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The Czar's Mistake.

Russia's second national assembly was dissolved about 2 o'clock in the morning of June 16 under circumstances that reflect no credit on the executive department of the Government. It may be true that an experience of some months with the second Duma had convinced the Czar and even Premier STOLYPIN of the hopelessness of conducting the administration in conjunction with a legislative body chosen in pursuance of the existing electoral law. In view of the fact, however, that NICHOLAS II. is on trial at the bar of the public opinion of the world, it behooved the sovereign and his advisers to evince shrewdness and foresight in the mode of bringing the deliberations of the Parliament to an end. Having issued an ultimatum to the popular branch of the Legislature, a reasonable time for its consideration should have been granted to that chamber, and simultaneously it might have been expedient to heed the protest made by nearly half the members of the upper house, or Council of the Empire, against the proclaimed intention to leave the country without any constitutional check upon arbitrary acts on the part of the executive. As a matter of fact the Government adopted neither of these prudent courses. On the contrary it threw off at last the mask and assumed a defiant and autocratic attitude.

It will be recalled that on June 14 Premier STOLYPIN, addressing the Duma, pronounced an ultimatum threatening immediately to dissolve that body unless it suspended its inalienable right not only in the cases of sixteen Social Democrats against whom definite charges were made but also of their thirty-nine colleagues in the same party. The chamber, under the leadership of the Constitutional Democrats, replied by referring the question of the legality of the demand to a committee, which was instructed to report at 8 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. At the hour fixed upon the committee reported that it was impossible to review all the evidence bearing on the subject in one day, especially in view of the fact that before the issuance of the Government's ultimatum the central committee of the Social Democratic party, in accordance with the decision of the congress lately held in London, had put forth a proclamation prohibiting members of the party from participating in acts of terrorism and brigandage, and ordering the dissolution of the party's fighting organizations. A request was consequently made that the time for reporting be extended to Monday, and the Duma proceeded to adjourn to that day.

What possible harm could the Government have suffered from awaiting a formal reply to a demand which manifestly could not be reconciled easily with the spirit or the historical working of representative institutions? What moral right had the Czar and his advisers to assume that the report, when made, would recommend a rejection of the ultimatum? Even if, moreover, on Saturday Premier STOLYPIN, taking for granted that the Duma's answer would be unfavorable, decided to dissolve that chamber at once, plainly it would have been judicious to propitiate the Council of the Empire, which, as partly appointive and partly elective on a basis of high educational and property qualifications, represents the kind of advisory body the Government is supposed to mean to substitute for the Duma, which is the product of a close approach to universal suffrage. On the same Saturday the Council of the Empire, which has proved to how considerable an extent patriotism and a belief in representative institutions pervade even the highest classes of the Czar's subjects, voted 71 to 75 on the proposal that during the threatened interregnum the Senate should be taken out of the hands of the Minister of Justice and be clothed with the right of choosing a Premier who should have direct relations with the Emperor and rank above the Ministers. The motion undoubtedly would have been carried but for the vehement opposition of the Minister of Justice, who declared that the Government would not permit the upper house of Parliament to interfere with the Senate.

Some hours later the second Russian Parliament was summarily dissolved, and nothing is left of the constitutional experiment upon which NICHOLAS II. was persuaded by Count WITTE to enter except a broken promise and a rankling memory. The memorable ukase of October 30, 1905, will either be rescinded altogether or interpreted hereafter not according to its obvious purport but at the pleasure of the autocrat. Does it follow that a formidable uprising of the inhabitants of the capital will forthwith take place? Such an uprising would be hopeless under existing circumstances, for the garrison at St. Petersburg has been more than doubled within a few days, and every strategic point is now commanded by artillery and machine guns. The Czar's military advisers have not forgotten the dictum pronounced by the young NAPOLEON, who when as a passive spectator he witnessed the capture of the Tuilleries by the mob, declared that had he been permitted to use cannon against them he could have

saved the monarchy easily. He was later to prove the partial truth of the dictum, when by a mercurial use of artillery he rescued the Convention from the revolt of the Paris Sections.

