The Sun.

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At Once!

The Legislature should strike while the iron is hot. It should enact without unnecessary preliminaries of any kind a law meeting the recommendation of Governor HIGGINS in his message of Wednesday last:

"I recommend that the making of political payments by corporations be made a penal offence, and that all officers and agents of such corporations knowing or approving thereof be subject to fine and imprisonment."

A comprehensive scheme of general legislation to prevent corrupt practices at elections has been prepared by the able committee of which Mr. SETH LOW is chairman, Mr. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN secretary, and Judge D-CADY HERRICK an active and interested member. One of the several purposes of the bills formulated by this committee is to do what Governor HIGGINS recommends in the sentence quoted above. One of this committee's measures amends the Corporation act so as to require every corporation not organized for political purposes to file annually a signed and verified statement that it has not contributed to the funds of any political organization, committee or candidate. Another measure proposes to amend the Penal Code in Section 41 so as to make political contributions by non-political corporations a misdemeanor, punishable by forfeiture of franchise; and, in the case of the individual officer, director or attorney convicted of the offence, punishable not only by fine and imprisonment, but also by disqualification for five years from employment of any kind in any corporation.

There is no reason for delaying the passage of such legislation as the Governor recommends with regard to corporation contributions to campaign funds until the whole scheme concerning other and various corrupt practices has been considered and debated. About many of the reforms proposed there may be difference of opinion in the Legislature and in the public mind. About this particular reform there can be no such question. The existence of the evil has already been established by the evidence at the Armstrong insurance investigation. The corporations admit its existence; so do the political campaigners. Nothing remains but to prevent it as the Governor recommends.

This can be done by separating the matter of campaign contributions by corporations from all other measures of reform now contemplated, and enacting the preventive at once. The public demands it. The corporations, we believe, would welcome it.

Statehood and the Philippine Tariff.

Those who are actively interested in the Statehood bill or in the Philippine tariff bill spend their time in alternating fits of elation and depression, attended respectively by chuckles and groans. Both bills will probably pass the House some time, for the reason that the House leaders are not apt to let any bill reach the stage at which these have already arrived unless they are fairly sure of its ultimate passage.

The pity of it is that such measures are so seldom treated and disposed of in a straightforward business way on their merits. In this particular instance both bills involve distinct principles of right and wrong, although as policies both are open to discussion. But they have been discussed until they are threadbare. In the case of Arizona and New Mexico it may be said without disrespect to the very considerable number of worthy and cultured people resident therein that neither is up to that standard upon which entrance to Statehood should be based. But they should neither be admitted nor denied admission through any parliamentary trick or through any vote trading on other and wholly unrelated measures. The bill should meet approval or rejection on the basis of its own merits.

The same obtains in the case of the Philippine tariff bill. In his message the President refers to this bill as a "measure of justice," and in this view we believe he has the indorsement of a large majority of the people of the country. Yet its passage is hampered, and for a time it is blocked, by the activities of a little group of selfish interests. These are, of course, entitled to a full hearing and they have been heard at great length. The best that can be said for them is that they have made only an indifferent case for a comparatively small number of people. Between the claims of this group and the claims of right and justice, between the narrow interests of the few and the large interests of the many, there is no proper ground for such dilatory action.

The Philippine tariff bill, in view of the apparent impossibility of passing a more liberal bill, should be passed at once. The Statehood bill should be passed with such amendment as will make Arizona the arbiter of its own destiny. A Statehood bill is an enabling act under which one form of government is substituted for another should the people of the interested district so elect. It may not rightly be transformed into a coercive measure. Arizona and New Mexico should not be forced into wedlock if the union is offensive to both or either.

Not Entirely a Farce.

The people of this State and of every State are watching with uncommon interest the endeavors of the representatives of the Missouri courts to obtain testimony in New York from certain Standard Oil witnesses, and particularly from Mr. HENRY H. ROGERS.

The earnestness of Attorney-General HADLEY in the performance of duty seems to strike Mr. ROGERS as the most humorous thing that has engaged his attention since he last sailed the seas in company with MARK TWAIN. Here is a hayseed lawyer come to the metropolis with the idea of extracting the truth from a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey! Mr. ROGERS's attitude and answers reflect plainly—rather too plainly—the mood of immense merriment which the situation has produced in him and in his associates. In the rôle he is playing as a witness there is no attempt at the finesses of evasion, the subtleties of intellectual resistance, the refinements of contempt. It is comedy of the broadest kind, prompted by the irrepressible overflow of internal mirth.

It is possible for a witness in Mr. ROGERS's position to overdo this sort of thing. We are strongly of the opinion that he is overdoing it now. If Mr. ROGERS and his codirectors of the Standard Oil and their able and multitudinous counsel apprehended more accurately the temper of the American people, who constitute the spectators at the present spectacle, there would be less buffoonery and more seriousness and decency in their demeanor toward the representatives of even distant law.

Congress and the Mails.

