The Sun.

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And Then?

The most important sentence in Secretary TAFT's Panama Canal speech at St. Louis, delivered before the result of the vote of the advising engineers was announced, is this:

"If it is to be a lock canal, as recommended by the Walker Commission, I think the President may build the canal safely on the money appropriated without consulting Congress further as to the type. If it is to be a sea level canal, the question, it seems to me, for reasons already stated, should be left to Congress."

What then?

Suppose that the project of a sea level or nothing canal, involving an unknown expenditure of money during an indefinite period of years, gets into Congress, and Congress for its own information begins to take expert testimony on the subject.

Would it not be almost as well to hang up the hoe at Panama and renew the search for the Northwest Passage?

Speak Up, John Mitchell.

The proprietor of a large manufacturing establishment is our authority for a statement that JOHN MITCHELL'S activities in the coal regions are already exerting a baneful influence on trade conditions. Desiring to place a large order for a special article, he communicated with the leading manufacturer of it. The reply informed him that orders already booked would prohibit the acceptance of any new business for early delivery, and that orders for delivery after April 1 could be accepted only subject to delay caused by strikes in the coal regions.

Further inquiry assures us of an undercurrent of uncertainty in the minds of many whose enterprises depend upon coal supply. Reports still come from the coal districts that it is the purpose of the miners to insist upon an eight hour day and recognition of their union by the operators. It is conceivable that the operators might yield the point of the eight hour day. That is a point on which they can keep themselves covered. If the per ton price of mining is increased they can simply add a little more than the actual increase to the selling price and the public must pay a larger price for its coal. But it is almost inconceivable that they will yield to Mr. MITCHELL'S demand for recognition of the union along the line of the requirement of the labor leaders.

While the existing agreements between the miners and the operators do not expire until the first of next April, and there is no probability whatever that either party will violate the agreement, the question of new agreements should be taken up without delay. The conditions of the industry are such that the public has a vital interest in the matter. Should a strike come, as it may, in both the anthracite and bituminous areas, the possibilities are appalling. So long as there is uncertainty a measure of commercial instability is inevitable. If there is to be a battle the public has a right to call for an immediate presentation of the issues involved in order that it may for its own protection take such action as may be desirable or necessary. JOHN MITCHELL is unquestionably the prime instigator and the chief agitator in the movement. He has assumed a terrible responsibility, and the menace of his movement already shows results in the industry of the country.

If Mr. MITCHELL is wise he will make a prompt announcement of the plans and purposes of his union. It is useless for him to say that they depend upon the plans of the operators. He and his associates are the aggressors. We have no evidence whatever of any interest of the operators to change in any way the present condition. They have nothing to say and there is nothing for them to say until he has spoken. So long as he is silent there must be an ever increasing uncertainty and disturbance in trade conditions.

The merits of the case are the same to-day as they will be next April, and the points at issue cannot be too quickly submitted for consideration by the public. For the disturbance which will result from delay JOHN MITCHELL and not the operators will be held responsible.

Political Effect of Two Constitutional Amendments.

The incomplete returns of the vote cast November 7 on the seven proposed amendments to the State Constitution indicate that all of them were adopted and will become operative on January 1. Two of them are of particular interest because of political possibilities.

The amendment to Section 1 of the twelfth article of the Constitution gives to the Legislature power "to regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof."

This amendment was designed to permit the adoption of such laws as the cut stone and prevailing rate of wages statutes, which under the present Constitution were declared to be unconstitutional. Under it there is no limit on the dickers that may be made between those who control the majority at Albany and the labor leaders of the State. Such deals have been made in the past. It is not unreasonable to believe that they may be attempted hereafter.

The other amendment of great political importance authorizes the Legislature to issue bonds to the extent of $50,000,000 for highway improvement. It is proposed to have the State pay one-half the cost of road improvement, the communities directly benefited paying the other. The ease with which such funds may be manipulated for the benefit of those whom the Legislature's masters wish to conciliate has been demonstrated often. The highway improvement amendment has wide possibilities.

Albany will need watching next year. There will be gross scandals, deals and steals if the lawmakers are the automata of a Boss. But there will be, also, splendid opportunities for men in Assembly and Senate to show the voters that a Legislature need not be, as it too frequently is, an organization to be constantly feared and suspected by the taxpayers and citizens of its State.

The Great Awakening.

Our correspondent of yesterday who thinks it will be surprising if "this cyclone of graft does not soon create a financial panic" mistakes the effect produced by the exposures of public and private corruption which we have been having for months past. The panic has been produced, but it is political rather than financial—is among the grafting Bosses of politics rather than in the sphere of finance.