Yet although NAPOLEON might, as he boasted, have postponed the downfall of the Bourbon monarchy, as for some fourteen years after he became First Consul he was to postpone his own, he could not have arrested permanently the tidal flood of liberal ideas which was destined to engulf not only France but the whole of Europe west of the Vistula. If neither CANTUE nor NAPOLEON was equal to the task, how can the latest and weakest of the Czars hope with a wave of his sceptre to stop the rush of the incoming tide?

Teachers' Salaries.

It is announced that the Board of Education will investigate thoroughly the teachers' salary schedule, with the purpose of rearranging compensations on a fair basis, and remedying any injustices that may be disclosed. This is the result of the agitation that forced the "equal pay" bill through the Legislature twice, once to meet the Mayor's veto and once to be killed by Governor HUGHES. A more satisfactory outcome of the campaign for salary readjustment would be difficult to devise.

The preparation of a fair pay schedule, in which provision shall be made for adequate compensation for all teachers and a proper safeguarding of the interests of the taxpayers, is not the proper work for a Legislature. It belongs within the province of the administrative authorities. They will have complete knowledge of the numerous factors to be considered and the benefit of expert advice on all phases of the question. They should be able to find out whether a woman teacher can equal in her work a man teacher, a question now debated with considerable violence on each side.

Opinion is general that the teachers in the lower grades have not been treated as well as those in the higher schools. The Board of Education must decide whether this is so. The lower grades are of paramount importance in the public schools, and the staff in charge of them deserves particular attention from the authorities.

Lo, the Poor Farmer.

In his speech at Lansing President ROOSEVELT said:

"The people of our farming regions must be able to combine among themselves, as the most efficient means of protecting their industry from the highly organized interests which now surround them on every side. A vast field is open for work by cooperative associations of farmers in dealing with the relation of the farm to transportation and to the distribution and manufacture of raw materials. It is only through such combination that American farmers can develop to the full their economic and social power."

The economic interests of the country are divisible into four interdependent, although distinct groups. These are capital, labor, transportation and agricultural production. From the President's point of view at the immediate moment of his Lansing address it would appear that predatory capital, predatory labor and predatory transportation are playing the mischief with the poor, helpless farmers who feed them all. Farmers are therefore advised to organize, "to combine among themselves, as the most efficient means of protecting their industry." We are obliged to confess that we have hitherto quite failed to realize the awful oppression of the unorganized agricultural group by the organized groups of the other groups. It is not indicated in official statistics, and the wails and the groans of the sufferers have not reached our ears. In fact, all the evidence in the matter indicates that our farmers are getting their share of the prevailing prosperity.

This advice, under the circumstances, can only be regarded as an exhibition of Mr. ROOSEVELT's characteristic belligerency. Present well being is no excuse for failure to improve conditions. The law of improvement is struggle, conflict, the effort to get what is wanted from some one else by fighting him. This is best effected through organization. So runs the logic of the President's advice to the farmer.

It is probably all right because Mr. ROOSEVELT says so. Yet there are those who are a good deal puzzled to understand just why the organization or combination of predatory capital and predatory transportation should be frowned upon while the organization of predatory labor is encouraged and the farmers are urged to organize and become predatory.

Admitting with all humility the possibility if not the probability of error, we are of the opinion that the economic gospel according to ROOSEVELT, as set forth at Lansing, rests on a distinctly fallacious premise. The right of men to organize for the protection and advancement of their interests is fully recognized. It is equally clear that there is no well defined difference, in the matter of morale, between the purposes and methods of Mr. HARBELMAN, the Standard Oil Company and the San Francisco labor unions and those of the American Society of Equity, whose aim is so to organize the wheat growers of the country that the price of wheat can be fixed and maintained, by monopolistic means, at a minimum of a dollar a bushel, or of those of the cotton growers, who have long sought to effect an organization through which the price of cotton can be kept, also through monopoly, at some purely artificial figure.

