The Sun.

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Local Disease, Federal Remedy.

By long and varied hoggishness the beef trust has won evil opinions from all sorts of men. That does not change the fact that the conditions complained of in the Chicago stock yards, even if they have been worse than the worst imaginings can paint them, should be remedied by the local and State authorities.

Since these, however, seem to have shut their eyes and noses, since the political campaign is beginning, and since there has come to be a general disposition to run to the Federal Government when anything goes wrong, it is safe to assume that a Federal meat inspection law will be put upon the statute books, probably in a less crude form than the Beveridge amendment.

Just as there has been within a year or two a quickening of the moral sense of the nation, so, let us hope, there may be a revival some day of the decaying spirit of local initiative and autonomy.

Prospects of International Peace.

It begins to look as if the next Hague Congress, unlike the last, may make some definite progress toward the fulfilment of the Czar's original purpose, which was to bring about a material reduction of armaments and a considerable extension of the field within which arbitration should by international consent be substituted for war.

The treaty between England and France was epoch making, because each of the parties was allied with a Power of the first magnitude. The league between France and Russia has existed for some years, and its continuance seems guaranteed by the strongest motives of self-interest, the armies of the Czar being as indispensable to France as have been the pecuniary resources of France to Russia. Under all the circumstances, a dissolution of their partnership is scarcely conceivable.

No less useful to both signatories, and therefore no less likely to be durable, is the close alliance between Great Britain and Japan. So long as Japan can rely on the cooperation of the British navy she will be able to defy even such a triple combination as wrenched from her a part of the spoils of her war with China; and so long as she can secure financial aid from London she may look forward to a long and prosperous period of internal self-development. The certainty, on the other hand, that the Anglo-Indian army may be reenforced by a hundred thousand soldiers, who may more quickly be transported by sea from Japan than an equivalent Russian force could be brought by single track railways to the northern slopes of the Himalayas, has relegated SKOBELEFF's plan for the invasion of India to the limbo of dreams.

Having absolutely nothing to gain in the Far East or in the Indian Peninsula from enmity to England, the Russian Foreign Office was driven to inquire whether some profit might not be derivable elsewhere from contracting friendly relations with her. The answer suggested itself. Obviously, the benefits accruing from a combination with Great Britain would be of two kinds. It would be practicable in the first place for the parties to such an agreement to delimit their respective spheres of influence and exploitation in Persia. A like process of adjustment of Russian and British claims or wishes could be applied to the Ottoman dominions. In a word, the projects long entertained by Russia of territorial expansion in southwestern Asia and southeastern Europe might expect no longer to encounter insurmountable obstruction on the part of Great Britain. Of vital moment, also, to the Russian Treasury, which for years to come will have to bear the strain of a vast outlay for the furtherance of agrarian, industrial and commercial evolution, would be the privilege of access to the British purse; the ability to place future loans in London instead of in Paris, the lending capacity of which has been severely taxed.

What has Great Britain to gain by becoming an active or silent partner in the Franco-Russian firm? She would have in the first place, so soon as the political transformation of Russia shall have been effected and placed on a stable footing, that which her capitalists are always seeking, a large and highly remunerative field for investment. Of even greater importance from a fiscal point of view would be the practicability of curtailing signally the annual appropriations for the British army, and probably those for the British navy as well, for manifestly a quadruple alliance of Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan would be irresistible on land and sea, and Germany, recognizing the futility of confronting such a coalition with her relatively puny resources in men and money, would perceive no profit in carrying further her schemes of naval expansion, but on the contrary would welcome a proposal for a general proportionate reduction of military and naval armaments.

It is true that a representative of the British Foreign Office in the House of Commons said not long ago that no definite agreement had been reached with Russia in regard to Persia or other matters. He acknowledged, however, that negotiations aiming at the attainment of a cordial understanding with Russia were going on, and that they had a bright prospect of success. Since then reports of encouraging progress have appeared from time to time in newspapers usually well informed. The truth of these reports is accepted in Constantinople, and the Sultan is said to regard with trepidation the approach of an accommodation between Russia and Great Britain with reference to the affairs of the Near East. He would gladly, if his Ministers would permit him, accede forthwith to many Russian and British demands which hitherto have been pressed in vain, if thereby he might get some reassurance that would allay his anxiety. His perturbation is justified. The hour that witnesses the signing of a treaty whereby the respective interests of Russia and Great Britain in the Near East are defined will sound the knell of Moslem power in Europe. It now looks as if it were reserved for this generation to behold the displacement of the crescent by the cross above the Mosque of St. Sofia.

Anarchists and Police.