The late election bore witness to this fact and very emphatically and unmistakably. Neither of the great political parties had sense enough to see that the revelations had in them the seeds of political revolution. They kept to the front their old Bosses and set out to play their old political tricks as if the eyes of the people had not been opened to see through their game.

The exposures of the misdoing of insurance officers were bad enough, but they concerned a private trust betrayed. Primarily the injury done was to the policyholders of the corporations, and the whole system of life insurance was brought under criticism and suspicion of possibly calamitous consequences to many individuals. When, however, a Governor of a great State abuses the trust committed to him by the people, our very political system is grossly and dangerously perverted.

But in this there is nothing to produce a financial panic, as suggested by our correspondent. The revelation rather tends to financial sanity and health. When evils and their causes are known they are disarmed of their pernicious influences. Then reformation and curative processes set in. It is only when evils are hidden, when they are suspected but not actually discovered, that they are perilous.

The financial atmosphere has been cleared wonderfully in recent months. It will no longer be mephitic. Honesty and decency are going to be at a premium in the United States from this time forth. In the political sphere, also, there will be purgation; there has been purgation already.

The late elections demonstrated that the public conscience is sound and healthy. There was panic, but it was panic among the Bosses. The people were sane and cool enough. They overturned and destroyed the machinery of political corruption. They relegated the Odells to a limbo of infamous obscurity from which there will be no emergence. From this time forward American politics will be decenter and purer.

It is not a time for despondency. It is a time for exultation that at length there has been a great awakening of the public conscience. And it is going to last. We shall hear more of it and see more of it in the election for Governor of this State next year and in the election for President in 1908.

The Naval Demonstration Against Turkey.

Although the progress of events in Russia continues to be watched with absorbing interest on both sides of the Atlantic, attention must now be directed also to the concerted attempt of five Christian Powers to compel the Ottoman Sultan to execute certain administrative reforms in Macedonia and the adjoining vilayet or province of Adrianople. In pursuance of the plan agreed upon a fleet comprising British, French, Italian, Austrian and Russian contingents and commanded by an Austrian Admiral is about to assemble in the Piræus, whence it will proceed to make a naval demonstration against a Turkish port. Simultaneously it is reported that a demand has been made by Russia for the immediate payment of the arrears of the war indemnity imposed on Turkey by the Treaty of Berlin, the penalty threatened in the event of further default being the occupation of a point on the Turkish coast of the Black Sea. Simultaneously, also, we learn that the Russian Black Sea squadron has left Sebastopol for an unknown destination, perhaps the Bosporus.

Except for two reasons, we should take for granted that the Sultan ABDUL HAMID would yield to such organized coercion, inasmuch as he possesses only the derisory semblance of a navy, and as, however strong may be the fortifications of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, his empire is vulnerable at many points, as, for example, at Smyrna and Salonica, from which ports are derived a large part of its customs revenue. The two considerations that possibly may lead him to resist the demands of the allied Powers are, first, a reluctance to impair his Caliphal dignity and influence by concessions apparently tantamount to an abdication of sovereignty in a part of his realm, and secondly, the nonparticipation of Germany in the naval demonstration. The collection of taxes and the administration of justice, according to Islamic law, are looked upon by Moslems as the vital functions of government, and the delegation of such functions in Macedonia and Adrianople to nominees of foreign and Christian Powers would be construed throughout the Moslem world as a long step toward the surrender of Islam's last foothold in Europe.

It is true that the rest of the allies have not, as yet, concurred in England's demand that the Sultan shall renounce control over the judicial as well as the tax collecting function in the specified territory, but the Turks are probably justified in assuming that if the one concession were made, it would be soon followed by the other. Now, while ABDUL HAMID as a Sultan or temporal sovereign might submit to exactions which he thought himself unable to withstand, he knows that in his spiritual capacity of Caliph he cannot in any part of his dominions permit the fundamental duties of sovereignty to be discharged by giaours without forfeiting his claim to be revered as Commander of the Faithful, a claim now everywhere recognized throughout the Islamic world except in Persia, Morocco and a remote part of Arabia. Such an act of weakness on his part would be deemed equivalent to apostasy, and almost certainly would be followed by the appearance of pretenders to the Caliphate at Mecca, at Cairo and in British India.

Needs must when the devil drives, however, and it may be that ABDUL HAMID would prefer to face the risk of a revolt in Islam rather than the danger of immediate expulsion from Constantinople, but for the hope that Germany may at the last moment interpose to prevent the allies from proceeding to extremities and thus shield him from the penalties of recusancy. We shall soon learn whether the hope is well founded. It would be, of course, impracticable for the German navy to cope with the combined war fleets of the allied Powers. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Austrian and Italian contingents could not, without rupturing the Triple Alliance, take part in a contest with Germany, and that the Russian contingent would be of no great service, so that the brunt of maritime warfare would fall upon the British and French warships. A war, moreover, between the German Empire on the one hand and France and England on the other would not, of course, be confined to the sea, and consequently before deciding to disregard Germany's intervention on the Sultan's behalf it would be needful for the British and French Governments to make up their minds whether they felt competent or deemed it worth while to fight Germany on land. To that question, in view of Russia's present military impotence, so far as a European conflict is concerned, there can be only one reply.