The other day General CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR told the House of Representatives that the Government could save $10,000,000 a year on the inland transportation of the mails. Many Representatives are said to be eager to decrease the appropriations asked by the Post Office Department for railroad mail transportation and the railway post office car service. The appropriations asked for these two purposes amount to more than $50,000,000. If any considerable saving can be made without injury to the service, it should be made; nor is it necessary to inquire into the state of mind of the Representatives who want to make it. They may have a prejudice against railroads. They may think railroad baiting is popular. They may feel an awful void in the pocketbooks where their free passes used to rest. A wise economy is a wise economy, all the same.

While Representatives are in this Spartan mood, however, they should not neglect an old leak in the postal revenues. The privileged resolution introduced by Mr. SIMS of Tennessee instructs the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads "to investigate whether or not there are or have been abuses of the franking privileges by members of Congress or in the name of members of Congress."

It is notorious that there have been and are flagrant abuses of the franking privileges. One of these is the use of franks by officials of organizations to transmit free statistics, speeches, ideas, hobbies, economic or other theories, information and misinformation. Even some moral reformers make Uncle SAM pay the postage. He pays the postage also on tons of campaign "literature." Another abuse is the turning of the mails into a general freight, express, carrier and moving van for Congressmen. As Mr. SIMS says:

"They frank a cow, a washtub, or a churn as glibly as they do a letter or the speech that no one ever heard."

Their free mail includes barnyard animals, the family wash, furniture, kitchen utensils, libraries, pianos, poultry and so on. A cow by mail is amusing enough, but it is graft in a small way, and Congressmen are supposed to be in a virtuous disposition at present. The whole series of fraudulent practices must amount to a large annual sum. Moreover, it results, to quote Mr. SIMS again, "in the lumbering up of the mail cars, the preposterous demands upon the Department's resources of transportation, and the corresponding and concurrent crippling of the postal service and all its proper and legitimate activities."

Third Assistant Postmaster-General MADDEN favors the abolition of not only the franking privilege, but of the penalty envelope privilege. He declares that if the departments and everybody had had to buy stamps or stamped envelopes there would have been a surplus of several millions in the postal revenue. Postmaster-General CORTELYOU estimates that the two privileges caused a loss in revenue of $19,822,000 in 1904.

If the Post Office Committee wants to make a thorough investigation of the two abuses, and especially of the franking privilege, it will seek the testimony of members of Congress and Department officials; in particular, of postal officials.

Where the Accused Come From.

In the second quarter of 1905 the police of New York arrested 42,260 persons, 9,559 of whom were women. Naturally more of those who fell into the toils asserted that they were Americans by birth than otherwise. Yet only one-third—14,692 exactly—were put down as of native origin. Nothing could show more graphically the vast preponderance of foreign born residents in New York's population than the fact that two-thirds of all the persons arrested admitted that they were born under flags other than the Stars and Stripes.

It is peculiar that while among the men arrested only a third—10,333 out of 32,701—were Americans by birth, among the women the proportion is much higher, being nearly one-half. Of 9,559 women taken into custody 4,359 were registered as natives. The larger proportion of American women arrested, as compared with American men, may be explained by the fact that male immigrants naturally outnumber women and also by the fact that not a small number of male professional criminals find their way from their native lands when those have become too hot for them. These may be expected to fall into the hands of our police sooner or later.

Russia, next to America, provided the largest number of prisoners for the police. "Russians" to the number of 5,616, of whom 1,221 were women, were arrested during the quarter. It would be interesting to classify these as to race. In the great Russian Empire are many peoples, who are grouped formally by nationality and not according to racial extraction. Just below the Russian contribution to police cells comes the Italian grist. It amounted in three months to 4,553 persons, 4,440 men and 113 women. The number of Italian women arrested is noticeably small. In proportion to the number of men arrested it is the smallest given for any nationality contributing materially to the total, except Turkey and Greece, which, lumped together, furnished 1,610 male prisoners and only one female. The pushcart pedlers suffered. Spain is put down as responsible for 71 men arrested and two women. Of Chinese residents 454 were arrested, all being men.

France contributed only 152 men to the total, but 679 women of that country fell into the net. Central America and Chile are discredited with only one offender each, both men.

That grand, vague police charge, "disorderly conduct," was entered against 10,938 individuals. "Intoxication" was charged against 6,918. "Intoxication and disorderly conduct," better known as "D and D," were alleged against 2,024. "Suspicious persons" numbered 1,818; larceny, grand and petty, was charged against 2,427; assault and battery against 1,854, and 1,836 were locked up as "disorderly persons." Violation of corporation ordinances brought 4,924 to book, 1,115 vagrants were picked up and 1,047 individuals were taken in for violating the health laws. Thus more than four-fifths of all the persons arrested owed their incarceration to offences not among the most serious.

In the list of those arrested every profession, trade and calling is represented. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, editors, teachers—all are on the roll. Here is something for sociologists to ponder: Of the women arrested 4,505 were married, 5,054 were single, a pretty even division; but of the men only 9,740 were married and 22,961 were single. Does marriage tend to make women criminal and uplift men to lawful ways of living?