The theory of EMILIO CASTELAR that the bomb throwing anarchist is a degenerate whose brain has been excited by "debauches on ideas" seems to be borne out by the description his relatives give of MANUEL MORALES, who made the attempt on the life of King ALFONSO. It is to be noted that while the autopsy showed the brain of the murderer to be well formed, the frontal lobes were found to be "prodigiously developed." MORALES was well educated and an expert chemist, and made his living by translating German books on chemistry for the Ecole Moderne at Barcelona.

EMILE HENRY, who exploded a bomb at the café of the Hotel Terminal in Paris in 1894, injuring twenty-four persons, had been a student at the college in Paris founded by JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, the economist, where he distinguished himself in mathematics, standing first in his class. Afterward in Venice he was employed as an engineer on public works. MARTIAL BOURDIN, who was blown up in Greenwich Park by a bomb which he was carrying with the intention of destroying the observatory, was also an educated man and an omnivorous reader, although a tailor by trade. VAILLANT, or KONIGSTEIN, who threw a bomb from the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris in 1894, a year when the anarchists ran amuck in Europe, committing many outrages, was another man of acute but morbid intellect.

If the police had to concern themselves only with the type of anarchist who is always to be found when wanted at his café or pothouse the duty of guarding crowned heads and rulers from assassination would be simple enough; but to deal with the degenerate or the crack brained solitary, who may be his own chemist and acts on impulse, presents a problem bristling with difficulties. The only rational plan, if he can be labelled as an anarchist, is to keep him under espionage and report his movements. This the police of the Continent endeavor to do, but it is to be feared that Scotland Yard does not take the dangerous anarchists as seriously.

In 1894 there was the same outcry against English methods of dealing with the anarchists that is heard to-day, and the London police bestirred themselves enough to raid the Autonomie Club and arrest everybody on the premises, but in the police courts all the prisoners who had passports were discharged. About the same time anti-anarchist laws, providing for summary arrest for preaching violence and publishing inflammatory appeals, were enacted in France, Italy, Germany and Spain. The worst of the Barcelona outrages, when eleven persons were killed and forty wounded in a theatre, occurred two years later; in 1897 CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO was assassinated, and the following year a miscreant killed the Empress of Austria in Switzerland. It was then that the anti-anarchist conference of representatives of the Continental governments was summoned to meet in Rome. Not long afterward King HUMBERT was assassinated by ANGELO BRESCI, an anarchist who had lived in the United States.

The problem of what to do with the anarchists seems to be as far from solution as ever. England cannot longer avoid responsibility for granting them an asylum; the British Government must take cognizance of the attempt on the lives of King ALFONSO and his consort, not only because London is the only capital where anarchists are still tolerated, but because the marriage of the Princess ENA was a diplomatic triumph of King EDWARD'S. Anarchists expelled from England will naturally turn to free America for an abiding place. Some of the most vicious of the Italian group have recently come over, as the Italian Consul at Baltimore has warned the Government. It devolves upon the Immigration Bureau to deport every one of them it can lay hands upon. The anarchist question in the United States is growing more acute with the general movement in Europe to drive the mad dogs of society out.

Simple Life Flats.

Amid the wit, eloquence and poesy, the brilliant theories and debates of the National Federation of Women's Clubs at its convention in St. Paul, the homespun practical household suggestion must not go unheard by the outer world. As President SARAH PLATT DECKER says, answering the sneers of the deposed tyrant man, "the great majority of members of clubs and federations are homemakers, thoughtful, earnest mothers and wives." It was natural, therefore, that the federation, knowing man, at least in cities pent, to be a flat-dwelling animal, should ponder the model flat. Some rooms in the old State House were arranged as a five room flat. These were among the lessons inculcated upon visitors to that little paradise:

"A model flat may be furnished in harmony with the simple life for $400.

"One hundred dollars a month is a big enough income to defray the expense of the simple life.

"From this income the bride and groom should be able to save the first year the sum of $300, as the trousseau is expected to last at least a year, so that the expenditure of any portion of the income during the first twelve months of married life is unnecessary.

"This sum of $300 should be applied toward the building of a new home.

"A day's rations can be supplied at a cost of 35 to 50 cents a person, according to quality.

"The wife requires less nourishment than the husband, and this fact supplies a source for economy."

The simple life is not so simple in this town; but it is always pleasant and easy to save money on paper. And JACK and JILL, full of the pleasing, anxious thought of commuting, may like this peep into a seven room cottage of gentility:

"The house will face east, with living rooms and bedrooms on the south. There will be a vestibuled hall, reception room, living room, dining room, and kitchen with a pantry on the first floor, three bedrooms, bath, closets and linen press above. A wind front porch, small back porch, with a place for the refrigerator and a bay window, will add both to the beauty of the architecture and to the comfort of the inmates. The cost of such a house, finished in natural wood, kitchen and bathroom in enamel tiling, would be from $1,500 to $2,000 in different localities."