Manifestly the coercion of the Ottoman Sultan, under existing circumstances, may not prove to be the simple and easy thing it looks.

The Siege of Syracuse.

A Democratic candidate for Assemblyman in the Onondaga Reservation includes in his certificate of election expenses two curious and damning items which go far to account for his defeat:

"Four (4) drinks of squirrel whiskey for four (4) voters in the Thirteenth ward, $0.80.

"Three (3) drinks of corking whiskey for three (3) voters in the Eleventh ward, $0.25."

So many men, so many drinks, says the Latin proverb. Buffalo uses beer as a "chaser" or sequel. Troy, with an antique sternness worthy of her name, drives nail with nail, and furnishes a small glass of whiskey as the "chaser" to a larger one. In Rochester, famed for flour and ALDRIDGE, beer is the boon companion of breakfast food. Hornellsville gives her heart to a composition of gin and homemade ale. The Haverstraw cocktail, brewed of New England rum, cherry rum, Jamaica rum, Jamaica ginger and bay rum, is what even Dr. JOHNSON would have to classify as the drink of heroes. Skaneateles finds robust nourishment in old cider, Worcestershire sauce and ether. Every province, every city, has its local gods and due libations.

But what will the experts say of Syracuse, loveliest village of the salted plains, capital of FRANK HISCOCK, JAMES K. MCGUIRE, of a hundred other sages and statesmen? Four drinks of "squirrel" whiskey for thirty cents, a sum of infamy! Three drinks of "corking," that is, talented, A1 and above reproach, whiskey for twenty-five cents!

Syracuse needs all kinds of reform; and not the least in the character of her potations.

The Business Management of Football.

With each succeeding week the football situation becomes more interesting. Interest in the season of 1905 is novel in that the general public shares it equally with the undergraduate world, and also in that this public interest has turned to the inside conduct of the game in addition to the match play of college teams—from games to the game.

The salient feature of last Saturday's football rests in a striking contrast. Yale and Princeton, the oldest and most generous rivals in intercollegiate sport, played at New Haven a game absolutely free from unpleasant features, and brilliant with all the finer points of football science. While Eli and the Tiger were battling on Yale Field, Harvard at Cambridge was adding another kink to the tangle of her football affairs. Her trouble appears to consist of various elements of discord which may be summed up in the single word mismanagement. Even should President ELIOT, however, put an end to Harvard's participation in intercollegiate football, as it is feared he intends to do, Yale and Princeton will continue the game and hold it to the high standard of true sportsmanship which they have established. The effect would be most marked in the smaller colleges.

Too much emphasis in the public discussion of football has been laid on the "how not to do it" side; one point, however, in which the extracollegiate world has a right to recognition is the matter of football finances.

It costs one dollar per eye to see a championship game of football like that in which Yale and Princeton figured on Saturday, or $2 a head. Thirty thousand spectators—60,000 eyes, and the same number of good dollars, all for one game. Where does the money go? Allowing for all legitimate expenses—for coaches and trainers, rental of property, printing of tickets, training table and travelling, uniforms and other paraphernalia, and doctors' bills, there ought to be still a considerable margin of profit. Where does the money go? Is there a surplus actually turned over to other college representative organizations short of funds? Or does careless management exhaust every cent of the great sums received at the ticket offices?

At Princeton the undergraduates are demanding full reports from the athletic association, and refuse to be satisfied with complacent silence or put off by "dummy" reports. The *Princetonian* says:

"Princeton men are anxious to see stated the amount of each separate item of expense; if there is a surplus and how it is used. This desire is reasonable and proper in every respect. An annual financial report which shows something is not a favor to be granted as to humble petitioners by the lordly athletic management. It is the right of every Princeton man and must be respected by the association."

The free publication of such reports from all football managements can be nothing but beneficial. To refuse it is to acknowledge an existing laxity in the business management of the sport.

The Technical Arrest Mania.

The owner of a Harlem flat house omitted to pay a gas bill. The company cut off the supply. The law and the convenience of the tenants require that the halls of flat houses be lighted, so the janitress bought candles and placed one at the head of each stairway last Friday evening. A child, tripping down the stairs, set fire to her skirts at one of the candles and was severely burned. The police arrested the janitress on a technical charge of assault.