Should the President's recommendation be carried out one result would be inevitable: There are millions of people in this country to whom organization on the ground of any common or allied industry is impossible. They are people of limited and comparatively fixed incomes derived from investments or salaries. They are clerks and preachers and teachers, widows and spinners of modest means, artists, musicians and writers, salesmen and saleswomen. The class is large, and so far as organization is concerned is helpless.

Should the injunction of the President be carried out all of these people would only become the victims of four instead of the present three predatory groups. It may be doubted if any kingdom of

economic righteousness can be established by the organization of allied interests whose object is to struggle with other organizations for a larger share of the fruits of industrial prosperity. The logic of the plan would put men on a par with wolves, bears and foxes.

The White Man in the Tropics.

Mr. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN in his "Mastery of the Pacific," in urging Englishmen to colonize and develop Canada and British Columbia, says that they will no doubt turn their attention in that direction when the glamour of Africa has faded and they decide to sacrifice no more valuable lives "in a vain attempt to surmount climatic difficulties."

This idea that the white man cannot acclimate himself in some parts of the tropics runs through most of the economic literature that deals with the lands of the brown and the black men. The theory has even been advanced that the white men will ultimately be overwhelmed and subjugated in their own countries by the dark hued races because these thrive in the white man's country as well as in their own. But there is one high authority on the treatment of tropical diseases—perhaps the highest, judged by his achievements—who believes that the white man can surmount the climatic difficulties of any tropical country, reside, flourish and do the day's work there, whether it be empire building or canal digging. That eminent authority is Colonel WILLIAM C. GORGAS of the United States Army, who banished yellow fever from Havana and made the terrible Canal Zone habitable. In his address at the graduation exercises of the Cornell University Medical College on Wednesday last Colonel GORGAS, looking into the future, held out the promise of the supremacy of the white man's civilization in the tropics:

"I am inclined to think that the advances made in recent years in tropical sanitation will have a much wider and more far reaching effect than the building of the Panama Canal. I think that sanitation can now show that any population coming into the tropics can protect itself against disease by measures that are both simple and inexpensive; that life in the tropics for the Anglo-Saxon will be more healthful than in the temperate zones; and that gradually within the next two or three centuries tropical countries, which offer a much greater return for man's labor than do the temperate zones, will be settled by the white races, and that again the centers of wealth, civilization and population will be in the tropics, as they were in the dawn of man's history, rather than in the temperate zones as at present."

We should like to hear from that other eminent parasitologist, Sir PATRICK MANSON, on this fascinating subject. He has labored in a field perhaps more deadly than is the Isthmus of Panama, and his researches and experiments have been of incalculable value to science. He has not, however, had the opportunities to organize health in the tropics on an extensive scale with a generous Government to support him that have come to Colonel GORGAS. What the latter says about the rapid advances made in recent years in tropical sanitation must be understood as referring chiefly to the treatment of disease, with regard to which the British Tropical School of Medicine and the German faculty have made valuable discoveries. The most fatal and formidable of all tropical diseases, the sleeping sickness, which claims men of all colors in vast numbers and until now has defied the resources of science, seems likely to yield to a serum that is the invention of a German doctor. With this horror subdued the field will be fairly won and nothing can stay the march of sanitation in the tropics. From the medical man's point of view there will remain no more worlds to conquer, but before the resplendent dream of Colonel GORGAS can be realized by white men a good deal of soldiering as well as pioneering will have to be done, which is another story, and also a story that only two or three centuries can tell.

Canadian Manufactures.

A bulletin recently issued by the Canadian Census Department shows a marked increase in the manufacturing interests of the Dominion. The regular census, taken in 1901, shows the value of Canadian manufactures for that year as \$481,055,375. A special census taken in 1906 shows an increase to \$712,064,835, a gain of practically 50 per cent. within five years.

