

The Sun

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The Ships of War.

We do not believe the fleet will go to the Pacific.

We are incorrigible in our conviction that there is still a greater power in this country than THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

We believe that the public opinion of the American people will forbid the departure of their war vessels; or, if they depart, will demand their recall.

Mr. Lincoln on Mob Law and Genius.

A little more than seventy years ago a young lawyer of Springfield, Ill., delivered before the Young Men's Lyceum of that town an address upon "The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions." It contains many passages of a curious present timeliness. For example, Mr. LINCOLN spoke of "the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions in lieu of the sober judgment of courts" and of "this mobocratic spirit which is now abroad in the land." The then recent burning of a negro at St. Louis suggested this line of thought, which led the orator to these words, now a classic of American literature:

"Let reverence for the laws be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

But what cause was there to suppose danger to American political institutions? They had lasted fifty years; why should they not last fifty times as long? Mr. LINCOLN's explanation is of living interest still. Many men had satisfied their ambition and won imperishable renown by staking their all upon the experiment of republican government. Well, the experiment is successful; "the game is caught; and I believe it is true that with the catching end the pleasures of the chase." Men of talents and ambition will continue to spring up. Can they gratify their ruling passion by maintaining an edifice built by others? In Mr. LINCOLN's opinion "most certainly" no:

"Many great and good men, sufficiently qualified for any task they should undertake, may ever be found whose ambition would aspire to nothing beyond a seat in Congress, a gubernatorial or a Presidential chair; but such belong not to the family of the lion or the tribe of the eagle. What think you these places would satisfy an Alexander, a Caesar or a Napoleon? Never! Their genius distinguishes a better path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored. It sees no distinction in adding story to story upon the monuments of fame erected to the memory of others. It aims that it is glory enough to serve under any chief. It soars to tread the footsteps of any predecessor, however illustrious. It thirsts and burns for distinction."

"It is unreasonably, then, to expect that some man possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us?" "Distinction will be its paramount object, and although he would as willingly, perhaps more so, acquire it by doing good as harm, yet that opportunity being past and nothing left to be done in the way of building up, he would set boldly to the task of pulling down."

How did this obscure country lawyer come to appreciate and predict so fully the irresistible compelling craving and working of Genius?

Reducing the Forbidden Degrees.

After a bitter struggle, lasting sixty years, the bill legalizing the marriage of a widower with his sister-in-law or of a widow with her brother-in-law has finally passed both houses of Parliament. It will undoubtedly become law with King EDWARD's approval, for on the one occasion when, as Prince of WALES, he used his right to vote as a peer, he voted for it. Thereby a source of some annoyance in English social life and of occasional legal complications is removed. Though the number of persons affected must be relatively small, cases of hardship arising from the prohibition, or from a disregard of it, have appeared during all these years at frequent intervals in the courts. The continuance of the canonical regulation has weighed most heavily on the respectable poor, for it is among them that the need of holding together a family that has lived under one roof by such a marriage has been strongest. The hardship of making unlawful what seemed a natural solution of a practical problem has been emphasized of late years by the legalization of these marriages in almost all the British colonies and dependencies.

Persons whose religion regards marriage as a sacrament will retain their objections to the unions of people whom their church has decreed are close blood relations. They, however, are not affected by it themselves, for the law does not force them to marry within the degrees they consider to be forbidden, but merely leaves others free to do so who look on marriage and consanguinity with different eyes. To be sure it grants the same liberty to members of the Church of England, and it is possible that in some cases, as happens with divorce,

human impulses may get the better of religious belief. That, however, is a matter of church discipline. The new law removes a grievance that has been remarkably annoying considering the proportion of persons involved.

A Bonaparte Blunder?