By an oversight no provision for garage is made. What is home without a devil wagon? But come into the living room, which is "done" in brown and Flemish oak:

"This room, about fifteen feet square, has a floor with hardwood finish of dark oak stain, ceilings of the palest yellow, and the walls are covered with a light mellow brown cartridge paper. Here may be one large rug or two or three smaller ones. The curtains are of cream colored colonial net. From the simple stained picture rail hang a few good carbon photographs or brown prints, being reproductions from the old masters or standard modern artists like BURNE JONES, framed in flat bands of stained oak."

A few Whistlers, Méryons and Seymour Hadens—"states," of course—should be added. Likewise, a mezzotint or two, by VALENTINE GREEN, SMITH or WATSON.

As to diet, wise men, if there are any, will agree that it would be "unwise for a man who intends to marry, according to the federation schedule, to choose a wife whose appetite is more vigorous than his." The rules permit a woman to eat four-fifths as much as a man. Another survival of the subjection of women. As a matter of fact they live, it is believed, upon the shadow or astral body of chocolate pistache, but they are entitled to eat five-fourths as much as a man does, if they like.

Some husbands, it seems, "rebel against" a steady diet of meat, bread and potatoes. Well, the meat is "cut out." Boys may be reared and States be saved without it. These are the proudest days of the vegetarians: and Professor W. C. PALMER of the Winona Agricultural College tells the good old news that there is more nourishment in ten cents worth of peas than in seventy-five cents worth of beefsteak.

Not a Good Precedent.

In the statement concerning the bloody outbreak at Cananea which is issued by Governor YSABEL of Sonora and General LUIS E. TORRES of the Mexican army there is no mention of the employment of the 200 Arizonians who were summoned to the rescue of their countrymen and welcomed by the Mexican Governor. As a matter of fact, they did not fire a shot; the service they rendered was to overawe the rioters until enough rurales and gendarmes arrived to restore order.

The affair should be a lesson and warning to the Mexican authorities. To introduce armed Americans to do police duty in the mining districts, where already there is a uitlander problem, was not a wise precedent. President DIAZ, no doubt, will now take measures to afford adequate protection to Americans doing business and who live in colonies in Mexico.

In Iowa.

The Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW has thrown himself with his wonted momentum into the canvass for the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa. He views with alarm the efforts of Governor CUMMINS of the Iowa Idea to get a third term and to touch the ark of the Dingley tariff. Just as the wicked and deceitful Democrats of Massachusetts won't ask for "free trade," but for revision of certain schedules, so this wolf of a Cummins in the Republican fold asks for such revision. Finally, Mr. CUMMINS, apparently an admirer of Democratic rhetoric and rodomontade, calls the sacred tariff a "robber's tariff." No wonder Mr. SHAW throws up appealing hands and rolls pious eyes:

"I say to you that the nation is watching this phase of the Iowa contest, and the success of the candidate for office who takes it upon himself to speak of the effects of the Dingley tariff as robbery will be understood as a repudiation of the national Republican policy of protection."

The nation has a number of things to look at. There must be several millions of eyes that are not "fixed" upon Iowa, and several millions of American citizens that know not the Hon. ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS or his rival, the Hon. GEORGE DOUGLAS PERKINS, formerly of Baraboo and now of Sioux City. But there is no mind so careless, no heart so hard as not to be stirred keenly by the portentous question: Will Iowa "repudiate" the apostle of the doctrine that the more you pay for things the happier you are?

Tampa in the Exposition Business Too.

In a resolution preceded by sonorous whereases Senator TALIAFERRO of Florida has made an heroic effort to quicken public interest in the Panama Canal exposition at Tampa in 1908, which Governor BROWARD proclaimed in December last. The Taliaferro resolution was introduced in the Senate on June 2, and referred without comment to the select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

Mr. TALIAFERRO deems it "fitting that the commencement of the work on the Panama Canal" should be so celebrated at Tampa, to the end that the sentiment in favor of its early completion may be "fostered and kept alive." Tampa should be chosen for the exposition, his resolution submits, because it is "nearer to said canal than any other city in the country having a deep and commodious harbor," has fine railroad facilities and is salubrious. He proposes that the President call on Governors to help the exposition along, that he order a naval review in Tampa Bay to exploit it and also command a detail of the army to display itself on the grounds. "Nothing contained in this concurrent resolution shall be construed as committing the United States to any obligation hereafter to appropriate money for expenses," &c., in connection with such celebration.