Some of this increase is accounted for by the completion and operation of the steel works at Sydney and at Sault Ste. Marie, but the great bulk of it appears in miscellaneous industries scattered from Sydney to Vancouver. A list of more than 130 cities and towns is given showing the figures of increase or decrease during five years. Very few show decrease. Some show only slight increase as may probably be charged to increase in unit prices. Much the greater number show a gain which leaves no room to doubt an increase in the number of manufacturing plants, in the amount of capital invested and in the number of wage earners. Halifax and St. John show only a modest gain, and Quebec shows a falling off. Winnipeg shows a \$19,000,000 output, or more than double that of five years earlier. Vancouver's product shows a value of more than \$10,000,000. Montreal leads with an output valued at approximately \$100,000,000, a gain of 40 per cent. in five years, and Toronto stands second with \$85,000,000 to her credit.

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Back From the Fair.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A young woman of New York who has returned from the Jamestown exposition after a week of the prices charged for the "Jesse-Jamestown" exhibition in the Orleans county Republic convention. Incidentally, an amusing record of conditions is reported, for the Wadsworth warriors allowed it to be inferred that President ROOSEVELT desired their success, while the Porter adherents modestly ad-

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So "Out it Out" is Not to Thunder down the Ages as a Phrase Sanctified by Executive Usage and Consecrated to the Type.

The railroads of Texas through the advance in the price of cotton have gained \$1,250,000 on shipments that went astray because of careless packing, insecure binding or improper addressing. Thus evidence accumulates of the wickedness of the transportation monsters.

Mayor SCHEMIZT of San Francisco does not see how the city will be able to get along with him in jail. The public does not understand how the community has succeeded in keeping up business with Mayor SCHEMIZT as liberally.

The public has not forgiven JOHN HOLLIS BARKER, who will be the new Senator from Alabama, for being defeated for re-nomination by RICHMOND P. HOBSON. The man guilty of letting Senator BEVERIDGE's only rival get into Congress cannot expect unmitigated approval from his fellow citizens.

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION.

A Negro Maintains That It Doesn't Include His Race or Allow It Rights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: To a black man—not an "Afro-American," please, but just a plain black man, the discussion evoked by Edward White's letter published in THE SUN a few days ago about civilization in the South is decidedly amusing. Mr. White and his critics are all of them, I take it, "Anglo-Saxons," whatever that means to-day, and are incapable of thinking black. None of them appears to know anything of the conditions which obtain in the South, and their civilization is a civilization that permitted street car conductors in Southern cities to order negroes who had paid full fare to give up their seats not to ladies, for every gentleman of whatever race, but to white men, and to give up their seats to a woman on a street car, rich or poor, black or white, but to a white man. This happened to me in the city of Nashville in 1897, and it has happened to others of my race in other Southern cities. I take it that Mr. White was speaking broadly when he wrote as he did to THE SUN, and I am sure that the civilization of the white man in the South touches the negro. Really it doesn't touch him at all. It doesn't concern him, and he has no right to complain. He is as much of an alien in the South as a Japanese or a Chinaman, and the more he complains the more he will get from him.

All of your correspondents are right. Each of them is right in his own way, and the white man sees it and understands it. One of them, broader minded, more liberal, more humane than the others, makes it very plain. He says the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, even though it may bring down upon him the wrath of the white man. He says that the negro, whose labor for three hundred years has made the South what it is, has no right to complain. He says that the negro is a creature of the soil, and that he is as much of an alien in the South as a Japanese or a Chinaman, and the more he complains the more he will get from him.

Byron in "Don Juan" says: "Christians have burnt each other just persuaded that all the earth was theirs, and even when they were a fourth of the Southern people who do these things find here their justification for a species of barbarism which they will never give up." Perhaps the Southern people who do these things find here their justification for a species of barbarism which they will never give up.