The president of the Board of Trade of Wilmington, Del., is reported in the newspapers as having criticized the Attorney-General of the United States. If we may believe half we read about the incident the criticism was characterized by a highly objectionable candor. The gentleman went so far as to say, in fact, that the Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE didn't know what he was talking about when he spoke disparagingly of the Du Pont Powder Company. He also intimated that some wicked and irreverent person had been "joshing" one of the greatest jurists and reformers of this or any other age.

If this impious utterance had emanated from any one of the various malefactors composing the covey into which Attorney-General BONAPARTE proposes to shoot at a very early day, if not sooner, we might ascribe it to the fury of the detected criminal. Proceeding, however, from the head of the Wilmington Board of Trade, who so far as we know does not own a railroad or a bank, or, indeed, conduct any other agency of predatory wealth, it merely baffles and obscures a once apprehensive mind. Easy to understand the raging venom of the wretch who sees his punishment approaching on a wing of light and knows the author of his well earned fate.

For example, those reckless incendiaries the Mayor and the village constable of Glen Echo, an irreverent suburb of Washington where even the most august scorchers have been held up and impoverished and otherwise humiliated because they violated the speed laws of the State of Maryland, may well shiver in their shoes. Only last week Attorney-General BONAPARTE, Assistant Attorney-General COOLEY and one or two others of like eminence assembled in symposium to consider the enormities of Mayor GARRETT and Constable COLLINS, and the last we heard of them they were tiptoeing away to their several dark closets, finger on lip, with the Archimandrite, that is to say BONAPARTE, muttering: "Cogitate; above all things, cogitate!"

That such as these should in their despair give way to futile frenzy and hurl back, and so forth, is intelligible enough. So does the scotched and squirming snake emit its poison in an expiring fit. But why and on what warrant does the president of the Wilmington Board of Trade project this sacrilegious brickbat? Does he by any chance imagine that the Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE is head of common clay and therefore fallible?

The Rupture Between Irish Nationalists and British Liberals.

On Monday Mr. BIRRELL, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, announced that the Bannerman Government had decided to accept some of the amendments to the Evicted Tenants bill made by the House of Lords as an alternative to a total loss of the measure. Thereupon Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, after pointing out the mischievous consequences of the decision, accused the Government of breaking its promises to the Irish people and declared that his party must change its attitude as the only means of securing proper land legislation. At the head of the Irish Nationalist members he then left the House. But one inference seems deducible from the incident, namely, that the long alliance between British Liberals and Irish Nationalists is now broken.

That alliance has lasted more than twenty years, having begun early in 1856, when Mr. GLADSTONE announced his conversion to home rule. During the whole of that period Liberal Governments have been able to count on the support of about eighty Nationalist members of Parliament in all divisions except such as were thought to involve the interests of the Catholic religion. Moreover, at all general elections Irish Nationalist voters gave their votes to Liberal nominees in British counties and boroughs, in not a few of which they were able to turn the scale. In this way they undoubtedly contributed a great deal of strength to the Liberal cause in Great Britain itself, as well as arraying four-fifths of their island's representatives in its favor. The magnitude of the obligation thus imposed has never been disputed by any political manager nor by any Liberal statesman, save Lord ROSEBURY, Mr. ASQUITH and a few other repudiators of the home rule programme.

What have the Nationalists, successively guided by PARNELL, JUSTIN MCCARTHY, DILLON and JOHN REDMOND, gained for their country in return for the immense services rendered to their Liberal allies? They cannot describe as compensation the "Three Fs," for these were embodied in the Gladstone Land act of 1881, passed at the time when home rule was denounced by the Liberal leader. They have secured next to nothing from the Liberals since 1886, for both of the Home Rule bills introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE failed to pass, and the same thing must be said of the Evicted Tenants bill in its original acceptable form. The promise to provide funds from the Imperial Treasury for an Irish Catholic university which should be a teaching as well as degree conferring institution has not been kept. The intolerable congestion of many districts on the western coast of Ireland has not been relieved. The odious system of Castle Government remains almost intact, the changes recently proposed in it by the present Liberal Government having been rejected at the convention of the Irish Nationalist party as inadequate, not to say illusory. In short, if we review the long account between Irish Nationalists and British Liberals we find almost all of the entries on one side. Not that Irishmen charge most of the eminent Liberals with deliberate perfidy. They trusted Mr. GLADSTONE in the last decade of his life; they trust Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANERMAN to-day. Those Prime Min-

