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The Law and the Rebaters.

For some time now, "for the last five or six months," as he says himself, it has been Senator FORAKER's contention that there was enough law on the Federal statute books to hold predatory trusts in check and prevent rate discrimination by railroads, if the Department of Justice would prosecute offenders.

Mr. FORAKER, who has great faith in the efficacy of the Elkins rebate law, proposed this amendment:

"And also suits brought under the so-called 'Elkins law' including their character, dates and final disposition."

The Department should be able to furnish promptly the information called for, as it will not have to go very far back to complete the list.

Senator FORAKER reviewed some of its triumphs that occurred to him: The Pabst brewery case, in which it was held that private car lines, refrigerator cars, icing charges, brokers' commissions, &c., were prohibited by the Elkins law; the Chesapeake and Ohio and the New Haven coal case, in which it was decided that rebates could not be given "under the guise of fixing a price for a commodity which the railroad company itself was assuming the right to sell and make a delivery of"; and the recent Burlington case, which resulted in heavy fines for packing companies and the railroad company involved and in terms of imprisonment for brokers indicted for conspiracy to violate a Federal law.

All that may have been at any time lacking to assure a successful enforcement of the law, assuming the willingness of the Department of Justice to proceed against offenders, was the "sineas of war"—that is to say, a special appropriation. When the sum of \$500,000 was provided the Attorney-General began to obtain results.

The Long-Foraker resolution went over, owing to pressure of the regular business. When it comes up again it will be interesting to note how other Senators answer Mr. FORAKER's challenge that "no man, here or elsewhere, has suggested an offence that the Elkins law does not fit."

Will the Far Eastern War Be Renewed? According to a telegram from the London Times from St. Petersburg, General RENNKAMPF, who played a conspicuous part in the recent military operations in Manchuria, declared at a military banquet on June 25 that a war of revenge against Japan is imminent.

It was natural enough that a soldier, speaking to soldiers, should evince a wish for an opportunity to regain the laurels which the Russian army had acquired in the last war with Turkey, but which it unquestionably lost in the contest with Japan. To gratify such a wish, however, would under existing circumstances be for the St. Petersburg Government an act of stupendous folly, though it is one which in its extremity the Czar might be goaded to commit.

From a naval and a military point of view Russia is incomparably less qualified to cope with Japan than she was in February, 1904, when the former test of strength began. The outcome of a series of defeats, culminating in the disastrous battle of the Sea of Japan, was the virtual annihilation of Russia's navy, most of the few effective ships of war remaining being cooped up behind the Bosphorus. A large part—according to some estimates two-thirds—of the half million troops collected in northern Manchuria at the date of the Peace of Portsmouth has been brought home, and many months would be needed to return the soldiers to far eastern Asia, even if indeed the Siberian Railway were not in a much worse condition than it was even a year ago, owing to the incessant and excessive strain to which it has been subjected.

What supplies had been brought together at the various depots in northern Manchuria and at Vladivostok had been seriously depleted, if not well exhausted, and could only be replaced with extreme slowness by land transportation in the event of the war's renewal, for a blockade of Vladivostok would be instantly effected. Moreover, the strategic position of Russia in the Far East is much

inferior to that which she occupied two years ago. Not only in Japan at present absolute mistress of the maritime communications between the mainland and the Island Empire, but her base of operations would now be not the southeast corner of Korea, but the stronghold of Mukden, a point well advanced on the railway leading to Harbin. No military expert thoroughly conversant with the present situation in Manchuria would deny that should the St. Petersburg Government in its desperation attempt to tempt fortune once more in the Far East, its soldiers would probably be driven into the Amur River within the span of a single campaign.

A successful issue of a renewed contest with the Mikado's empire would be hopeless, not only on the grounds just named but for two other conclusive reasons. We refer to the existing offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Japan and to the fact that, even as regards the borrowing of money for domestic purposes, Russia stands upon the brink of bankruptcy. That alliance would render it impossible for the Czar to secure any military or naval aid from France or Germany. He could not get it from France, because that country would not, for the Czar's sake, break its new and cordial understanding with Great Britain; he could not get it from Germany, because the first regiment lent by Emperor WILLIAM II. for service in Manchuria would give the signal for an assault upon Germany's costly navy and hard won colonial possessions. As for the financial resources that would be needed by Russia to prosecute another war in the Far East, how could these be attainable when the last loan obtained in France was only granted on two specific conditions: first, that NICHOLAS II. should keep his promise to introduce representative government in his dominions, and, secondly, that a very large part of the money advanced should be retained in Paris for the payment of interest on preceding obligations? There was a third stipulation, namely, that the new and every previous loan effected by the St. Petersburg Government should be ratified formally by the Duma, a ratification not yet secured, nor likely to be conceded until the relations between the sovereign and the national assembly are materially changed.