Suspensions of a Harvard Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: How unsophisticated to base any comment on a statement coming from a Yale coach? That is not the Yale way. Did any one ever before read of Yale making a record time trial before a race? It always takes three or four of Yale's best men to make a mile in less than five minutes, and a football game or a track meet? Didn't Yale spring a new interpretation of the football rules in the Harvard-Yale game last fall, which was contrary to the interpretation of the rules which had been printed and sent to every college football coach in the country?

More than one Yale baseball star has in days gone by gone over to Harvard, and Harvard has been the better for it. Yale has been the worse for it. No, you have insufficient data for an article when you base your article on a statement which has been made by a man who has no right to speak for Yale.

A Pest Among Pedestrians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Every one who has had occasion to walk on Sixth avenue during the last few days has been troubled by a pest among pedestrians. Apparently the human brutes, either are unaware of the rule of the road to keep to the right or simply ignore it.

Probably not many of these animals, being what they are, read THE SUN; but General Bingham, having the reputation of a gentleman, has written a letter to the editor of THE SUN, in which he has expressed his indignation at the conduct of the human brutes who keep to the left, as their instinct suggests, their whole purpose being to reach their destination. The human brutes who keep to the left, and who are so much stronger than themselves rushing in the opposite direction. As for the few orderly pedestrians, they are pushed and hustled bitter and angry by the human brutes who call for police intervention.

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The Decay of Manners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The manners of New York are crumbling under the pressure of commercialism. Compare certain court proceedings of the last week with the standards of conduct observed by leading citizens of New York here a few years ago.

"Why do you allow this woman to saddle you with her child when you know you are not the father of it?" said a friend to Aaron Burr a few months ago. "Sir," replied Burr, "when a lady does me the honor to name me the father of her child I trust I shall always be glad to show myself ungrateful for the favor."

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CO-CONSPIRATORS.

In February, 1906, the Aberthaw Construction Company, a Maine corporation with offices in Boston, made a contract with the Christian Science board of directors of that city to perform certain interior and steel construction work on a building in course of erection for the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The work was to be completed on March 12.

On February 14 the company hired one Stark, a non-union carpenter, its rule being to conduct its business on the open shop principle. The Aberthaw day one Cameron, business agent of the Carpenter's District Council, learned of the hiring of Stark. Stark was ordered subsequently to join a union, or else quit work at noon. He asked his employers what he should do. After telling him his experience to the representative of the company he was ordered back to the job with this note to the foreman:

H. W. Stark, the bearer of this note, was hired to work as a carpenter on the Christian Science building. His work is satisfactory. We don't care to go into the question as to whether he has a membership in any organization or not. If you need carpenters and he is satisfactory as one, give him the job. The only question you may want to take up at an end forever to typhoid fever properly. ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. By M. C. TUTTLE.

Stark resumed work. On the following day Cameron appeared again, and in union carpenter were much dissatisfied with the presence of Stark, and that unless Stark quit he believed the union men would quit work. On February 16 Cameron was on the job again, and because of the continued presence of Stark the union carpenters all refused to work. Cameron called on the Christian Science board of directors, and told them of the dissatisfaction of the union men. The directors then called on the Aberthaw company and asked that Stark be taken off the job, offering to find work elsewhere for him. The Aberthaw company refused to withdraw Stark. On February 21 the board of directors sent this note to the Aberthaw company:

I am instructed by the directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, to inform you that it is their wish that you retire immediately from the work at the Christian Science building. It has been decided by the directors of the work included in your contract in a different manner commencing at 1 o'clock to-day. You were notified this morning that a change in the method of doing the work would be made within a few hours. Very truly yours, CHARLES BRIDGEMAN.