A half hour with the Police Department report will convince the most pessimistic that New York's 4,014,304 of inhabitants are a very decent, law abiding lot of men and women.

The St. Louis Sky.

An acute student of the economic and moral problems of the liquor traffic thus conveys his appreciation of world illuming and philological light and his interest in terminology and a famous American:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Thanks for your manly editorial of to-day. Without THE SUN and 'sky' the world would be incomplete. Then why change either, even by the judicial process?

"The mention of Colonel ABE SLUPSKY'S name awakens memories of the great educational reformer. While his name lives, and will forever, may I ask what has become of the gentleman himself? His place in the Hall of Fame is secure, but if his soul has gone beyond the eternal skies, why not a monument from the 'skys' that live?

"NEW YORK, Jan. 6. MORRIS TEKULSKY."

Colonel ABE SLUPSKY is his own sufficient monument. May it be long before he needs one ... stone or brass or slate for his own use. To make this wish more intimately consonant with his original and salient character, we may be permitted to recall a great night and occasion in St. Louis. The night when Colonel ABE SLUPSKY was married in a double breasted sack coat, a "lay down" collar, a silk hand painted cravat, a sunny smile and other meet habiliments. Twelve telegrams and ten cases of champagne were opened; and the Colonel made this happy speech:

"Here's hoping that none of you die until I kill you."

Here's hoping the same for Colonel ABE SLUPSKY. He is not only alive, but was kicking against the Hon. JOE FOLK not long ago. The truth is that Colonel ABE SLUPSKY feels that his great and early work as a school reformer has been neglected. But he can wait for just judging Time to do him justice. Meanwhile there are always avenues of distinction to the elect nature. Does Mr. TEKULSKY remember how Colonel ABE SLUPSKY, not a giant physically and with a long temperance "record," put down a fat and insolent person named MCCANN, who strutted through St. Louis pretending to be the greatest wholesale beer drinker in the town? MCCANN offered to bet SLUPSKY that the party of the first part could drink fifteen bottles of beer a day for a month. SLUPSKY bet MCCANN $100 that SLUPSKY would drink twenty bottles of beer for a month. The money was put up. The beer was put down. Experts say it's easy to withdraw twenty bottles of beer from circulation. But, as the ascetic Colonel says, "it is drinking them because you have to that hurts." Doggedly Colonel ABE SLUPSKY drained the cupsky. He won the bet; even a little more. What brewer was not glad to have his beer indorsed and enclosed by the great St. Louis reformer? But "never again," says he. He abides by the sagacious maxim: "Never drink when you don't want to."

Alive? If Mr. TEKULSKY is ever in St. Louis he must not fail to call at Colonel ABE SLUPSKY's marble hall, where the bronze owl blinks, blinded by the radiance of her proprietor's sagacity. "Only a humble home," the Colonel says, "but as true as the stars are in heaven above, you are all welcome at any time."

Why We Are Not a Nation of Farmers.

Fifty years ago our output of anthracite coal was 6,608,567 tons for the year. As there is no official record of the output of bituminous coal, it may be assumed that the production was so small that it was not worth recording. Twenty-five years ago the total output of both anthracite and bituminous was 63,822,830 tons. In 1883 it reached 100,000,000 tons, and in 1899 it was very close to the 200,000,000 ton mark. In 1903 a record was made at 320,000,000 tons. Careful estimates for the year just closed indicate the production of a total of 360,000,000 tons, or 75,000,000 tons of anthracite and 285,000,000 tons of bituminous.

The value of this at the mouth of the pit could probably be ascertained. Its value at the mouth of the stove or the boiler or some other point of final disposition is a matter of mixed estimate and guesswork. It is probably not far from a round billion of dollars. The editor of the *Coal Trade Journal* estimates that we shall during the coming year turn 40,000,000 tons of bituminous coal into coke for the iron and steel industry.

The development of coal mining is one of the industrial marvels of the last half century of American history. Without our coal beds we should have remained a nation of farmers.

A man who swears is no gentleman.—*Rev. Dr.* CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

And what is the truth about a man who leapfrogs?

INCREASING SALES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—While our trade with South America is still a long way from what it should be, the figures of 1905 show a notable increase in our sales to that area. For the first time our exports exceed $60,000,000. The statement for the full year has not yet been made up, but the indications are that it will show an export trade of about $65,000,000. The growth of the trade has been as follows, using the figures of calendar years:

1895	$34,171,572
1900	41,248,051
1904	53,069,431
1905 (estimated)	65,000,000

Considerably more than two-thirds of the increase since 1895 appears in the Argentine account alone. During that year we sold Argentina less than $5,000,000. Her purchases last year approximate $30,000,000, or about 45 per cent. of our total South American trade. Our $12,000,000 sales to Brazil are 20 per cent. less than were those of 1895. Our sales to Bolivia are a mere bagatelle of about $150,000. Chile's figures rise from $2,800,000 to about $7,000,000, and those of Peru jump from $630,000 to about $4,000,000. Colombia and Ecuador, though not large buyers, have notably increased their purchases within the decade. The sales to Uruguay and British Guiana remain about where they were ten years ago, and those to Venezuela have fallen about 20 per cent. Outside of Argentina, Chile and Peru there is little or nothing to support our claim that we are an enterprising business people.