Japan's credit, on the other hand, has been sensibly improved since the conclusion of the Peace of Portsmouth. Her alliance with Great Britain is a precious guarantee not only of naval but of pecuniary aid. The attempt to divert the minds of their subjects from domestic grievances by a foreign war is an old trick of despots, but the time when the Czar could practise it with any chance of success has passed. Had NICHOLAS II. wished to employ it he never should have given his assent to the Peace of Portsmouth. Had he insisted upon fighting on until his army had retrieved its reputation he probably could have counted on the maintenance of its fidelity. It is hard, on the other hand, to keep brave men loyal when they feel that after being half starved and ill fed they are branded in the eyes of their compatriots with the infamy of surrendering to enemies whom they have despised. It was a bitter and vindictive mood in which the discredited regiments returned from Manchuria, and it is no wonder that the seeds of disaffection found in them a fertile soil.

General RENNKAMPF can be but ill acquainted with the breadth and depth of their discontent if he believes that the repatriated soldiers would go back with a blithe heart on a fool's errand to the Far East when they have work more congenial, if more sinister, ready to hand at home. When next they fight it will be for their fathers and their brethren against the detested bureaucrats, who, not content with having robbed them and shamed them, would now make of them the tools for the strangulation of their country's liberties.

The Russian army would never sanction a renewal of the war in the Far East under existing circumstances. Once burnt, twice shy. In vain, moreover, is the net spread in the sight of any bird.

Republican Strife in Iowa.

The followers of Governor CUMMINS in the Republican party are called Progressives, and the partisans of Editor PERKINS are known as Standpaters. The contest for delegates to the State convention has been marked by so much heat and rancor that victory will be dearly won by either faction. On the face of the returns Governor CUMMINS has a majority of pledged delegates, but when the convention meets he may have to reckon with a State central committee controlled by his opponents. A bolt by one side or the other may be the result of a struggle on the floor of the convention. In fact, it is already being talked about as more than probable. If the differences between the Progressives and the Standpaters related only to the tariff, harmony could be easily arranged; but the railroad question looms larger than the tariff, and as no quarter was given in Wisconsin none is asked or expected in Iowa. As a matter of fact, the tariff issue was lost sight of with the entrance into the campaign of ex-Governor LARRABEE of Iowa. It is doubtful if any Republican working for delegates has had anything to say about the tariff for some time. The strife is all about railroad regulation and the vested interests of the railroads. Governor CUMMINS has grown more radical in his utterances as the campaign went on and is now riding high on the popular tide.

Republican dissension will be Democratic opportunity. HORACE BOIES twice carried Iowa for the Democrats on the prohibition and tariff issues. Mr. BOIES, it was true, had been a Republican, and he was a man of great force of character. The Democratic party has no such leader in Iowa to-day. Mr. BOIES being too old to run.

Slang in "The Newcomers."

In the third chapter of "The Newcomers" the "new" money is generally believed to be of the most modern coinage: "There were the champagne flasks which poor Jack Beatie had emptied; the tall bottles, from which the rates had issued and mingled with the hot air of the previous night's talk; glasses with dregs of liquor, ashes of cigars, or their black stumps, strewn about the deadmen, the burst guns of yesterday's battle."

So we must thank Thackeray for "hot air" and "dead men." In the thirteenth chapter of the same novel he speaks of the effect that is not so strange, considering his knowledge of America.

By Thunder.

Like to set 'em 'thunder, When the cork goes bobbin' under. An' the pole begins to double, An' the cork 's like a bubble. Then I'm paid for all my trouble. But when I'm out all day a'tribbin', An' the cork don't go no' wettin', An' I don't go bobbin' under. An' I don't 's like a bubble, Then I'm purty mad, by thunder!

Teaching Indians Politics.