isters, however, proved impotent to make good their pledges. They were thwarted, partly by disaffection in the Liberal ranks, but mainly by the inflexible resistance of the House of Lords. Experience has shown that even with the best will in the world Liberals can accomplish nothing of material benefit for Ireland.

This is not to affirm that much has not been done for Ireland during the last two decades. The Irish tenant farmer is incomparably more prosperous than he was twenty or even eight years ago. He is now animated by a well founded hope, whereas formerly too often he succumbed to despair. So far as an already large and a rapidly growing part of the peasantry is concerned, the Irish cultivator is now owner of the land he tills. Moreover, he now enjoys a large instalment of local self-government and practically controls three-fourths of Ireland's county councils. He has seen an earnest and measurably successful effort made to improve the methods of farming, to diversify crops and to relieve the pressure of population on the soil by diverting energy from agriculture to other forms of industry. Let him who left Ireland twenty years ago now return for the first time, and except on the western edge of Connacht he will scarcely recognize the once distressful country. He cannot but recognize that a great deal has been done for Ireland, but when he asks who did it he will learn that the credit for it cannot be claimed by Liberals.

Paradoxical as it may seem to him, the returned emigrant will find that all the improvement which rejoices him is due to Unionists, either in their collective or individual capacities. For the Wyndham Land Purchase act and the Irish County Councils act, the two beneficent measures by which the grievous agrarian problem has been carried far toward complete solution and by which the Irish farmer for the first time in centuries is left at liberty to manage his own local affairs, the people of Ireland are indebted not to their Liberal allies but to their so-called Unionist oppressors. That is a lesson which the visitor from the New World soon learns and which the Irish Nationalist party seems at last to have taken to heart. It perceives, and apparently now intends to act on the perception, that if ever it is to get an Irish Catholic university, an evicted tenants law that shall be adequate, and a drastic reform of the Castle system of administration, it must look for those boons no longer to British Liberals, but to the Unionists.

The Army Canteen Issue.

In the annual report of Major-General A. W. GREELY, who commands the Northern Division, the following curious recommendation is to be found: "If the canteen is not restored there should be enacted legislation similarly restricting the use of liquor by all Federal officials or employees. Whether justly or not, the enlisted men regard it as class legislation, not only restricting privileges, but also imposing unreliability to them as a body."

No doubt the W. C. T. U. and other ardent and indefatigable temperance societies would heartily approve of such legislation. We presume that General GREELY knows that the clerks of the various departments have no canteen in the department buildings, and that if Federal officials, an elastic term, want a "drink" they have to go out to a "cafe" to get it. There may be those who sport a sideboard on the premises, but as a rule Federal officials from Cabinet members down attend strictly to routine in business hours and indulge in stimulants only when off duty. The soldier has the same privilege. He may drink strong spirits when he is absent from the post on leave, and thereby hangs the tale of the insidious danger that lurks in his privilege. If light beer and wines were sold at the post exchange his consumption of them would be restricted and he could play cards, dominoes and checkers and smoke his pipe while he drank, and what he drank would be pure liquor. Thanks chiefly to the W. C. T. U. he no longer enjoys the hygienic and disciplinary comforts of the canteen, and to indulge the habits of a lifetime he resorts to "dives," whose swinging doors invite him the moment he steps across the post boundary. In those dens he is poisoned, body and soul, succumbing to temptation as much because he resents the abolition of the canteen as because he is made of common clay like the rest of us.