It is to be hoped that the limit of absurdity in arrests has at last been reached. Indeed, it is hard to see how police ingenuity can go much further in the way of trumping up a technical charge.

It is nearly time that the police notion was dispelled that an arrest must necessarily be made whenever anything untoward occurs. It is nearly time for them to learn that where the element of guilt is doubtful arrest may well be postponed in favor of investigation. They should learn that this is especially the case where they are dealing with people of average respectability, who, to a certainty, can be found at any time that they are wanted.

It is nonsense to say that the police have no discretion in such cases, that they are compelled to arrest instanter. Every day in the week inquiries are going on in which strong suspicion of crime attaches to certain persons, and the police simply don't dare make arrests until a case is made out on which a Magistrate is pretty sure to hold the suspected ones.

Why should one rule prevail for technical and another for material charges? Why should arrest ever precede investigation when there is no chance of the suspect running away? Can the police never be got to understand that an arrest is so deadly a blow to personal liberty and self-respect that one should never be made on slight provocation?

The Hon. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, the Sweet Spouter of the South, denies that he has combined his political hopes and fortunes with those of the Hon. HOKE SMITH. Mr. GRAVES wants the Hon. AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON'S job in the Senate, but fights for his own hand and without reference to Mr. SMITH'S boom for Governor of Georgia. Also, Mr. GRAVES regards with deep, abiding love the Hon. ALEXANDER STEPHENS CLAY, Mr. BACON'S colleague in the Senate. Still, if Mr. GRAVES can't supplant Mr. BACON, it may be his fatal duty to supplant Mr. CLAY. Inevitably, and by force of his genius, Mr. GRAVES has to step on the toes of certain other great Crackers.

Consul-General PATTERSON of Calcutta draws the attention of Americans to the Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Benares. The aim is to bring together specimens of the natural products of India and modern appliances by which Indian industries may be improved.

The Consul-General is of the opinion that there is a large field in India for American agricultural machinery, especially threshers and winnowers that can be moved from place to place, as the farms in India are small in size though many in number. He believes that the coming exhibition at Benares will afford an excellent opportunity to place American harvesting and other machinery before the people of India, and that thereby a market will be created.

The suggestion and the opportunity are worth the attention of American manufacturers.

Some hater of merit, who hides himself under the signature "W. E. Russell, Democrat," dares to tell the *Springfield Republican* blasphemous things like these:

"I will venture to assert that there are not ten Williams Democrats in this whole State."

"GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS is to-day the worst political sorehead in Massachusetts, and his influence is nil."

One reads this with a shuddering, with uplifted eye and ear astrain. Surely some chosen curse, some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven, red with uncommon wrath, must burst out at once and crush the wretch who reviles the immortal WILLIAMS. Mr. BOWLES indignant rolls:

"It is a fact that many Democrats and Republicans, within the *Republican's* knowledge, were influenced by the letters of GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS."

It is a fact, and WILLIAMS is a factor and benefactor. Why are not those letters scattered over the country? Why is this good seed wasted on the barren soil of Massachusetts?

Farm Corun, P. M.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

Farm Corun to-day assumes charge of the new branch post office at Pawaa.

They're Off.

They're off—tra la!
Do, re, mi, fa!
Caruso, Scotti,
Nordica!
Come, drink their health!
The season's on!
To Dippel
Tipple
And Plançon!

They're off—great guns!
Hoch, Wagner—bing!
Hit up Tannhäuser,
Swat the Ring!
Assez!
Perché?
Ach, Teufel! Go it!
Together now!
Who said Bayreuth?

T. R. Y.

THE FIGHTING JEW.

The Remarkable Prowess of Jews in the College Football Arena.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There has prevailed for years, even in this enlightened country, the almost universal belief that down the figurative backbone of the Jewish race there runs a deep, indelible streak of yellow. Even those whose sentiments are of a pro-Semitic nature have ever tolerantly shrugged their shoulders and lifted their eyebrows at the idea of the Jew as a fighting man.

The popular sentiment has always been strong that mighty as is the roar of the Lion of Judah in forensic debate it is correspondingly weak in the historic animal's spirit in a rough and tumble personal argument.

Allow me to express my deep rooted conviction that popular opinion is based on faulty and fallacious grounds, and permit me to advance the original if startling claim that unless the sturdy sons of Ireland look well to their laurels they are destined in the future to lose their proud title of the "fighting race."

Let them read the handwriting on the wall, let them study the spirit of the times and they will everywhere see evidence of the existence of this marvel of marvels—the fighting Jew.

And now to a few of the facts which form the foundation for what might otherwise be well termed the vainglorious vaunt of a braggart, or possibly charitably attributed to a mild form of monomania.