Politicians are organizing clubs among the Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Educated Indians are enthusiastic over the new order of things, but say it makes no difference to them whether they vote the Democratic or Republican ticket. Indian politicians, however, who are out organizing political clubs said to-day: "I am not particular about the party my fellow-citizens vote for, but I do not like to see the postman apply, and I have been teaching lessons in practical politics for a long time."

IN SPITE OF STRIFE.

George Washington will continue to be mentioned in the history of the United States. To the Editor of THE SUN:—Who is the Rev. Dr. Steele whose thoughts on Washington you printed recently? What has he ever done? As for his statement that Washington is not first in the heart of at least one of our citizens, it is not necessary to suggest that, judging from the fact that he is slurring a dead man, the reverend gentleman has not the heart of a true American.

Mr. Gaines's Triumph.

On June 20 the Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES of Tennessee sorrowfully recorded his opinion that the nation was doomed and that the wreckage would hardly be worth a junkman's attention unless there was a change. The country heard his message. In every city and hamlet, in every home and shop, the word went around that unless we reformed, JOHN WESLEY GAINES would not answer for the country's future. What was the result?

There could be but one. Mr. GAINES had spoken. It was for the people to act. That they did with such vigor and effect that three days later Mr. GAINES, after a careful diagnosis of industrial, commercial, moral, social and political conditions, was able to render a highly gratifying and encouraging report.

"Mr. Chairman, I am happy to see the great moral wave that is sweeping all over this country. There is reform going on in everything throughout the United States. In all of the States the people are getting into the saddle, and in another year the man with unclean hands will not be permitted to hold office and the unclean thing will not be permitted, and the guilty ones will be punished, whether rich or poor."

The reward of a good man is the consciousness of duty done. Mr. GAINES knows he has done his duty and he sees the people rallying gladly to his standard. His is the moral wave that sweeps the country, his the honor of saving a nation that has been too slow to follow and obey its prophets. In less than seventy-two hours JOHN WESLEY GAINES turned the United States from the path of destruction to the ways of peace, happiness and prosperity.

It was a great achievement. Mr. GAINES deserves all credit. The United States has never produced another statesman like Tennessee's noblest son.

Eastward the Star of Yachting.

In 1857 the famous old sloop yacht Volunteer crossed the bows of the challenger for the America's Cup, the Thistle, on the first tack, while the two were beating to windward in a race over the old course of the New York Yacht Club. The struggle was decided then and there, before the two yachts had sailed from Owl's Head, off Bay Ridge, as far as the Narrows.

It was a knowledge of the tides in the harbor which enabled the sailing master of the Volunteer to outwind the Thistle right at the start, and English newspapers at that time made the just comment that the course was not fair. It took the conservative New York Yacht Club some time to convince itself of the justice of the complaint, but it finally ruled out the old course and sailed its cup races outside Sandy Hook.

The club has abandoned the "inside" course, as it was called, for good and all. Even its own annual regatta, which used to be one of the sights of New York harbor and the bay, is now sailed on Long Island Sound, where the tricks of the tide are far less numerous than they are off Stapleton, and where the main tidal current moves with more deliberation than that of the Narrows.

Away back in its infancy the New York Yacht Club started and finished its regattas off the Elysian Fields of Hoboken. In something over half a century the club has made such progress that it has dropped New York harbor out of its consideration. When tunnel travel under the East River becomes an accomplished fact, we may look to see Glen Cove adopted as the local anchorage of the organization, which will thus move one more step nearer to its real port of entry, Newport.

The House has done well to reject the proposed educational test in the Immigration bill. Physical strength, freedom from disease, industry, ambition and a decent record: these are the qualifications that should be required of immigrants.

It need shock no one that Police Commissioner BINGHAM said "damn" before the finance committee of the Board of Aldermen. It ought to be used to expressions of that kind by this time.

The Market Short of Long Gloves.

There is not a shadow of truth in the argument. It is indeed a lamentable fact, but not so calamitous as it is made out to be. It was the scarcity of confidence and credit. It was the expansion of credits and the consequent contraction of the money market. It was the money market, and nothing else in the world, that caused the apparent, but never real, scarcity of money.

The Bryan-Towne Apology.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Mr. Towne of Minnesota and Tammany Hall recently said on the floor of the House that the Bryan-Debs combination committed a technical error in a cheap issue of 1896 and 1900. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne now claim that increased gold production has vindicated their contention and the wisdom of the quantitative theory of money in those years.