While the increase thus shown is undoubtedly encouraging, it appears in a less satisfactory light when our part in the trade of these countries is compared with their total purchases. We get about one-sixth of the trade of Peru, about one-eighth of that of the Argentine and less than one-tenth of that of Chile. Yet the fact that we sell so much argues the easy possibility of important extension, and the key to that extension is the simple device of business energy.

One of the weak spots, perhaps the weakest spot, is the lack of adequate transportation facilities. It is true that we have an alleged direct service to both the east and the west coasts. The distance from New York to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and the River Plate country is about the same as that between the English Channel and the same ports. But there is no possible comparison of the transportation service. Nine first class passenger lines run from Europe to the River Plate area. In addition to this there are several freight lines with passenger accommodations equal to, if not better than, those of any steamship plying between the United States and the east coast of South America. A first class bimonthly line from New York to Buenos Ayres and intermediate ports would unquestionably do much for the extension of our trade in that region.

The imports of the four countries to be reached by such a line exceed $350,000,000 a year. Our present share in that trade is less than $45,000,000. We buy from them about twice as much as we sell to them. The coffee, rubber, hides and wool which we buy should be paid for by shipments of American made cottons, tools, farming implements, boots and shoes and other manufactured articles which now make up the list of South American purchases from Europe.

Old Celtic "Mac."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorial in yesterday's issue was all right except where you said: "The syllable 'sky' means nothing more or less than 'son of,' like the prefix 'Mac' in the Scotch and 'O' in the Irish nomenclature." To the uninformed this last sentence would mean that "Mac" is exclusively Scotch, as the "O" is exclusively Irish, whereas the fact is that "Mac," or, as the Irishman writes and abbreviates it, "Mc" or "M'," is far more plentiful in Ireland than in Scotland. I would venture to say that there are two "Macs" in Ireland to one in Scotland.

The "Mac" is of Irish or Celtic origin, and was carried to Scotland by the ancient Irish or Scots; hence the name Scotland. The Scotchman would write it thus, "Mackinley" whereas the Irishman would write it more briefly and more elegantly, "McKinley" or "M'Kinley." It is the same old Celtic "Mac" whether you write it full or abbreviated as we write or say "can't" for "cannot."

While I have no sympathy with those who change their good old patronymics for monetary or other reasons, I feel about my own name like the American who said he "would rather be right than be President." So many prominent Irishmen and Americans who bear names derived from the grand old Irish patronymic "Cormac" blindly insert an "i" thereby destroying its beauty, sound and historic worth.

Open your eyes, ye "McCormicks," and cut out your blooming "i's." J. MCCORMACK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Card From Mrs. Maud B. Booth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Having seen several notices in the press in which my name is coupled without qualification with those who advise the infliction of death on the hopelessly insane and diseased, I should be very glad if you will give due prominence to the following statement:

Six years ago, after some of our terrible railroad wrecks, I wrote an open letter to the press and letters to all the presidents of the railroads urging that a properly equipped medicine chest be carried on all trains. My idea was not the taking of life, but the saving. My idea was merely to mitigate the sufferings of those who were dying by rendering them unconscious. I have never written anything to the press nor advocated in public anything more than the above states.

I have corresponded with Miss Hall and know what has led her to take her present stand. Privately, I may sympathize with some phases of this question, but publicly I have never taken any step that could be construed into making me an advocate of these drastic measures. MAUD B. BOOTH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

New Name for an Ohio Town.

Upper Sandusky correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

A meeting was held this evening and an organization was effected to change the name of this town. A petition will be presented to the Common Pleas Court praying for the change, and it is believed the movement will meet with success. Three names are suggested, all abbreviations and adaptations of the present name, "Usando," "Upsan" and "Uppersan."

The objection to the present name is the constant confliction with the city of Sandusky, causing much delay and annoyance in the miscarriage of mail, &c. Several years ago a corpse intended for this city was shipped to Sandusky, causing postponement of the funeral.

The Origin of Dreams.

Knicker—Do you think dreams are caused by what you eat?

Bocker—I know it; I had a little supper with the boys and now my wife has a dream of a hat.

AT PEKIN AND TOKIO.