At noon on the same day an agent of the board, escorted, but without actual physical violence, forcibly the workmen of the Aberthaw company from the premises. On February 23 the Aberthaw company applied for an injunction to restrain the trade unionists and the Christian Science board of directors from interfering with it in carrying out its contract. A temporary injunction was issued and the Aberthaw company proceeded with and completed its work within the time stipulated in the contract. The company made a claim for damages and the whole matter was referred to the Massachusetts Superior Court, by whom it was found that the Carpenters' District Council and the Christian Science board were jointly and severally liable for the losses allowed. The Master also found:

I also find that the Christian Science board of directors, one of the defendants, broke the contract existing between said board and the plaintiff, and that through fear of others, a breach of the contract was committed by the meaning of which word as used in this case I have already defined.

I rule as a matter of law that in such action said board is not entitled to justification. Against the objection and exception of all the defendants I find as an inference of fact from the facts already found that the Christian Science board of directors, district council and Cameron, conspired together to compel the plaintiff to employ only union carpenters on said job. And I likewise further find that in pursuance of such conspiracy they caused a breach of the contract of employment between the plaintiff and defendant board without any just cause or lawful provocation.

Against the objection and exception of all the defendants and upon all the facts herein found by me that the defendant directors and the defendants, district council and Cameron, unlawfully conspired together to effect, and did effect such breach of said contract as a means to accomplish their said ultimate purpose of compelling the plaintiff to employ only union carpenters on said job.

The report was submitted to Mr. Justice Henry N. Sheldon of the Massachusetts Superior Court, by whom it was confirmed. It is at the plaintiff's request reported to the full court, "such decree to be entered on the Master's report as law and justice require." The case was argued before the full court and a decision sustaining it, by Mr. Justice Braley, expressing the unanimous opinion of the court, was filed in due time.

The effect of this proceeding and the gist of the record are thus summarized in a pamphlet issued by the Master Builders' Association of Boston:

The gist of this record is that the Master ruled that the violation of a contract which was a conspiracy was being carried on between a co-conspirator with the labor unionists when it joined in with them and sought to break its contract with the plaintiff. The plaintiff, who was a shop; and that this decision of the Master has, after full argument, been unanimously sustained by the court of last resort of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It is highly important to note that the principle laid down in this case considered in connection with the decision in Berry vs. Donovan, 188 Mass. 471, is that the violation of a contract which is a conspiracy is a breach of the contract. This is the principle which the Christian Scientists in this case stand as a type are liable not only to employers or contractors whose business is unlawfully interfered with in an attempt to create a monopoly in the labor union, but that blacklisted workmen who do not desire to belong to the unions, and whom they therefore attempt to blacklist, may maintain their action, either in tort or in contract, against the unionists, and when under pressure from the labor unionists, they join in the attempted blacklisting.

If the plaintiff in this case had discharged the workman Stark, and the other non-union workmen referred to in the record at the solicitation of the labor unionists and second of the Christian Scientists, such discharged workmen could have sued both the labor unionists and the Christian Scientists in damages for the injury done them in their legal right to seek, obtain and keep employment, without becoming members of the union. As a word, unwilling conspirators for monopoly are equally liable with willing conspirators for all damage done either to employers or to non-union workmen.

The Domesticated Foker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Having lived to be just over the quarter period without achieving fame or notoriety, I have an uncontrollable desire to be enrolled in the famous Atlantis Club by way of the "nature foke" route. Accordingly I wish to state of my own knowledge that many years ago, in this city, an estimable German scientist discovered a bird which he named the "nature foke." This bird always knew when the alarm bell proclaimed the noon hour, and thereupon immediately refused to work longer until he was fed. He was so intelligent that he observed the quitting time than did his bird.

Worth Celebrating.