New Orleans and Galveston, almost as near "said canal," are yet to be heard from, and also Punta Gorda, Brownsville and Corpus Christi, which are further south. But why celebrate in 1908 the commencement of work on the canal when the start was made in 1904? Is Tampa big enough to "foster and keep alive" the sentiment for the completion of the waterway? Does the army want to go to Tampa again?

It is a bully scheme to boom the tobacco town on the Gulf, but the canal builders will do their work whether it goes through or not; and perhaps the exposition would need the appropriation which it had foresworn so bravely.

When I see GROVER CLEVELAND in the rear end of a train in Missouri talking for REVAN I'll take back everything I ever said against him.—Ex-State Senator DAVID HILL of Missouri.

In disparagement of DAVE HILL of Pike Mr. CLEVELAND has never been heard to utter a syllable. He has nothing to take back.

Prizes are offered by a London literary magazine for the best answers to the question "Why is an author popular?" The right answer is too easy to deserve a reward. An author is popular, or thinks he is, which is just as satisfactory to him, because he has his brass band with him all the time, and it stops playing only when it withholds its wind to allow the showman to "bark" for his goods.

Governor STOKES's denial that he had authorized the statement that he is pledged to support United States Senator DAYDEN for reelection indicates that there is no political significance whatever in one statesman's eating planked shad as the guest of another statesman in the presence of 400 politicians.

After a man has drunk of life the limit he ought to be thrown into the scrap heap.—Dr. WOOD HUTCHINSON.

Why not eat the "old" after the manner of certain really pious and affectionate savage tribes that wish to inherit the virtues of their ancestors? And old doctors are mightily in the way of the young.

Why do the Wisconsin Socialists want to abolish the United States Senate? Surely that body has been radical of late.

Wards of the Government.

From the Florida Times-Union.

In peace and in war the distinctive note of America's superiority is struck by "the quality of initiative." Foreign critics have often noticed that the effectiveness of an American force in attack or defence is never destroyed when an officer or even all the officers are disabled—"seemingly by common consent a man, often from the ranks, with a full comprehension of the purpose and plan of the movement, assumes direction, is immediately accorded position and carries it onward."

It is so in business. And it is because this is a national characteristic that we are what we are.

At this late day the proposition to put the American people in tutelage to the Government is a step backward—the establishment of a bureaucratic form of government is to accept the garment France has outgrown and Russia is struggling against. How long shall we refuse to accept the lessons of our own experience, even if we ignore the experience of others?

President Mellen and Mileage Tickets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company finds that the reduction of passenger rates to the maximum of two cents a mile has "increased the business of the company sufficiently to make the reduction not a serious loss." The presumption is that in bidding for more patronage the object is to make the reduced rates profitable in the end by building up towns on the line; there is no logic in losing money on passenger traffic.

President Mellen hopes by his new policy to eliminate the mileage ticket, which he considers "a rank piece of discrimination." He would have the rate of travel the same for all distances and all journeys. No doubt there would be advantages in the plan, but what is the difference in principle between selling transportation wholesale and selling goods wholesale? If there is discrimination in the one case there is in the other. In both the seller gets the use of a lump sum of money which he can use to develop his business.

Mileage tickets make travel, and in the aggregate they add a considerable sum of quick capital to the resources of a company. COMMUTER.

NEW HAVEN, June 6.

Mr. Cannon's Contribution to Democratic Success.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Reading your report of the Reform Club dinner Saturday, I am moved to inform you that the strongest argument against Republican success in the Congress elections next fall is Speaker Cannon's recent declaration that if the people want tariff revision they will indicate it by electing a Congress to revise the tariff.

Thousands of Republicans who want revision have accepted that as a defiance and will vote for Democratic nominees unless Republican candidates satisfy them.

Governor Douglas's remarks on wages and customs taxes were true as wage earners see the truth.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4. REPUBLICAN.

Barbers and Libraries.

From the Providence Journal.

Every well appointed barber shop now boasts of the daily papers, the "comic" periodicals and the illustrated magazines, while in not a few affected by citizens of refined tastes and managed by barbers of advanced acquirements the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Electrical Review* may be found. It is held, therefore, that the barber shop has had more to do with the education of the general public—persons too old to attend night schools—than has the library, either stationary or circulating.

Apple Roses.

From the Topeka Capital.

One of the curiosities shown in Salina is an apple tree bearing roses in full bloom. Buds from a white rosebush were grafted on the tree some time ago and this year the roses made their appearance. They are white with a light brown streak running through them and the flower is perfect in form. The leaves on the boughs in bloom resemble to some extent the leaves of the apple tree and also those of the rosebush, but there is not a leaf which is a perfect form of either.