Relations Between Governments Mercurial, Those of Individual Subjects Cordial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Among the puzzling features of the situation in the Far East at this moment are the relations between the Chinese and Japanese Governments and between the people of the two countries when they come in personal contact. Those between the Governments seem at one time to be marked by extreme cordiality, at another by reserve amounting almost to suspicion. On the other hand the Japanese in China, unlike those in Corea, seem to enjoy the sympathy of the Chinese people, who during the recent troubles at Shanghai refrained from molesting the Japanese in any way, while there were cases in which the latter fraternized with the Chinese in their attacks on foreigners. This fact is taken by a Japanese writer in the Paris review *l'Européen*, just to hand, to show that the spirit of the Shanghai troubles was anti-European and not anti-foreign in general. At the same time he repudiates them as the fruit of Japanese education of the Chinese, believing that whatever may have been the effect on the Chinese of anti-European sentiments imbibed in Japan by students there, the natural conceit of the Chinese is sufficient to account for it.

Speaking of the Chinese students at Tokio, numbering several thousands, who have been giving some trouble to the Chinese Minister there and to the Japanese authorities, he says that they have the most unmeasured ambitions which they display in letters to their friends at home, to the authorities of the localities from which they come, and in some cases even to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Pekin.

An example of the intensely anti-foreign sentiment of the Chinese students at Tokio is given in a Japanese paper, which publishes the text of a telegram addressed by one of them to Pekin to the Government. The writer of it was particularly stirred by reports coming from China repeated at Tokio, and by articles in Chinese and Japanese papers regarding German doings in Shantung, and warned his Government against giving in to German demands for railway and other concessions. This telegram, the Japanese writer of the article in the review from which I quote declares, could only have been inspired by Japanese desirous of seeing German penetration into Shantung restricted; but he regards it as unwise so to proclaim the identity of sentiment of the two yellow races, ready to make an alliance and unite their future in a common policy; adding that if such an alliance were made "the Japanese would naturally seek to become the guiding spirit of it."

He, however, believes that the contempt of the Chinaman for everything foreign puts such an alliance out of the question for a long time, and apparently regards it as undesirable until the Japanese have established their superiority and influence over the Chinese on their own soil. This, he points out, has already been begun by the formation of numerous Japanese societies in China, mentioning among the most important the Toho Kyokwai, the Dojin Kai, the Toa Dubun Kai and the Shinkan Kyo Kai. At Shanghai there is, it appears, a school known as the Dobun Shoin, founded originally at Nankin in 1900 by the Toa Dobun Kai, but transferred more than a year ago to Shanghai to give it greater political influence. This last named parent society is the same founded by the late Prince Konouye, the title Toa Dobun Kai signifying "League of countries using the same writing characters."

The *Yuaiko Ziho*, the Japanese *Diplomatic Review*, however, publishes an article in which the well known Prof. Tomizu expresses views not altogether friendly to the Chinese or a Chinese alliance. He says that the Chinese have no good will toward Japan and should be treated by the latter with other than gentle methods, alleging that several grave incidents have occurred and others are in prospect that will necessitate a severe accounting from the Chinese Government.

Opposed to Prof. Tomizu is Mr. Uchida Kosai, recently Japanese Minister at Pekin, who is convinced that Chinese sympathy toward Japan is real. In an article in the *Taiyo* he reviews the situation, and points out how from the beginning of the war and before its result could be definitely foreseen, China decided for Japan; and ends by warning Japanese writers not to indulge in pinpricks against the Chinese too freely, as they may bring about the rupture of the good relations established during the war and that have existed since, and throw them into the arms of Russia.

Every word and article written in Japan about China, Mr. Kosai says, is immediately translated into Chinese, and the Chinese students in Japan are assiduous in reporting home everything, no matter how insignificant, relating to their own country that happens or is said in Japan. He therefore appeals to Japanese writers not to thwart the policy of the Government by indiscreet articles or to alienate Chinese sentiment by injudicious sneers and criticisms.

There appears a disposition to regard the Shanghai troubles as the beginning of an agitation for the abolition of the consular courts and the extraterritorial rights of foreigners in China, and in which Japanese have been active agents. F.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Democratic Women and Emblems.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your edition yesterday morning you give an account of the efforts of the "Women's Democratic Club" to choose an emblem, and tell us that the president of the club does not approve of a tiger in the foreground because she wants something that suggests a recognition of women by the Democratic party.

A combination of Goddess of Liberty and tiger will not do, because the lady is not twisting the tiger's tail. A third emblem is equally objectionable because it carries the words "all men are free and equal," and the word "men," in the opinion of the Democratic women, excludes them.

In what genus are "Democratic" women classified? We have recently been assured that there are no she angels or devils. Are there also no she men? Or is the lack of manliness inherent only in Democratic shes? And if it is, why should the Democratic party, or any other party, recognize them? They are not devils, nor angels, nor men, according to their own admission but are like those souls in Dante's limbo whom, being neither good nor bad, heaven has cast out and hell will not receive, lest the damned should be comforted by the sight of beings worse off than themselves.

Poor "Democratic" women! By the way, how do they define the term "Democracy" and in what genus do they classify themselves?

CHARLOTTE F. DALEY.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Jan. 8.