As a student at the University of Pennsylvania the writer has had occasion closely to study the football events and history of this as well as past seasons. Early this fall, when the Pennsylvania coaches were working on what was destined to prove the nucleus of a championship eleven, there reported on the field one day an undersized, stocky youth whose features bore unmistakable signs of his Semitic ancestry. At first he was barely considered as a possibility for the varsity, but as the season wore on and larger and stronger men were tried and found wanting little Levine got his chance.

He underwent a baptism of fire when he entered his first game against the savage Carlisle Indians, and two weeks later the play of the undersized end was the unquestioned feature of the great game in which Pennsylvania downed Harvard.

Time after time, reeling and groggy from cruel blows, dealt sub rosa in the heart of a scrimmage, Levine, half dazed, bruised and bleeding, pluckily returned to the game and by sensational plunges and tackles made himself a Quaker hero.

At the same time, on the side lines, kept out of the game only by the fact that the centre for whom he was substitute was captain of the team and a star of the brightest brilliance, sat dark skinned, curly haired Bankhart, last year the far famed fighting centre of Exeter, one of the most sought after "prep school" players in the East and now universally admitted to be one of the hardest players in the Pennsylvania squad. He also can claim Jewish parentage.

Strolling down the line of available substitutes are found Gimbel, clean cut and broad of shoulder, whose work in several minor games has stamped him as an able player. And of this Gimbel another word.

Every year on Dewey Day at Pennsylvania boxing matches are held between the freshman and sophomore classes. In his first year at the university Gimbel represented his class in the heavyweight class and easily obtained the decision over Hare, the big captain of this year's baseball team. Last year this same belligerent son of this non-pugnacious race again was called upon to do battle in the roped arena.

The biggest and strongest man in the freshman class met him this time. The ferocity and fire of Gimbel's attack were such that a kindly referee humanely stopped the bout and prevented the inflicting of too severe punishment upon the unfortunate first year man. Not much yellow instanced there.

To revert to the Harvard game. Opposed to Pennsylvania's giant linesmen, flanking Harvard's burly centres, struggling powerfully, gallantly, in every play, doing notable work on offence and defence, was Kersberg, the Crimson guard. He too is a son of the "nerveless race," but if the spirited work he has done all this season is any criterion there is but little trace of yellow in his physical makeup.

On the Harvard bench, eagerly awaiting an opportunity to enter the game and show their mettle, sat Heilbron, Scholl and Greenberg—all three fine, brawny young athletes, all three considered strong players, and all three members of this newly discovered "fighting race."

Without attempting to ransack the archives of the past, and mentioning doughty Phil King, the ancient idol of Nassau, and Chuck Freeman, another famous Princeton quarterback, without speaking of Hirsch, Yale's fiery halfback, and scores of other distinguished Jewish athletes, the writer thinks he has given sufficient data at least to emphasize his point.

While the Jew's place in the history of nations is the result of mental rather than physical powers, the writer humbly advances the opinion that in the latter respect also the Jew is far from a nonentity, and that the time has come when he should be awarded therefor at least a modicum of credit, if not praise. MICHEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

The Hope of a Country Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* All honor to THE SUN for its valiant crusade against Odellism! Every self-respecting Republican in the State feels the humiliation of placing party management in the power of such a political mercenary. What a travesty upon Republican principles as exemplified in Lincoln and the pure statesmen who have followed him! This Grocer has led the party to the brink of political ruin. How the Republicans of Greater New York must relish his domination!

How was such a leader ever raised up? Let us see.

Isn't our old friend Uncle Thomas responsible for elevating him to a great office which he has dishonored and disgraced?

I hope our good uncle may live long enough to forget how he warmed this adder in his bosom—and long enough to undo the mischief caused the party by the greatest mistake of his life. COUNTRY REPUBLICAN.

COOPERSTOWN, Nov. 18.

A Remarkable Suggestion From Rhode Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The President of the United States declares that the American Government cannot and will not intervene by effective moral protest, or otherwise, to shield the Jews in Russia from massacre under the "blood atonement" savagery of Christian fanaticism. At the same time the President of the United States serves notice on Pekin that the American Government will use all the resources at its command, even to the employment of the military and naval forces of the United States, to prevent the massacre of Christians in China.

How about that? As it is now in evidence that the Russian Government itself instigates these brutal atrocities against its Jewish subjects, would it not be in order for the American Government to refuse to hold diplomatic relations with such brutes and close the American Legation at St. Petersburg and hand the Russian Ambassador at Washington his passports?

"That," exclaims Count Cassini, "would so strengthen the revolutionists as to dethrone the Czar. It is not to be thought of."