Calm View of Women and Feathers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Locking up" may be suitable treatment for some women, but what should be done to those who take one of the most perfect things in nature, a peacock's feather, and dye and clip it? A woman who does such a thing as that is a criminal. W. B. C.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Insulated Anarchy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A Milwaukee physician would solve the anarchy problem by exiling all anarchists to some "healthful" island. Why wouldn't a malarial island do just as well at a pinch? S. L. D.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Subtle Dialectician.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Many of your readers would like to know how much Armour & Co. pay you for your shameful editorials.

NEW YORK, June 6. X. Y. Z.

Veal Inspection.

The fatted calf had just been killed for the prodigal son.

"Very good," he sniffed; "but have you made a novelist pass on the slaughter?"

Herewith the father sadly realized he knew nothing of the world.

A GAMBLE IN COTTON.

The next few months will give cotton speculators the chance of their lives. An official report gives the area planted this year as 29,000,000 acres, and these figures are generally accepted as approximately correct. This is a little above the average of last year, but it does not inevitably follow that the average yield will be greater, and it may even be less. According to the weather and other influences the total crop may reach 15,000,000 bales, or it may not exceed 10,000,000. The former figure might drop prices somewhat below 10 cents, while the latter would probably mean at least 15 cent cotton, with a possibility of even 20 cents per pound.

For the crop of 1905 there were 29,175,000 acres planted. The average production per acre was 240 pounds, and the total yield 13,550,000 bales. On the same basis of yield the crop of this year would reach nearly 14,000,000 bales. In 1903 the average was 258.7 lbs. or about the same as that of this year, and the total crop was 10,729,000 bales. These are the extreme years of high and low yield per acre during the last decade. The absolute uncertainty of the results of the present season ought to deter all except professionals from gambling on the cotton crop.

Speculation in cotton futures this year is a good deal like betting what the temperature of New York will be at 3 P. M. on October 15.

BOSTON'S MEDICAL RELICS.

Autographic and Printed Treasures at the Public Library.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The meeting in Boston of the American Medical Association has inspired the Public Library to arrange an exhibition of its rare medical treatises of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Most of these are folios written in Latin. It is perhaps unfortunate that only the title pages can be seen behind securely locked glass cases; but with thousands eager to study the contents of these precious volumes, not much would be left of them at the end of a few days if they were accessible. In addition to the books is a remarkable collection of autographic medical documents of the long ago. There are also medals, book plates and engraved and photographic portraits of practitioners of the past and of to-day.

The autographic records are unique in the sense that, unlike the other exhibits, no duplicates are in existence. Among them is a folio letter dated February 6, 1633, written to Governor John Winthrop. It is the most interesting document of the early Plymouth Colony. It is signed by Dr. Samuel Fuller, the famous physician of Plymouth and the Massachusetts Colony. Among the other names appended are those of Bradford, Miles Standish and John Alden. Another letter written in 1670 is an appeal of Surgeons Daniel Stone and Henry Taylor to the Massachusetts General Court for permission to ask an award by a jury of the court at Charlestown for medical services. There is an autographic report of the first autopsy made in Boston, December 10, 1651. It is addressed to Governor Richard Bellingham and countersigned by him. The person operated upon was one Matthew Cannedy. A fall is given as the cause of death. As Boston, in a bibulous sense, was at that time "a wide open town," Cannedy was probably reckless enough to attempt to walk after 9 P. M.

What perhaps will interest the profession most is a collection of bills for medical services, medicines and attendance. There is one rendered by the once renowned Dr. Thomas Bulfinch for professional services from January 14, 1763, to April 8, 1770, for £12 3s. What will surprise a good many members of the American Medical Association is that there is intrinsic evidence of the bill having been paid. Moreover, the modesty of the charges will excite interest. A Dr. John Sprague is equally bashful. For professional services for the same length of time he acknowledges receipt on February 14, 1732, of £12 15s. 9d. Men drawn on a jury and desirous of escape appealed then, as now, to physicians to help them out. A certificate signed by Dr. James Lloyd, dated August 30, 1770, gives irrefutable reasons why his patient should be excused from service. These are only a few of the autographic medical records on exhibition. They are wonderfully well preserved; remarkable examples of calligraphic distinction.

The book plates of medical men will be a focus of great interest. Almost all offer professional suggestions. Emblems of death, as is appropriate and instinctive, furnish the dominant note in most of them. Some of the designs from the viewpoint of ingenuity, composition, drawing and reproduction are marvels of beauty. The layman who has tastes in this direction will find these the most interesting feature of an exhibition which reflects the highest credit upon the officials of the library under whose supervision it has been brought together.

BOSTON, June 5. G. F.