Congressmen and Their Duties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "An Amended Autobiography" is sound, only it is too limited. It would be refreshing to read a plain editorial on the question of what portion of a Senator's time is expected to be devoted to public interests. We know that many of them have large interests that take much of their time, and "Senatorial courtesy" delays important legislation while some Senator is off attending to some corporate business.

How much of the time of the Congressmen's clerks is devoted to the Congressmen's personal business? OLD READER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

The Owl a Fowl?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While this does not settle the momentous question as to bird and fowl it may be regarded as at least collateral:

"Said Puss to the Owl:
'You elegant fowl,
How wonderful sweet you do sing.'"

It is remembered from one of the lyrics of the late Edward Lear, an authority in ornithology and only in his lighter vein responsible for the popularity of the limerick style of occasional verse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. RARA AVIS.

Turn About: A Comedy of Fair Play in Chicago.

JANUARY 1.—The railroads to the theatre men: "We have adopted an anti-pass rule, and hereafter cannot give any free or reduced rate tickets."

Biff, whang!
The boomerang
Gets back
With a whack.

JANUARY 2.—The theatre managers, in conference assembled, agree to deal with the railroads on the same basis.

Jim-i-nee
Crickets!
No more free
Tickets?

JANUARY 3.—A certain general passenger agent sends to a theatre for four tickets. Answer: "We have adopted an anti-pass rule, and hereafter cannot give any free or reduced rate tickets."

Dear me!
I say,
Such a biz!
That G.
P. A.
Got his!

JANUARY 6.—Final chorus, theatre managers:

This is not retaliation,
But polite reciprocation—
Just a cordial emulation
Of your own example.

To express our approbation
Of your New Year's legislation—
Understand the situation?
Do you like the sample?

E. T. NELSON.

AN ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

Works of the Late G. H. Boughton and W. T. Richards to Go at Auction.

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries there are on exhibition nearly 400 paintings, the work for the most part of two American artists who died last year, William T. Richards, the marine painter, and George H. Boughton, who, though he lived in England and was a Royal Academician, was always included among American painters. Besides the canvases done by Mr. Richards and by Mr. Boughton there are several paintings by other artists which were owned by Mr. Boughton.

All the paintings exhibited are to be sold at the direction of the executors of the estates, and the sale is announced in the catalogue as without reserve. The sale will occupy four evenings, beginning to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

Mr. Richards was best known as a marine painter, but besides many marine canvases in the present exhibition there are landscapes of rugged mountains and placid meadows and marshes. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Cornwall, Guernsey and the Shetland Islands afforded Mr. Richards settings for the expression of the conceptions with which nature inspired him, for he tried to do more than merely copy a coast line.

Mr. Boughton's earlier moods, when he painted Pilgrims and New England skating scenes, are represented, along with his later figure canvases and landscapes that found their suggestions in his life in England. Included in his possessions, and to be sold with the other pictures, are canvases by Sargent and Alma-Tadema. By Sargent there is an "Ideal Head," and by Alma-Tadema a small canvas entitled "An Audience."

Several water colors, both of Mr. Boughton and Mr. Richards, are also included among the pictures to be sold.

At this time, when Mr. Henry James has aroused a general discussion as to Americans' use of the English language, it may be pertinent to recall that it was of Mr. Boughton's work that Mr. James used these words: "It bristles not aggressively, but in the degree of a certain conciliatory pertinacity with contradictious properties."

EXPERT FEES FOR CITY DOCTORS.

Judge Cowing, Appealed To, Reckons He Can Stop 'Em.

Lawyer L. E. Rogers told Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday that he had a client named George Zapoli in the Tombs, and couldn't get anything out of him. Rogers said that he would like to have Zapoli examined as to his sanity.

Judge Cowing said that he would have the District Attorney get a report from the Tombs doctors. Assistant District Attorney Smyth said that the District Attorney didn't want to do that, because, whenever such a request was made, the doctors posed as experts and put in a bill.

"I won't be a party to the city being imposed upon by its own employees," said Judge Cowing. "They are paid a salary by the city, and they should render such services without extra pay. I will have the examination made, and if it is not done I will find out about it and hold some one responsible."

The Air in Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The extrication of air from water in the bends of thirty-foot siphons and in the curvature of ordinary water pipes and the inability to elevate water by atmospheric pressure to the full distance of thirty-four feet are all corroborative of the proposition that air will be continuously liberated from water in any area of diminished pressure.

It is evident that the volume liberated will be greater when the flow is upward, owing to the disposition of air to ascend and the tendency of water to descend or gravitate. It is further evident that the air thus liberated is at once replaced by an equal quantity from the atmosphere or from the area of greater pressure and that it will not again commingle with the water or other fluid from which it has been expelled unless a still greater pressure be applied and maintained.

It is well known that water from which all air has been exhausted is "dead," as illustrated by the "water hammer" experiment. It is also known that steam power cannot be generated from water in an extremely rarefied atmosphere.