But shall we as a civilized, liberty loving nation tacitly uphold the despotism of this Czar and thereby make ourselves morally responsible for these Russian horrors? Do we not in fact become by our non action participants in those unspeakable horrors? Notice served on Russia that a continuation of the massacre of Jews will compel the United States to sever diplomatic relations with such a brutal despotism as an act due to our own self-respect as a civilized nation would prove immediately effective. CHARLES GANO BAYLOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.

Bad Accommodations for Voters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Do not many of the irregularities causing defective ballots arise from an extremely narrow shelf in the voters' booth, a very long ballot sheet to handle, and the semi obscurity or gloominess in these booths due to lack of light? SUN READER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

An Appeal to Inventors.

Waste no more your mighty efforts
On what no one cares about;
Airships are not necessary,
We can get along without.

We can skip the lighter motor
For the rapid touring car;
Submarines need no improvement,
They will answer as they are.

There is little call to tinker
With the wireless message schemes;
We can wait with much contentment
The fulfilment of our dreams.

But with Christmas time approaching
Won't you help us, you who can?
Won't you kindly please invent us
Something new to give a man?

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

One of Them Replies to Accusations That They Menace Social Morality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Recently there has been a good deal of writing about the evil to society caused by the entry of women in business. The great majority of women workers resent these accusations as unjust and untrue.

Of course, they do not attempt to deny that the woman who goes to work simply to earn money for furbelows is a grave menace to those who are obliged to work for bread and butter, for she can afford to work cheaper. If love of finery makes her vicious the case is not so tragic, for she is simply an annex to "the most ancient of professions" and would in any case have sunk to her true level.

This type is conspicuous in the business world, but unfortunately it is also found in every state and condition of society. Preachers, teachers, thinkers and lawmakers have been publicly denouncing it for a good many years without any appreciable result.

Women workers generally are unwilling to admit that their presence in the business world is responsible for the social evil which is spoken of so much to-day. Is not the decadence in morals due rather to the irresponsible and irreligious spirit of the times? If ministers, priests, teachers and writers would by word and example earnestly preach and teach the doctrines of Christ the result in combating wrongdoing would be infinitely greater than recommending a sewing machine in lieu of a typewriter, or bread making instead of selling goods.

Much that these people regret in their sermons and writings is traceable to themselves, for the note of doubt uttered by the thoughtful few has received a clamorous echo from the thoughtless many.

It is very well known that girls who belong to the King's Daughters, the Society of the Children of Mary, or the Epworth League are seldom sought as boon companions for table d'hôte dinners or wine suppers, and few of them ever become familiar figures along Broadway and its neighboring thoroughfares.

It can also be said that there is no greater aid to a virtuous and happy life than a congenial occupation, and there is no denying that a competent worker, no matter in what line, has a far greater chance for happiness than the Jill of all trades around the house. Ask any woman who has spent her youth as maid of all work in her mother's family, and who finds herself at middle life without money or a trade, if she is glad she spent the best years of her life raising children that were not her own. Rarely, indeed, will you find one so magnanimous as to say that she is glad. The general feeling among these women is that they have been cheated and imposed upon.

The practical solution offered by these clever censors is for all women to stay at home and do a little work around the house, or get married. Of the millions of women wage earners in the United States, many find their tasks irksome enough, and would gladly exchange them to become wives and mothers, as advised by great churchmen, eminent statesmen and women writers, if the matter could be satisfactorily arranged. It is much easier to give good advice to a girl than to supply her with a suitable husband, and it is much easier for her to read that advice and approve of its sagacity than to secure one.

Then, too, the self-respecting independent worker is not forced into a loveless marriage in order to get a home, as many of our mothers were. While there is much at present that is bad, sad and wrong, those old marriages of convenience were as sad as anything that can be imagined and as immoral as much that shocks us to-day.

After all is said for and against the subject, is not human nature much the same to-day as it has been in every age and in every country? From all that we can read "in tale or history," it appears to remain very much the same. STENOGRAPHER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

A CHURCH TRUST.

The Scheme For the Federation of Evangelical Churches So Described.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One is led to inquire whether the proposed federation of all the evangelical churches into a substantial organization that shall make itself felt, and exercise a tremendous influence in the religious, social and business worlds, is not after all a church trust? And if a church trust, will not its methods be something after the order of the methods of the great trusts and combinations of the commercial world? Will it not find a way to dispose of all competitors, or those who do not approve of its principles and refuse to cooperate in its purposes?