The Harem Girl and Her American Sister.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Much has been said lately of the troubles the women folks are inflicting on American and Turkish husbands. The ladies of the harem are running away in batches, making for the lands where the women are so free that men cry piteously, "Lock 'em up!"

Why not exchange?

For the independence seeking Turkish ladies, the subway, the open cars, the bridge rush, might prove curing medicine; and the seclusion of the harem might curb the extravagance of our headstrong wives and daughters.

But even in the harem!

I recall an incident related by an English officer who acted as counsellor of an Indian potentate. One day, seeking the Rajah on affairs of State, he found his Highness pacing the garden in an abstracted solitude. On the Englishman's venturing to address him, he raised a lack lustre eye, and muttering 'Never argue with a woman, never argue with a woman," resumed his moody promenade.

A bas the sex!

And yet—and yet! ABEL LLOYD.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Girl and Geography.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Commenting upon a communication in Monday's SUN on the unconscious ignorance of New Yorkers, may I speak of a small incident occurring last night in a group of talkers, men and women? Some one had spoken of the time required to go from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, when a very New Yorkly intelligent young woman showed surprise and asked where Pittsburg was, adding that she thought it was a suburb of Philadelphia. As she was a born New Yorker somebody laughed and began to guy her. She took it calmly, and said that girls didn't know much about geography anyhow, and the big books they were supposed to study it out of in school were principally used to chew gum and read novels behind. Now, wasn't that disingenuous and cute? Of course, when a pretty New York girl talks like that what is a fellow to do? Wouldn't he rather have her ignorant than as wise as Solomon? Sure he would. Glory be to the New Yorker's ignorance when it is feminine and young. WESTERNER.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Rejoicing of a Pessimist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have repeatedly stated to THE SUN (and elsewhere) that "commercialism" is practically synonymous with "crookedness."

The revelations now being made as to the big corporations, the big slaughter houses, and the big insurance companies, seem to verify these statements. E. H. J.

NEW YORK, June 6.

The Summer Queen.

Softly in classic rhyme
New let us greet her,
For it is summertime,
And we shall meet her!
In this or other clime
No one can beat her!
Nulli secunda!

Do not describe her dress,
Not if you're able;
Leave all such prettiness
For women's babel;
Mere man can only guess
At things unstable!
Lusus naturæ!

Will she choose you or me?
Who'll be her hero?
Will all our pleadings be
Dashed down to zero?
Maybe, myself I'll see
(Dum spiro spero!)
Facile princeps!

Who'll be the one to cross
Pons asinorum?
Who'll spend on her his dross
More majorum?
Who knows—for she's the boss:
Satis verborum!
Vivat regina!

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION.

Unfavorable Conditions Created in Congress at This Session.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is a reproach to the Senate that the immigration bill, reported by Senator Dillingham for the Senate Committee on Immigration, should have been hopelessly altered and put through the Senate in less than a working day, with only a few hours of discussion. The provision for the better information and distribution of immigrants, prepared by Senator Dillingham after months of painstaking investigation, was practically nullified by lopping off the designated head of this branch of the Government service and restricting the appropriation for its maintenance to $50,000.

This was a heedless or scornful ignoring of the repeated appeals to Congress of the present Commissioner-General of Immigration, enforcing the urgent call for an adequate provision for this purpose. The Senate paid no more heed, either, to the observations and criticisms of expert foreign observers of the flow of immigration to this country, of which Dr. Hale made particular note twelve years ago in his memorable contribution to the *Social Economist*.

Then the so-called educational test for restriction of immigration, which has been a favored academic fad for twenty years past, was jammed into the bill without any deference to the conclusion of the reporting committee, which left it on the scrap heap upon which it was cast years ago by the smashing veto of President Cleveland. In an other message to Congress did Mr. Cleveland put so much scathing scorn in a compress so small, and the condensed argument against this test has never been refuted and is to-day unanswerable.

In the House thus far the Senate or Dillingham bill has received no consideration at all. By the resolution which expunged every line after the enacting clause the House voted to substitute the provisions drafted by its own Immigration Committee and reported by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. Yet examination will convince every fair minded and competent observer that the only really acceptable and properly drawn sections in the Gardner bill have been lifted bodily without credit from the Dillingham bill and that every alteration in phrasing of the sections of similar purport is inadvisable and often gravely objectionable.

It now remains to be seen what consideration the House is going to give to these bills under the persistent rub-a-dub-dub of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, which has been importuning and threatening Senators and Congressmen from the beginning of the present session with its volcanic discharge of letters marked "confidential," and fomented petitions from every State in the Union.