We can understand in what light the soldier regards the worthy but impracticable, and in some cases fanatical, temperance bodies that have deprived him of the canteen, and in what light they regard him. It is true that his blind agitation imputes unreliability to him as a man and a brother, and unwittingly they try to prove their case against him by placing temptation in his way. But it cannot be said that there was class legislation in the abolition of the canteen. The soldier can advance no inherent "right" in the nature of his service to the use of a canteen. It was originally given to him as a privilege which conduced to his health and increased his efficiency, and theoretically it could be taken away from him for the same reasons. When he enlists he agrees to submit to all the military regulations prescribed for him. His service differs from that of civilian Federal employees in that they become private citizens when their daily work is done. Their time is their own in the intervals of routine, and there is no question of leave of absence, as in the case of the soldier.

General GREELY's recommendation may have a tendency to confuse the issue in some sympathetic and antipathetic minds. That issue is whether the canteen should not be restored to the physician and moral good of the enlisted man. The testimony of the great majority of department, regimental and company commanders is that the soldier has not been as efficient and has been harder to manage since he was deprived of the canteen privilege. He has suffered in health and has morally degenerated. Both President ROOSEVELT and Secretary TAFT have declared themselves in favor of the canteen, and it would be restored by Congress if members had the courage of their convictions and would not hide behind the skirts of the W. C. T. U. If

President ROOSEVELT really has the interests of the army at heart he will devote a vigorous paragraph in his message in December to the subject of the army canteen and speak his mind about the crass cowardice of Congress.

Poets of the Simple Life.

Amid the demagogic whizzing of the automobiles and the politicians the piping of oaten reeds is lost to the common ear; but in the thickets of Arcadia it goes on unceasingly. The simple singers of the simple life are making canorous noise, and all the bucolic echoes listen respectfully. First place as always for Kansas. A poet of the Topeka Capital Times paternal renunciations:

"No rice are the break of day, Out to the field he winds his way; Mills the corn, drives up the sheep, While JOE and FRANK are fast asleep. No willing slave like father, No willing slave like father. No sips his coffee, leaves a sigh; FRANK must soon to college hie, And JOE will graduate this spring. It makes my heart with joy bell ring, No willing slave like father."

As a matter of fact, father is speeding his machine, but vex not the poet's mind. Another Sunflower laureate is much more consonant with the facts:

"There's a place where men live because living is good, There's a place that is vacant where penny stout, There's a place where the sunset's as glorious to see, As art ever brings from the fair Italy, Kansas! Our next excursion is to the Tar Heel school, patronized by the Charlotte Observer, an enthusiastic collector and amateur of indigenous makers:

"I sometimes alligators make, When I was on the piazza at home, Ma also their noise heard, Which was generally in the gloom. 'The red saw grows at the old home, Which is sweeter than the river hay, But the river has a perfume, Which is nice in the nostril to draw.' This is the genuine Theocritean strain, and more sincerely georgic than the 'singer of the field and farm.' From the same delicate hand comes this vituperative elegy:

"Partly dead is the superegg white, And its arbor needs amendment; Oh, me, I in its fruit dearly delight, In grape season I often there wait. If the Gate City will forgive us, 'this poetic tribute to Atlanta paid by an eminent attorney of Chicago who recently visited Atlanta on legal business' is at heart of the simple school, however Alexandrian and sophisticated it may look:

"City set upon a hill, O fair Atlanta! Proud maiden of the Southern clime, And justly proud, for phœnixlike of olden time Thou hast arisen from out thy ashes of despair And spread thy alien tresses to the ambient air. Will the silken tresses have to know the barber's shear under the sway of 'HOKK or Bust?' The answer would take us into the complex, wheeled and rapidly revolving life again. We have rested for a minute and heard the native wood notes wild. From four poets learn a million.