Surely it would be only a step to find and define the heretic, and likewise find a way to punish him for his contumacy and refusal to enter the church trust! Whoever ponders the history of the fourth century, studies the words and deeds of the great religious councils of those early days, must see in the present momentous congress of religionists in Carnegie Hall an exact parallel. The significance of a movement that will lead, as has been clearly indicated by several of the speakers, to the establishment of a "world religion," must not be underestimated. Back there there were cooperation and federation on a magnificent scale. And the sure result was the fearful scenes and untold sufferings of the Dark Ages. It was a minority that lighted up the splendid gardens of Nero for the chariot races, their bodies soaked with petroleum, providing fuel for the lurid flames; it was a minority that underwent the tortures of the thumbscrew, the rack and the fagot, and the exquisite punishments of a praying Torquemada, rather than yield "the faith." It was the majority, the cooperative majority, that defined the civil and the religious duties of man and provided punishments to fit the crime of not believing as others do.

Will history repeat itself? Will the twentieth century witness a crisis for the minority of this age and this nation? I hope not; but let this federation or combination of all the churches pursue its course to the last analysis and I tremble for the results.

Let ministers of the Gospel attend strictly to the business of the Gospel, forgiveness of sin and regeneration of the individual, and let legislators attend strictly to the business of providing punishments for crime. And let a wide distinction ever be made between sin and crime. There will then be little likelihood of religious persecutions.

In the name of liberty to worship God "according to the dictates of one's own conscience," I want to enter a public protest against a federated organization of churches that seeks to use the civil and worldly power to attain an end that allows only of spiritual methods, and to recommend to all the study of the life and trials of Roger Williams, the hanging of the Quakers, the whipping of the Anabaptists, the story of Daniel in the lions' den and the Hebrew worthies in the fiery furnace. All this was accomplished by a religious federation, which is only another name for a church trust.

Instead of a demand for a "world religion" let there be an earnest plea for a genuine religion. JOHN S. WIGHTMAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Reason for the Big Hearst Vote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Doubtless a good many others share in Mr. Francis A. Dimock's "Reflection and Perplexity" on the last election. Municipal ownership might as a curative agency be compared to the "little apple of greenish hue that in the middle of an orchard grew." If we had realized what a large proportion of our fellow citizens apparently thought we needed, we should shortly have found occasion to revive the once popular song, "Listen to my tale of woe."

But we didn't, and are now safe for a season of further reflection. From my humble point of view it seems that we suffered less from blind partisanship in this last election than ever before, for while the right had a "close call," there never was a campaign in which it was more difficult to learn the voter's intentions from known general party affiliations than during this one. It was the most split and mixed situation ever presented during my experience as a voter.

Were not the nearly quarter of a million men who voted for a certain person prompted by their desire to be rid of the domination of another certain person (now under good ground), and did they not seek that means of relief through failure to see the better means open to them? Had the insight been keener Jerome would have had a large majority instead of a safe plurality, and probably other figures would have been more reassuring.

However, the fight was won and Mr. Dimock can surely find cause for congratulation in reflection without perplexity. J. W. EDMONDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

The Real College Man and the Bogus "Student."

From the Daily Princetonian.

To-night many undergraduates will be in New York, where outsiders will be on the watch to criticise the university from their actions. The great harm that may be done Princeton by the thoughtlessness of a very few men places a big responsibility on every one of us. Loud, swaggering actions by many college undergraduates have served to make them obnoxious on many occasions. The real Princeton man does not have to proclaim the fact either by wearing placards or shouting it out in public places. To our credit, it is exceedingly rare that any Princeton man does either of these things. An enjoyable time may easily be had without becoming unduly prominent or obnoxious.

SERVIAN CHIEFTAIN DIES AT 117.

Fought the Turks for Many Years as Bandit and Revolutionist.

Stojan Zikits-Gyurgyts, a veteran revolutionist, is dead at Nisch, in Servia, at the age of 117 years. He was born of Servian parents in a little village near Nisch, which at that time was in Turkey. In 1804, when the Servian King "Black Peter," the grandfather of the present ruler of Servia, proclaimed the revolution against the Turks Stojan joined the revolutionists. He fought in several battles and received a severe sabre wound that nearly cost him his life.

After his recovery he swore he would be avenged on the Turks. He returned to his home and organized a band of robbers, who spent years in plundering Turkish villages and killing inhabitants. He fought with the Greeks, and after Greece became a kindgom he returned to his old home. Meantime the Turks had put a price on his head, and they captured him, but he made his escape and fled to Belgrade. There he met Prince Milosh Obrenovits, to whom he presented a petition picturing the deplorable state of the Servian people and asking him to extend the revolution to all parts of Turkey. A year later he turned up in Russia, where he was received by the Czar Alexander II., to whom he presented a similar petition.

When he returned to Servia he became again the leader of a robber band, and although many attempts were made to capture him by the Turks he always eluded them. When the Serbo-Turkish war began in 1876 Stojan, who was then near his ninetieth year, was sent by the head of the Servian army to learn the strength of the Turkish forces. He fulfilled this mission, and when the war was over he returned to Nisch, his old home, it being no longer under Turkish rule and settled there to spend the rest of his life.