George Washington Will Continue to Be Mentioned.

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HUMANITY'S MOTIVES.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—"E. R." was rather unfortunate in his selection of the fellahs of Egypt and the peasantry of Russia as laboring classes with which to compare the American farmer. The fellahs are notorious for their laziness and indolence, and it is admitted that this is due to the effects of many ages of grievous oppression.

Why the American farmer, mill operative, clerk, mechanic or professional man, mentioned by "E. R.," has any cause for self-congratulation because of this is not clear to me. Neither can I see why the comparison should be made. What is clear to me is that the farmer, in the year to year drifting into a wage earner.

According to A. L. Benson, the census report shows an increase in value of farms from 1880 to that year of 64 per cent. The increase in the value of live stock products is 100 per cent. In the year 1880 the American farmer owned 74.5 per cent of the land in this country, and 84.5 per cent. In time these gradual changes will bring his condition to the level of the laboring man in the United States.

In his man's progress on greed "E. R." is right. Greed is the worst of vices, and it is almost universally measured by gain. Among the desires of man greed finds its highest place. It is the "desire of approbation," men will do noble deeds in the name of it, and it will purchase it will provide for the family and purchase advancement and enjoyment. This is not greed—it is love and vanity.

Men do great deeds because they are great and they are great because they are men. Men do great deeds because they are great and they are great because they are men. Men do great deeds because they are great and they are great because they are men.

Stanford White.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—The death of Stanford White at the hands of an assassin has shocked the whole city. He was a man of great ability and his great ability was accompanied by a singular modesty and reserve. He was a man of the highest honor and integrity, and was universally well beloved. Manly and full of life and energy, he was a man of high character, and was never known to speak ill of any one.

Farming in Norway.

Think of a country that has 740 square miles of ploughed land! More, indeed, might be tilled were it not for the meadows. In some places the Norse farmer has actually carried back to overlying slopes the soil which rains, in the process of tillage, have swept down upon the lower slopes. The soil is not only rich in humus, but is seen in garden patches, planted in rows not more than twelve or eighteen inches apart, and covering the ground completely when mistletoe has struck the record because it had made common cause with the weeds.

Peerless Putnam Legs.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Noting the editorial in your issue of the recent trip to Meriden of the Putnam Phalanx, we wish to state that the great mistake made is the reference to the "holow legs" of that famous organization. Let us assume that the Phalanx is a Phalanx and invaded the domains of every chief city of the Atlantic coast, legs which after the assaults upon their owners by the best gastronomic talent of the continent, are now being sent to their destination in safety, are substantial legs, and far from "holow."

The English Language in Rio.

A firm in Rio de Janeiro recently sent out the following advertisement about olive oil: "Our olive oils have guaranteed this quality: Durable, resistant and pure. The consumer will find with them, the good taste and perfect preservation. For to escape to any counterfeit, it is necessary to require on any bottles this trademark: The cork and the boxes are all marked with the tree."

Texas Girls.

From the Rusk Press-Journal. We defy any town in Texas to show us a set of girls superior to our Rusk girls. We want to say to you, girls, you are a better quality of girls than any other girls in Texas. We certainly are proud of you; we love to hear you talk, sing and play; your social clubs of a literary nature are putting you on a very high intellectual plane; your friendliness and frankness are commented upon by many; your beauty and your lofty characters make us feel like rising right now and making you a great bow.

Summer Mathematics.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Will THE SUN or some of its readers please help me out on a question asked me the other day by a foolish and ignorant young man in the public school of this town? The question was: How cold is it when it is twice as cold as five degrees above zero? I have never seen a question like this before, and I do not know how to answer it. Can THE SUN help me? I would be very glad to hear from you. Yours truly, J. M. BROWN.

No Help for It.

Tom Mason in Life. saw Montague upon a stand, Oppressed with some blind and drunken me. Had I the time, I might have stopped, but I was a clime to walk upon a soldier's look. When I'd not read the latest book. As I sat waiting in a room, I was all in a flutter. I was all in a flutter. I was all in a flutter. I was all in a flutter.

An Awful Risk.

Mr. Mosquito—Yes; do be careful what kind of man you bite. The Long Wait. Wife—I have been waiting for you to come home. Husband—Well, I was just waiting for you to stop waiting.