The bare reading of a letter from Samuel Gompers, without any discussion worth noting, put the so-called educational test provision into a House bill a few years ago after it had been excluded by the House committee reporting the bill. With this precedent to refer to there seems to be little hope of rational and thorough consideration of either the Gardner bill or the Dillingham bill in the House in the closing days of this now heated session.

Obviously, the sensible course under the circumstances would be to substitute for both bills the provision for a thorough investigation and report on this subject, just proposed in the bill introduced by Representative Bartholdt. If any Representative will take the pains to find out the real size and weight of the portentous hammer in the hands of the Junior Order of American Mechanics he will not be scared, as he is now, by the threat of its fall upon his suffering head. But to-day the swing and clatter of this hammer are keeping half the House at least on the anxious seat. L.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

OUT OF A JOB.

Need of a Shelter for Poor Persons Willing to Work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am grateful to you for publishing my letter of June 1 on "Age and Work," and to "Old Guy" for his letter in your paper of to-day on "Cheap Skate Hustlers," which confirms my opinions. Go to any place of business and you will find that elderly and even middle aged persons are eliminated, or being got rid of, without regard for long and faithful service, or made to feel they are not wanted. This applies not only to bookkeepers, but to all vocations. True, there are exceptions, men indispensable or kept through favor.

But employers have a perfectly legal right to conduct their business as they see fit, even if it causes misery to others, and sometimes disaster to themselves. In accounting I would rather have two old bookkeepers at $12 per week than one who was young and inexperienced, because I have seen loss of trade, prestige, and by bad debts, caused by "Cheap Skate Hustlers" and the avarice or ignorance of employers.

This does not apply to many young men of superior ability and fidelity, but to careless "know it alls" who assume qualities they do not possess and can only gain by experience. I am now trying to unravel the tangled accounts of one of them, but when it has been done my employer may "want a younger man." This leads me to notice a letter in your paper to-day from "Sympathizer" pleading for "the genteel poor" who want work but can get none and are liable to be without shelter and food.

In poverty there is no gentility—nothing but misery, heart breaking worry, the loss of friends, prestige, of everything that makes life worth living, except faith in God. Lose that and all is lost. I do not think there are any temporary homes for persons out of work except the almshouses (or jails), and there is great and pressing need of such refuges, not for tramps, bums and criminals, but for those who are unemployed and destitute.

They shrink from pauperism, and could be there sheltered, fed and employed while seeking a job. I have written to the press and to various ministers trying to awaken interest in this matter, because so many are in or near want, and no one is certain of escape from it.

I had no response. Our charities do not give sufficient relief. I have faced poverty, in debt, with but 20 cents in pocket, and may have to again. It is a cold world. Please warm it up. YANKEE.

BROOKLYN, June 6.

Police Laureate.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago policeman has found a champion in Sabrie Hallahan, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Patrolman Michael Hallahan of the South Chicago station. Miss Hallahan has composed the words and music of a song which she calls "The Policeman's Duty."

The girl began to jockey with Pegasus at an early age, and has been known by her teachers as a literary prodigy ever since she first entered the public schools. While the verses show the need of a yardstick in places, they show a thorough appreciation on the part of the child composer of the difficulties with which her father has to contend. The first stanza is as follows:

"A policeman's duty's to do and dare,
Like a fireman, or sailor, or soldier true.
The four are alike in their purpose brave,
Which is our country to guard and save."

Too Many Babies.

Muskogee correspondence Kansas City Journal.

The Dawes Commission is discovering that there are more Cherokee babies to enroll for allotments than was at first supposed. The passage of the Curtis bill provides that all children born between the time the roll first closed and prior to March 4, 1906, shall be enrolled for allotments. About 4,000 have been placed on the rolls since April 16, when the bill was signed, and there are many more.

It is estimated that there will be about 4,000 for whom there will be no land. Those who cannot get land are to receive $650 in money, and it is said that a final settlement will exhaust the $4,000,000 which the nation now has in the treasury.

Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.

From the Springfield Republican.

Joseph Jennings, the oldest inhabitant of Colchester, England, who died recently in the almshouse there at the full century age, was one of the family whose litigations on a disputed will furnished Dickens the case of "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce" in "Bleak House." It ruined the family, apparently. In St. Peter's Church, Colchester, a tablet to a Jennings who was concerned in the suit bears the words: "Through deceit they refuse to know me."

In MacDougall's Cave.

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

In the coolness of MacDougall's cave, haunted by Injun Joe, the playground of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer, the nation is to be saved. Over the throbbing wires comes the news that Hannibal has been selected as Western headquarters for the Democratic Congress committee.

Banished.

The stern New England father had just forbidden his daughter the house.

"All right," she responded gayly; "there's ever so much more gossip on the veranda, anyway."

Herewith she tripped out to mingle with the summer boarders.

Missing.