Stojan married twice, and three children survive him. The oldest is 80 years and the youngest 40 years of age. Stojan enjoyed remarkable health for a man of his years. His memory, sight and teeth were good until the last, but for many years his hearing had been bad. In an interview a few months before he died he was asked if he was not tired of living.

"As long as I am able to drink my portion of roky [whiskey] and wine I shall be glad to remain in this world," he said.

TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION.

Modern Methods of Combating the Disease to Be on View Here.

The Tuberculosis Exhibition under the auspices of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society will be opened at the Museum of Natural History on Monday, November 27, and will continue day and night until the evening of Saturday, December 9.

Among the exhibits will be models of tents and other outdoor living places. The New York Health Department will show various phases of its work, by which it has reduced the tuberculosis death rate more than 20 per cent. in the last ten years. The Tenement House Department and the tenement house committee of the Charity Organization Society will present models of old and new tenement houses.

Tuberculosis clinics of Bellevue and allied hospitals will be represented. This exhibit will also show a typical dark bedroom, of which there are said to be 360,000 in New York's tenements side by side with a lighted room of the same character after a window has been put in by order of the Tenement House Department. Models of cells in Clinton State Prison, where most of the consumptive convicts are kept, will also be shown in comparison with the ordinary cells, which are held responsible for the large death rate from consumption among prisoners. There will also be pathological exhibits from various cities of the country.

Four public addresses will be given. On the evening of November 27 Talcott Williams of Philadelphia will make the opening address. On November 29 Samuel Gompers, Prof. Graham Taylor, J. W. Sullivan and Prof. E. T. Devine will speak on the labor aspect of tuberculosis. On December 1 Dr. Abram Jacobi and several physicians from out of town will speak on the medical side of the subject. On December 8 Dr. S. A. Knopf will talk on the teachers' part of the campaign against tuberculosis and an effort will be made to fill the hall with public school teachers. The exhibition and lectures will be free.

NEW COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Ground Broken for the Building to Be Erected at Mount St. Vincent.

Thirty little colored children, ranging from the blackest and shiniest ebony to the lightest brown, stood in a circle in the shadow of a huge American flag yesterday afternoon and sang hymns while ground was broken at Mount St. Vincent for the new buildings of the Colored Orphan Asylum. Dr. H. B. Frissell, president of Hampton Institute, and Dr. Lyman Abbott were present at the ceremony.

Mrs. Phœbe Wright, a Quakeress, who has been a manager of the society for fifty years, broke the ground with a little spade draped with bunting while the children sang "America."

Dr. Frissell then made a short address. He told of the work of Hampton Institute and the condition of the colored people in the South. He said it was an encouraging sign of improvement that in the three counties surrounding Hampton Institute 70 per cent. of the farms were owned by negroes. "I think it is a great thing," he concluded, "that you are going into the country, that you are leaving the crowded city and getting back to the earth. The colored man should work on the ground, he should learn to farm, for above all things he needs a home of his own."

Dr. Abbott made the American flag the symbol of right living. "The white," he said, "is purity; the red is blood, which means sacrifice; the blue is truth, and the stars are hope. We are bringing the stars down to you. For the rest you have to reach up your hands."

The new buildings are on the old Johnson estate of eighteen acres and command a beautiful view of the Hudson. According to present plans, there will be built a large schoolhouse in Colonial style, to cost $255,000, together with six cottages, each to cost $12,000.

BREAKS THE LAW TO OBEY IT.

Cannot Compel Boy's Vaccination, but Must Keep Him From School.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 20.—After serving several days in jail because she would not permit her boy to be vaccinated, Mrs. Victoria Moulton to-day won her fight against the State.

Her son will escape vaccination under the compulsory education law, but at the same time he will not be permitted to attend school. This in itself is a violation of the same law, but the school board will not make any effort to enforce it.

"Mr. Dooley" to Help Dr. Douglas Hyde.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, the president of the Gaelic League in Ireland, will lecture at Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening on "The Gaelic Revival." The auction sale of boxes for the occasion will be held in the Washington room of the Hoffman House on Thursday evening at 8:15 and Peter Finlay Dunne (Mr. Dooley) will conduct the sale.

Investigation.

First Insurance Millionaire—The self made man has a hard time of it.

Second Insurance Millionaire—Yes, first they look down on you then up to you, and last they look into you.

Modern Stock in Trade.

Grandmother—I am very pleased, Johnny, to notice your politeness.

Johnny—Yes'm; I'm figuring to be a burglar when I grow up.