A new nomination for the greatest conservative force. The Herald of Springfield, Mo., is sure that the Democrats "would sweep the country" if they nominated Mr. BRYAN for President. Mr. HOMER L. CASTLE of Pennsylvania for Vice-President, and put a prohibition plank in their platform. Of course Mr. BRYAN would insist that the prohibition plank should be submitted to a referendum before insertion.

The Pittsburg Despatch is worried about Secretary TAFT's disposition. "It will be almost impossible for anybody to think without a thrill of dread of the terrible demands that will face the Secretary at the hundreds of dinner tables of all nations in his circumnavigation of the globe. He will be compelled to eat in every civilized language and many that are hardly pure liquor. The country can only entertain a halfhearted hope that he will return to the bosom of his remora for the Presidency in perfect health."

These remoras should be calmed. A statesman who gulps down gratefully Mr. Polices can swallow anything. If the Oriental Exclusion League of Vancouver attempts to carry out its threat "to go to the next boat which brings in Orientals with guns in our hands and prevent them from landing," some of the leaguers will certainly lose the number of their men, for the Canadian police is organized only to do its duty, and sees it and does it. In New Jersey, where people have forgotten the name of the last Democratic Governor, the woods are full of Democrats who want to run for the office this year. They seem to share the conviction of ex-Senator JAMES SMITH, who during many previous years has uniformly predicted defeat for the party, that the tide has turned. Divided Republican ranks and an unpopular liquor law account for the general optimism among the Democrats. They are certainly not to be despised as a foe this year.

Dr. CHAMCOT of France is the kind of polar explorer whom men of science most admire. He has no thought of self-glory and will not sacrifice scientific results in order to try to do something brilliant. His coming expedition and that of the Belgian ARCTOWSKI are distinguished from the other parties that are planning to go to the Antarctic by the fact that their real purpose is not to reach the south pole or to make the nearest possible approach to it. CHAMCOT is going back to the west coast of Graham Land, south of South America, where he did such solid and excellent work three years ago. He mapped the west side of the islands lining that coast so that we at last know their extent and configuration; and he put in a year of first rate investigation into the varied conditions of that region, besides extending the exploration of the coast line to the south. His countrymen have faith in him, and a number of men and societies have combined to build a ship to take him back.

There is no more inviting Antarctic field. He can easily reach the threshold of the unknown. Do Graham and Alexander I. lands constitute a large island, or are they a mighty promontory stretching northward from the Antarctic continent? Perhaps CHAMCOT will bring the answer home. If there an ice barrier similar to the great ice wall of Ross extending far over the sea from Alexander I. Land? It is thought to be

possible, and if CHAMCOT finds it will be the front of a vast glacier, as Ross's wall proved to be, and the ice behind it will doubtless be smooth enough to permit an advance to the south. CHAMCOT will therefore take, besides ordinary sledges, motor sledges for possible use on the surface of ice behind a barrier; and while he will learn as much of the unknown as he can, purely scientific work will be carried on continuously at his base on Wandell Island. The explorer expects to be gone two years.

THE PRAISE OF BRYAN.

Not an Architect of Disaster and Had Rather Be Right than President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The charge so frequently made in the Eastern press is that Bryan has brought disaster to the Democratic party just? In 1892 the party with Cleveland at the head swept the country. Two years later when he was still in command and his administration was the campaign against the Democrats went overwhelmingly defeated and lost control of Congress. When the Chicago convention was called to order in July, 1896, the situation was hopeless from the standpoint of the Democrats. It was asserted that Bryan's crest had the slightest chance of success against McKinley was to write oneself down a million times a most gigantic ass. This was the condition of affairs before Bryan got into the White House. He was nominated in 1896. Cleveland and all his partisans refused their support; most of the influential leaders of the party deserted; organized capital, the banks, insurance and trust companies, the business and mercantile world, the country were hostile to the candidate and platform of the Nebraskaan. An immense campaign fund was raised and used by one of the greatest political managers and managers of the history of our country, the late Mark Hanna, to defeat the Democratic ticket. Bryan was poor in pocket, almost unknown, considered too young to be trusted with so high an office. Behind him was only a party of a few hundred votes. California by a couple of hundred votes, California in the Eastern States the election was very close. Careful students and observers have asserted that had it not been for the large campaign fund at the command of the Republicans Bryan would have been elected by a handsome majority.