The presumption then is that any deficiency in the steam making power of water under ordinary atmospheric pressure is due to the reduction by displacement of the normal proportion of air contained in water. Such appears to be the case with the water of the Dead Sea and water saturated with various substances. It seems probable, therefore, that the following inquiries conducted by those having the necessary facilities may add to the amount of useful knowledge:

May not some obscure boiler explosions be attributable not merely to the too rapid conversion of water into steam, but to the sudden liberation of an excess of air included in the cold water being conveyed into the boiler, and to the abrupt and violent expansion of that air consequent upon its subjection to intense heat in a closed and limited area?

Is it not probable that a portion of the power exerted by the hydraulic press is due to the compression and subsequent energetic expansion of the excess of air liberated from water or driven through oil during the exhaustion of the smaller cylinder and then compressed and forced into the fluid contents of the larger cylinder, where its accumulated energy is eventually transformed into great compressive force?

P. MCCAREY, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.

Big Whistles for Ferryboats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* To one who is familiar with the rules of navigation and thoroughly understands the language of the whistle as it is interpreted by New York harbor pilots the principal cause of the recent collision between the Binghamton and the Passaic stands out prominently. While the writer was not in the vicinity at the time, it is clearly a case of the expected happening.

The old fashioned, weak toned apology for a whistle carried by such boats as the Passaic, Ridgewood and Paterson was undoubtedly a primary cause. If the railway management would take a trip on one of these boats in a fog they could, if they desired, find out many things about navigating a steam vessel in crowded waters and no sea room under circumstances which leave the pilot nothing but his compass and his hearing for a guide. A more responsible, nerve racking job than his, with a load of several hundred passengers, is difficult to conceive.

The captain, pilot and lookout must judge the position and course of other vessels by the signals and sound of their whistles. While the sound of a whistle is much more deceptive in a fog, there seems no excuse for not providing one which overcomes that defect to some extent and is sufficiently loud toned. I think others will agree that the whistle on the Passaic and her class of Erie boats has a sound, even in good weather, which seems to come from a great distance, and this effect is intensified in a fog.

It seems reasonable, therefore, to believe that had the Passaic been equipped with such a whistle as is possessed by the new Erie boats Tuxedo, Goshen and Arlington, or the Binghamton herself, the boats would never have approached at such a speed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. COMMUTER.

Farming in the Philippines.

From a speech by Representative Hill of Connecticut.

Now, just imagine for a moment an American farmer or a sugar cane grower in Louisiana being required to put all his sugar in little bags and carry the entire product of his farm, with a boy and a bag of sugar on the back of a carabao, out through the mud and put it on a little rowboat and carry it out to a larger boat, and then carry it thirty or forty miles to Iloilo before finding a market. And yet that is the condition under which eight-tenths of all the sugar of the Philippine Islands is produced. And that does not half give you an idea of the methods that obtain on the farms and plantations where the sugar is grown. No Western man can comprehend the primitiveness, the simplicity, the crudeness with which all these agricultural operations are carried on in the Philippine Islands until he goes there and sees it for himself. It is impossible to have any comprehension of it otherwise. And I say as a business man to other business men here that there is not a single industry in the Philippine Islands of any kind or character which any industry in the United States has the slightest occasion to fear. The burden upon us is to lift them up, to enable them to do better. It is not for us to stand back and shiver and measure the honor and dignity and greatness of this nation by a pound of beet sugar or a five cent cigar as a measuring rule.

The Way of It.

Knicker—Do you remind your wife of her first husband?

Booker—No, she reminds me of him.

SEIDL MEMORIAL URN

Presented to His Widow—To Receive His Ashes at Fresh Pond.

The marble urn in which the ashes of Anton Seidl are to rest was dedicated yesterday morning in Steinway Hall, where it has been on view for the last week.

Mme. Nordica, who made her first appearance as *Isolde* under the baton of Seidl and studied other Wagner rôles with him, came to inspect the urn before the ceremonies began. About the urn were laurel wreaths from Mrs. William Loomis, Mrs. Anton Seidl and Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll.

Richard Watson Gilder presented the urn to Mrs. Seidl on behalf of the committee. Mrs. Seidl, who was in deep mourning, sat in the centre of a group of her husband's old friends and admirers.

"There go with this memorial," Mr. Gilder said in his speech, "admiration and love for the high and noble art of music and love and gratitude for the master, too early removed who, in the old world and the new brought freshly and powerfully to the minds and hearts, to the comprehension and intense enjoyment of a multitude of music lovers, through what has been called his creative interpretations, the wonderful creations of the chief of all the composers of the nineteenth century."

Miss Natalie Curtis spoke of the delight with which Anton Seidl was received when he returned to Bayreuth to conduct "Parsifal" the year before his death. The women who raised the subscription for the urn were Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. William Loomis, Mrs. Charles E. Manniere, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Miss Lucia Purdy and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones.

