the North Atlantic fleet will sail from Annapolis for New York and the British fleet will follow the next day, arriving in New York on the 9th. The arrival will be followed by official visits, Mayor McClellan's dinner and private dinners and theater parties for the officers. Brig.-Gen. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, will entertain at luncheon on the 10th, and the Naval Academy Alumni dinner will take place in the evening of that day. An excursion to West Point on the 11th has been planned, to be followed in the evening by a dinner given by Col. R. M. Thompson.

The Chamber of Commerce will give a luncheon on the 13th, and the bluejackets of the North Atlantic fleet will entertain the sailors of the British squadron on the same day. The latter event will be on an unusually elaborate scale, as the jackies have a fund, it has been reported, of $10,000 or $15,000 stored away to show the Britishers a good time.

Prince Louis will give a ball on his flagship, H. M. S. Drake, on November 14. Another dinner by the St. George Society will be given on the 15th. So far plans have not been made for the 16th, the day before the visitors sail for Gibraltar.

The announcement made by the Navy Department to-day says that it is possible that a reception may be given by Rear Admiral Coghlan, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, on the afternoon of the 10th, and it is also understood that the Pilgrim Society desires to give a dinner some time during the stay of the Prince in New York.

WOULD LIMIT HIGH BUILDINGS.

G. Waldo Smith Invokes the Aid of the Chamber of Commerce.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon President Morris K. Jesup appointed a special committee to arrange for the 137th annual dinner of the Chamber, to be held at Delmonico's on November 21.

The meeting was the first after the summer holidays. After a brief speech of welcome the president read the following letter from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: The president and council of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, representing the mercantile community of the city and district, desire to take the earliest opportunity after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war to tender their most hearty congratulations to the New York Chamber of Commerce on the all important part which the President of the United States has taken in bringing about peace.

In common with all British subjects the members of the Belfast Chamber feel especial satisfaction and pride that the intervention which has ended so happily was made by the head of their great kindred nation. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

ALEX. COOKE, President.

Resolutions were adopted calling for additional legislation for the regulation of "life insurance companies and kindred organizations who are the custodians of large and important trust funds." The matter was referred to the committee on insurance with instructions to report at an early meeting of the Chamber.

G. Waldo Smith called the attention of the Chamber to the rumor that several new buildings of extraordinary height were to be erected in the city. He said that he had heard that an amusement building