In 1896 Bryan was again the candidate, and in addition to the same opposition to that he had in 1892 he had to contend with the opposition of Cleveland, a successful war hero, Spain, better industrial conditions and other advantages were claimed with some degree of justice by the Republicans, and the result was that Bryan made good showing, but did not do so well as years previous. The "let well enough alone" slogan of the party cries took off several thousand votes from his first poll. Bryan's opponents then asserted that as he had been elected in 1896 he ought to stand aside for a sane and safe candidate, for one modeled after Grover Cleveland, and they managed to put him aside and nominate such a man. In a year promising great hope for the Democracy Judge Parker was elected. He lost Kentucky by a narrow margin, and in 1898 he was elected to the Presidency by a party Bryan rejuvenated. If the disaster, if you call the 1896 and 1898 elections, had been brought on by Bryan, "Democrats for revenue only," who left the party when it purged itself of false leaders and the means to advance genuine progressive Democratic principles. Bryan has helped to make of the Democratic party a true opposition party to the Republican party, while Parker and his friends made it so like the Republican party that you could not tell the difference. So hundreds of thousands of Democrats preferred an honest outspoken Republican to a pseudo Republican like Parker. The latter's views on the leading public questions coincided with those of the Republicans, while Roosevelt has since proved himself more of a Democrat than many who professed this faith and were elected to office in 1898.

Bryan has in my opinion been a good influence in this position, as the country is greatly benefited by his fearless attacks on individuals and organizations who have been the cause of the nation's disaster and for his insistence on putting principle above expediency. He might secure office by the aid of the Republicans, but the timeserving politicians have long ago discovered that Bryan had rather be right than be President.

If the country had to depend only on those who reached the Presidency in 1896, it is a safe bet that the really great men are not the office seekers. Bryan answered the call to duty and the loss of the Presidency is due to the Democratic nomination for President, not does he seek the leadership of the party, but he seeks to advance the progress of the country. I cannot understand the narrow, silly attacks so frequently made in the leading papers on Mr. Bryan. He is a broad, generous and charitable in dealing with his opponents, and the latter would accomplish more if they would emulate him in this respect.

It is a pity to feel that when you see falsehood, garbling, misrepresentation, sneers and general denunciation minus the regulation of public service conducted by the Federal Government, there are certain principles of government, however, which have been steadfastly adhered to by the Democratic party, North and South. These are founded on the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, who found the motto of the nation from which he declares he has so long been excluded and the enjoyment of "the influence to which they are entitled," are not alone essential to their welfare.

It is enough to read in such exhaustive expositions of her wonderful advancement as that in Mr. Richard H. Edmonds' "Facts About the South," and the recent edition of "The World's Work" devoted to Southern industry, to see that the South has been unjustly stigmatized by such "inertia" as the Secretary imagines, and that those same policies of the Republican party, the adoption of which he believes would restore the South to the status of an equal partner in the nation from which he declares she has so long been excluded and the enjoyment of "the influence to which they are entitled," are not alone essential to their welfare.

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One of the great principles of the Democratic party which has been cherished in the South is that the burden of taxation for the support of the Government should fall equally upon all citizens, that no section should be benefited by a tax laid at the unequal expense of another which does not participate in its advantages, and that this principle is violated by the protective tariff which imposes a burdensome tax upon certain classes of citizens and certain sections of the country for the benefit and aggrandizement of others. Other policies—the curbing of unbridled wealth, the control of corporate aggrandizement, the regulation of public service conducted by the Federal Government, the adoption of children in the Republic, are foreign to all Democratic principles. Opposed to these policies the Southern Democrat stands. The scare of negro agitation is dead, no section should be brought to life, and he who attributes "inertia on the race question" the political alliances of the South is ignorant of the thought of the Southern people. SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT. PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

Two Mighty Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: One of your correspondents HENRY M. ROOSEVELT to Samson. The analogy is good in two respects: first, destructiveness; secondly, use of one and the same weapon. JOHN C. DILL. MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., August 27.