George Gray Barnard, sculptor of the urn, gave his work as a tribute to the genius of Anton Seidl. It is cut in ovoid form from a block of white marble and stands on a roughly hewn base. Two figures on one side represent the mystery of life, while on the other the two figures are symbolic of music. The urn will be sent to Fresh Pond.

HERR WEINGARTNER HERE.

Will Conduct Eight Concerts Here and Get $12,000 for It.

Felix Weingartner, one of Europe's star conductors, arrived yesterday on the Carmania. He comes at the invitation of Walter Damrosch and will conduct eight of the New York Symphony Orchestra's concerts at Carnegie Hall. He will also conduct the orchestra in some of the large cities of the country.

This is Herr Weingartner's third visit to this country. Since he was here last year to conduct for the Philharmonic Society he has resigned his post at the head of the Kaim concerts in Munich in order to travel over Europe and conduct in principal cities. He has also resigned his post as an operatic conductor at Berlin, although he still conducts the Royal Symphony Concerts there.

Herr Weingartner as a star of the baton receives prima donna prices. Of the $30,000 raised by the subscribers to the New York Symphony Fund, $12,000 has been set aside for Herr Weingartner. No conductor ever before received so much.

"I have known Mr. Damrosch for many years," Herr Weingartner said last night, "and wanted to be engaged by him as chorus master when he went abroad nineteen years ago to engage his forces for the Metropolitan. I was a beginner then, with only a letter of recommendation from Hans von Buelow. It was not strong enough to persuade Mr Damrosch, however, to engage me for the opera. But after all these years I have come here as his guest."

He will conduct the orchestra next Sunday at Carnegie Hall.

ARRESTED FOR KIND ACT.

Sleuth Pretended to Be Ill and Restaurant Keeper Gave Him a Drink.

Samuel Klausner keeps a restaurant at 212 East Broadway, much patronized by policemen of the Madison street station house. Some one sent word to the captain that Klausner was running a speak easy, and Detectives Delaney and Rooney were sent out to catch him early yesterday morning.

Klausner knows both detectives well and it was necessary to use "diplomacy" to trap him. Shortly after 2 o'clock Rooney rushed into the place holding his hands on his stomach.

"I have a terrible stomach ache," he said to Klausner. "Give me some brandy or whiskey to fix me up quick."

Klausner got a bottle of whiskey from his private apartments and gave Rooney a liberal drink. As he was downing it Detective Delaney appeared and placed Klausner under arrest on a charge of violating the Raines law.

When the case was heard later before Magistrate Wahle in the Essex Market police court the detectives admitted that they put up a subterfuge to catch Klausner. Said the Magistrate:

"If I had cramps and a man furnished me with whiskey or brandy to help me I would consider myself a mean man to turn on him. The prisoner is discharged."

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Elect Officers and Announce Three Small New Year Gifts.

These officers were elected by the board of trustees of Columbia University at the opening meeting of the year yesterday: George L. Rives, chairman; John B. Pine, clerk; George L. Rives, member of the committee on finance; the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, member of the committee on honors; the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, member of the committee on education, and Gerard Beekman, member of the committee on the library.

Only three gifts were received by the trustees to start the new year—$1,200 from the Germanistic Society of America for a lectureship on the history of German civilization, $700 from an anonymous donor, to be applied to the cost of instruction in embryology at the medical school; $250 from Samuel P. Avery for the purchase of books for the Avery Library.

INSPECTS BROOKLYN JAIL.

Sanitary Conditions Still in Bad Shape—Little Money to Fix It Up.

Supt. Lawrence of the Department of Public Buildings visited Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday to look into its sanitary condition. He found it in bad shape.

He said he would do his utmost with the small amount at his command to make the jail sanitary and habitable. The women's building is absolutely unsafe in case of fire, but Mr. Lawrence has no money to improve this condition. He will ask Borough President Coler to get an appropriation from the Board of Estimate to make the needed improvements.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

To be Postmasters—New York: Dayton H. Whipple, Altamont; J. D. Denison, Greene; Ellsworth Sweet, Waterloo. Pennsylvania: Jacob R. Evans, Nanticoke; Elmer S. Hull, Montgomery; Samuel Sparr, Williamsburg; Howard B. Frank-Berry, Pointmarion. Connecticut: George D. Carey, Bound Beach.

Signal Corps: First Lieutenant to be Captains—Alfred T. Clinton, Artillery Corps. Second Lieutenant to be First Lieutenants—Alden F. Brewster, Artillery Corps; John A. Berry, Artillery Corps.

Navy—Lieutenant (Junior Grade) to be a Lieutenant—Bayard T. Bulmer. Ensign to be a Lieutenant (Junior Grade)—Bayard T. Bulmer. Midshipmen to be Ensigns—Charles Belknap, Jr.; Fred H. Poteet, Webb R. Raudenbuch, Butler Y. Rhodes and Charles N. Smith. Passed Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons—John E. Page and William H. Bell. Assistant Surgeons to be Passed Assistant Surgeons—Earle M. Brown, John F. Murphy, Morton W. Baker and James H. Holloway.