Wesleyan May Loosen Methodist Church Ties.

MIDDLETON, Conn., June 26.—The alumni of Wesleyan University, the oldest Methodist institution in the country, to-day decided to ask the trustees to petition the Legislature to amend the laws in the university's charter which require the trustees, president and faculty to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOLLIFYING PATERSON.

"Collier's Weekly" Writes the Mayor of That Town a Pleasant Letter. PATERSON, N. J., June 26.—In reply to Mayor Johnson's letter of protest against the criticism of this city as a hotbed of anarchy, Collier's Weekly, which last week intimated that President Roosevelt would not be safe should he come to Paterson, has written a letter to the Mayor in which it says in part:

"As you already know, we have taken pains to go into the matter thoroughly and have in press now an article which we are sure will do Paterson complete justice, and which we hope will change one's opinion as to the disposition of newspaper writers and editors to associate Paterson with sensational crimes."

"We may add that it is a genuine pleasure for us to do this and to go any length to set Paterson right before the world, in the article to which you have taken exception three or four other cities were mentioned more definitely than Paterson as being centers of anarchy, and none of these cities has sent in a protest. From this we think it fair to conclude that Paterson's sensitiveness, which is a credit to the city, is more by a long series of newspaper writings extended over several years than by the recent article in Collier's."

"However, we do not wish to dwell on justification, and are frankly glad to give Paterson a different sort of fame, and we hope you will be pleased by our forthcoming article."

HITCHCOCK A SENATE CRITIC.

Says Law to Make Land Frauds Less Easy Was Refused. BOSTON, June 26.—"We tried to get a bill passed by Congress last winter cutting off the receivers of the land offices, 110 in number," said Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who is in Boston to-day. "Each land office has, as you know, a receiver and a registrar."

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

Their Increasing Circulation and Appeal to Patriotism. From the Century Magazine. Five years ago a man seen reading a newspaper, which very rarely were then published in the whole empire, was ridiculed as a follower of the foreign devil. Almost the only paper published in the empire at that time contained the decrees and doings of the court.

VALUABLE CURIOS BURNED.

A Teapot That Was Brought Over in the Mayflower Destroyed. HACKENSACK, N. J., June 26.—Fire destroyed the upper story of Walter Simpson's large storage warehouse last night. Countess Castelmarco had the oil portraits of her parents, the late General and Mrs. Simpson, and a number of other valuable curios, including a teapot brought over in the Mayflower, and a number of other valuable curios, including a teapot brought over in the Mayflower.

TAFT THE MOST POLITE OF MEN.

Gave His Car Seat to Three Women, Justice Brewer Tells Yale Men. NEW HAVEN, June 25.—At the Yale Alumni meeting to-day Justice Brewer was one of the speakers. He began by referring to the many colored costumes which confronted him, and added: "And those gentlemen in the striped garb would make us think perhaps that they had recently retired from the United States Senate."

AMERICAN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PRECIOUS STONES.

The forthcoming annual report of George F. Kunz of the United States Geological Survey will show that the production of precious stones in the United States amounted to \$328,260. The aggregate value of Montana is in area and sapphirine bearing rock (50,000 cubic yards) the greatest mine in the world. It is gradually being developed into a great and permanent mining industry. The production of sapphirine in Montana is now being developed into a great and permanent mining industry.

THE REV. DR. ALSOP TO RETIRE.

Will Leave St. Ann's and Will Travel Around the World. It was announced yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, the rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church on the Heights in Brooklyn, had placed his resignation in the hands of the bishop, and that the official notice of his action would be made to the congregation next Sunday. Dr. Alsop recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his priesthood. His friends say he feels he is entitled to a long rest and that he and his wife have planned for a trip around the world, starting from the Pacific Coast on July 17. At the request of the Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church he is to inspect its mission stations in various parts of the world. The Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, the missionary secretary, will go with him.

ROYALS GIVEN TO THE SACRED CODDISH.

From the Springfield Republican. Senator Lodge, the purest of the pure devotees, has been elected to the Senate. He accepts his amendment to the Senate. The use of boxes as a preservative for Massachusetts coddish. This will make the wicked meat packers all the sorer.

THE LONG WAIT.

Wife—I have been waiting for you to come home. Husband—Well, I was just waiting for you to stop waiting.

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