If It Had Been Bryan? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: If Bryan were President and such things happened under his Administration, I suppose the Chamber of Commerce would move to have him impeached. JOHN A. BAMBRECK. NEW YORK, August 21.

TAFT ON THE RACE QUESTION.

A Southern Democrat Tells the Secretary of State that he is a Negro Domination in the South, and that he is a Federal Usurper of Powers Very Much Alive.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In attributing the solidarity of the Southern Democracy solely to the "force of inertia" which he alleges keeps the Democratic party "on the race issue," Secretary Taft, in his Louisiana speech, August 22, has fallen into the error which pervades the whole of Northern Republican thought regarding Southern political sentiment. It is a fallacy among those of the Republican persuasion to consider the opposition of their Southern brethren from the policies of the Republican party as a conclusive symptom of paresis in some form. In the case of the Southern Democracy this guttle and sinister disease is not a mere symptom of a morbid inertia accompanied with a morbid tendency to see ghosts of past distempers which absorb the whole attention of a sickly and hipped political mind. Among the black republicans of the South, the "force of inertia" possesses a most enlightened comprehension of the nature of ghosts, it is currently accepted that only the bad and wicked ghosts ever return to this mundane sphere. All doubts as to the nature of the "force of inertia" of the wicked past are very disturbing to the enjoyment of the present, and as Benjamin's ghost appeared and "would not down" only to the perpetrators of the crime which he denounces, the Southern Democracy has not wondered at that the Republican party, to the execution of whose policies past and present may be attributed all of the sorrows of the South, should see this ghost of the wicked past as constantly rearing its monstrous head.

In those States of the South where the preponderance of the negro population had under Republican party policies enabled the white race to attain a position of equality with what dire results is too well known, which the white citizens were forced to redeem by methods smacking in their character of the very corruption which the Republican party has practiced, the reinstated white people have many years since, by the most enlightened system of election laws devised in the world, where education and property ownership are made the basis for the enjoyment of the elective franchise, cast off the shackles of fear and oppression and now stand free to judge of policies, national and State, with regard to the negro race.

It is a most deserving comment that notwithstanding this "force of inertia" which is said by Mr. Taft to exist throughout the South which has deprived its people of a share in the control of their own destinies, the influence of the Republican party fraternizing with the negroes and obstructing by every means in its power the adoption of those educational and property qualification laws for the negro race which would place the South to eradicate its evils, the South has nevertheless risen like a young phoenix from its own dust the most progressive part of this nation.

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One of the great principles of the Democratic party which has been cherished in the South is that the burden of taxation for the support of the Government should fall equally upon all citizens, that no section should be benefited by a tax laid at the unequal expense of another which does not participate in its advantages, and that this principle is violated by the protective tariff which imposes a burdensome tax upon certain classes of citizens and certain sections of the country for the benefit and aggrandizement of others. Other policies—the curbing of unbridled wealth, the control of corporate aggrandizement, the regulation of public service conducted by the Federal Government, the adoption of children in the Republic, are foreign to all Democratic principles. Opposed to these policies the Southern Democrat stands. The scare of negro agitation is dead, no section should be brought to life, and he who attributes "inertia on the race question" the political alliances of the South is ignorant of the thought of the Southern people. SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT. PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

Two Mighty Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: One of your correspondents HENRY M. ROOSEVELT to Samson. The analogy is good in two respects: first, destructiveness; secondly, use of one and the same weapon. JOHN C. DILL. MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., August 27.