Pope had just written his Essay on Man.

"Very fine," returned the summer boarders, "but where is he?"

DR. CHAPSEY APPEALS.

The Grounds of His Appeal Are Errors of the Trial Court.

ROCHESTER, June 6.—Through his attorneys, Representative J. Rosie Parkin of this city and the Hon. E. M. Shepard of New York, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Chapsey, convicted of heresy by an ecclesiastical court of the diocese of Western New York at Batavia, several days ago, this afternoon filed notice of appeal from the findings of the trial court. The grounds of the appeal in substance are:

First—That the said court was illegally and unfairly organized, in that no complaint against me in the trial court was made by the standing committee of the diocese of Western New York, and was approved by the Bishop of said diocese, all the members of the said committee in the said judgment were selected by the said standing committee or by the said Bishop.

Second—That the said court erred in refusing to allow me a reasonable and proper time for the preparation of my defense.

Third—That the said court erred in refusing to adjourn the trial of the cause until the 15th day of May, 1906, when the convention of the diocese of western New York was to meet.

Fourth—That the said court, in its interlocutory said decision, undertook to decide questions of doctrine, faith and discipline.

Fifth—That it was the duty of the said court to determine whether or not I was guilty of the charges set forth in the presentment, and also to state in their said decision upon the said presentment the sentence which in their opinion ought to be pronounced.

Sixth—That the court erroneously and upon insufficient and untrustworthy evidence found that I had, in a sermon delivered by me on the 31st day of December, 1905, and what in the presentment I was alleged in the said sermon to have said.

Seventh—That the said court erroneously found and decided that I impugned doctrines of this church.

Eighth—That the said court erroneously found and decided that I expressed my disbelief in and denial of doctrines of this church.

Ninth—That the said court erroneously found and decided that I had violated and broken declarations made by me at the time of my ordination.

Tenth—That the said decision of the said court is erroneous for other reasons appearing upon the face of the said decision and in the record of the proceedings of the court upon the trial of the presentment.

Eleventh—That the said decision is erroneous, indefinite, uncertain and void in that it presents or proposes as a punishment that I be suspended from exercising the functions of a minister of this church until such time as I shall satisfy the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese that my belief and teaching conform to the doctrines of the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed as this church has received the same.

NEW FIRE INSURANCE COS.

The Fidelity to Be Affiliated With the Continental—An Independent Concern.

The plan of organization of the new Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York was announced yesterday. It will be closely affiliated with the Continental Fire Insurance Company. The business of the new corporation will be conducted by the management of the Continental and in so far as possible the Fidelity and the Continental, it is announced, will be conducted for the "mutual advantage of both companies."

The stock of the company is to be offered to the shareholders of the Continental upon the basis of one share for each share owned by them in the Continental. Such portion of the capital stock as is not subscribed and paid for by Continental stockholders on or before June 18 will be allotted to the public.

The company is to be organized under the laws of this State, and is to do an inland marine insurance as well as a fire insurance business. The capital stock is to be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each. The company is to have a paid up surplus of $1,500,000. The stock is to be subscribed and paid for upon the basis of $250 for each share par value. All rights under the stock subscription agreement are to be non-assignable.

The incorporators are Henry Evans, president of the Continental; G. E. Kline, Francis L. Hine, William H. Moore, E. C. Converse, J. N. Wallace, John J. Riker, George Blumenthal, Donald MacKay, John P. Branch, Samuel A. Walsh, Henry K. Pomroy, president of the Stock Exchange, and Henry C. Tinker. The company expects to be ready to do business by July 1.

The announcement was made yesterday that the Real Estate Owners' Fire Insurance Company, which has been in course of organization for several months, will begin business early in July. It will have headquarters at 103 William street. The company will confine its risks to two classes of property—brick, stone and iron buildings without contents, occupied for non-hazardous purposes, and properties protected by automatic sprinklers. It will operate under a guaranteed expense ratio of 15 per cent. Its business will be conducted direct, without agents and brokers, and it will not become a member of the Fire Insurance Exchange.

The company's authorized capital is $200,000. This was put up at 150, giving a surplus of $100,000. Efforts are being made to have the cash capital increased to $3,000,000, with a surplus of $1,500,000. H. A. C. Anderson is president, P. B. Armstrong, vice-president, and Joseph Liebertz, treasurer.

WILL REPRESENT CHINA.

The Hon. John W. Foster Appointed One of Its Delegates to the Hague Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Just before leaving for his summer home at Henderson Harbor, N. Y., the Hon. J. W. Foster, former Secretary of State, received notice of his appointment by the Chinese Government as one of its delegates to the second Hague peace conference, which is expected to convene in May, 1907. Mr.