Booker—So you got a labor saving shaver? Bookers—Yes, the barber had a phonograph.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

An Economic and Sanitary Problem of Pressing Importance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There is no economic problem of more importance to the people of this country to solve than that which concerns the common sense disposition of sewage. The present system is not only wasteful, but it is the cause of loss of life to a degree so alarming that it is little short of criminal. Instead of using sewage for purposes of fertilization, thereby not only disposing of it in a harmless way but increasing the products of the soil three or four fold, in all of our large and most of our small communities it is poured through sewers into the waterways polluting the general supply.

It seems an almost hopeless task to impress on even the more intelligent among human beings the fact that the secret of success in protecting public health in eradicating typhoid fever and many other fatal diseases which are conveyed by water is to prevent the pollution of the water by sewage.

The newspapers of yesterday published an item to the effect that twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever had been reported in Pittsburgh within the last few days. The despatch of a serious epidemic was feared and that a general warning had been sent out cautioning the people to boil all drinking water. The boiling of all drinking water and eating of only fresh cooked meats of food would put an end forever to typhoid fever and numerous other serious diseases which attack the body through the alimentary canal, but this will never be so generally adopted that it will stamp out these diseases.

In a series of reports recently made from the New York Academy of Medicine it was shown that the typhoid epidemic at Scranton, Pa., was caused directly by sewage flowing into a stream that fed a single reservoir, those portions of the city being supplied with water supplied from other sources. The sewage of this stricken city drained into a river the water of which was used by another city some twenty-five miles away, where a typhoid epidemic developed promptly.

At the meeting of the general assembly of Pittsburgh submitted a report of the conditions prevailing in that continuously typhoid infected centre. It appeared that all the water of the Monongahela River in the dry season of 1906, except in the last four hours, was drawn from various towns along its border, and after being used is poured back through the sewers into the river bed to be carried again and again into the homes and bodies of human beings.

It is informed that a corporation of unlimited means, managed by practical men of affairs, is building on the shores of one of our great lakes a city of factories and homes for employees and others who will be attracted to the city by the superior educational facilities which this community these men have an opportunity to give an object lesson which should prove of inestimable value to mankind. They have it in their power to build a city where the conference of distinguished scientists will be avoided might be eliminated, and where there may be realized the full value of contented labor.

Let us hope that they will build this wisely, that every safeguard known to science and common sense will be adopted to protect the water supply. Let us hope that unlike nearly all other great communities the sewage will not be poured into the source of supply, to be pumped back to the houses from which it is drawn for drinking purposes. This problem has been solved successfully and profitably at Berlin and in other civilized centres, and if we do not profit by the lesson they are teaching us we should consider ourselves open to the charge of criminal stupidity. JOHN A. WYATT, M. D. NEW YORK, June 15.

VICE BEFORE THE LAW.

Bishop Potter's Erroneous Reasoning Refuted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Bishop Potter has been so busy with his law of law enforcement, and as asking "How shall we bring to pass the results which we all desire? Can you do it by the attempt to suppress absolutely the vice you desire to conquer?"

It would be interesting to know how it could be done otherwise. Vice is an evil per se. It is the proper function of law to prohibit vice and crime. Theft is prohibited, though not conquered. Law is an educator and operator in the field of education. As far as it relates to vice and crime should be on the side of right; not partially so, but wholly so.

New interference is a vice. Why should it not come within the domain of prohibition? Why should Bishop Potter have the law only partially but not absolutely enforce the agencies which promote it?

Next, the Bishop asks "What has prohibition done for the suppression of this most evil habit?" The State of Maine answers the question. There is not a brewer or distiller in operation in Maine. Maine has more savings bank depositors in proportion to her population than any other State in the Union. There is no salaried law enforcement in Maine, and always will be if it is not prohibited. There is no salaried liquor is legalized and protected by the citizens of Maine enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that they are not supporting a system which has eliminated the responsibility and guilt which necessarily attend the sale of intoxicants under such adverse conditions.

Whence "Clam"?.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: My attention has been directed to the astonishing statements recently made by a SUN correspondent respecting the "whistling oyster."

The professor of natural history informs me that the common clam was in prehistoric