If It Had Been Bryan? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: If Bryan were President and such things happened under his Administration, I suppose the Chamber of Commerce would move to have him impeached. JOHN A. BAMBRECK. NEW YORK, August 21.

A Tale of Transportation. Riches had an auto once Rushing to and fro; Stocks began to slump and crash, Had to let it go. Riches took a motor boat, To expensive still, Since it wasn't a "Slyph" Had to pay the bill. Riches to the railroad turned; All in vain, alack, For the Big Switch had it out, That, like, cut and truck. Transportation this year cut, By so many things, Flying far and fast away, Riches took to his heels. MCLAGGLEN WILSON.

PASSING OF THE AMERICAN.

President Roosevelt of One Who Sees a Menace in the Foreign Born.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—An American, of American ancestry, who loves his country more than he loves his conditions in the United States to-day very much as the Indian felt a century or two ago when he saw his country invaded by the "palefaces" and his customs and laws superseded by theirs. History calls the coming of the white man the advance of civilization and justifies the Indian's extermination; and possibly when the foreigners have worked their way into this country and socialism and paternalism are fully established, history may call their invasion and the changes they wrought an advance. But this will make it no easier for us who are Americanizing the foreigners; they are socializing us. It is their will and ideas that are largely shaping the laws of many Legislatures and the actions of many Executives. We are seeing our bright future obscured by a mass of "palefaced" and "black" who would be taken away from us.

The President finds the Constitution irksome and the Supreme Court a nuisance, and his applause comes from the ignorant and foolish who are misled by those of our fathers. Even Governor Hughes found it necessary to put a foreign born citizen on a campaign for Governor of New York. New York State has ever passed, and one whose great power might be dangerous in the hands of a foreigner.

Universal suffrage is a ticklish form of government, and it is justly only because experience has shown that without it the rights of the majority are not protected. When a large portion of the voters is formed of the peasantry of a dozen foreign countries, alien and ignorant, it is not surprising that they will sell their political rights for a few dollars. The danger of the situation is that the majority will be taken away from us. The President finds the Constitution irksome and the Supreme Court a nuisance, and his applause comes from the ignorant and foolish who are misled by those of our fathers. Even Governor Hughes found it necessary to put a foreign born citizen on a campaign for Governor of New York. New York State has ever passed, and one whose great power might be dangerous in the hands of a foreigner.

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Branch on New York Italians. From the London Times. There have been of late a great many articles in the newspapers about the difficulties which the New York police experience in dealing with the large foreign population of the city, and especially about the Italian, who have emigrated there. On August 3 the papers report an interview of a Rev. Campbell Morgan, who says that "in the hands of the Italian, and especially of the Italian, there is a certain amount of freedom of the slaves; but a few years later several times that amount of money was spent and thousands of lives were sacrificed to accomplish the same thing; and the job was bungled at that."

The root of the evils from which this country suffers is the power of the ignorant and vicious, and it is only by the proper organization of our people, and by the proper use of the power of the State, that we can hope to see our countrymen, what my experience has been in such matters during my tenure of office as Consul-General of Italy in New York for ten long years (ending at the beginning of 1907).

At that time we had certainly within the limits of Greater New York a population of 250,000 or 300,000 Italians; whole parts of the town, whole streets, were inhabited by Italians only, with their shops, cafes, etc. All these places were virtually without any police supervision with the exception of the regular Irish policeman at the corner of the street, who did not care a rap what Italians did or said, and was certainly not allowed to interfere with other people and as long as they voted the regular ticket. At that time there were in the force only two or three policemen who spoke or understood Italian, and it was not until the year 1900 that the police operations among Italians (an excellent man, by the by) was only a sergeant. He many times had to deal with the Italian, but he could not possibly attend to half of them, and he was certainly not allowed to trouble themselves at all about it, so much that in nine cases out of ten any Italian committing a crime was allowed to go unpunished if he only escaped for a few days from arrest.

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