The Sun.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office of New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail Prepaid.

DAILY, Per Month	60 cs
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, Edward P. Mitchell; Secretary, Chas. A. Sun; Vice-President, Paul Sun.

Eastern office, 32 Park Row (Tribune building). The date and number following your name on the wrapper of your paper show when your subscription expires. Send Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Check or Draft. Letters should be addressed:

If you wish your address changed, you must give your old address as well as the new address to which it is to be changed.

Mr. Roosevelt's Indiscreet Admirers.

The esteemed Mobile *Register* finds much food for comment in a recent interview between the President and ROBERT P. PORTER, formerly Director of the Census and now a correspondent of the London *Times*. Of course there is no reason for wonder in the mere circumstance of a distinguished personage calling at Sagamore Hill and receiving a truly delighted welcome. All the great ones of the earth go there in summer, obeying a perfectly natural law of gravitation. What riveted the *Register's* attention was the remark attributed to Mr. PORTER on emerging from the Presence and recovering his self-control.

"Nothing was said about politics," the *Register* assures us; "nevertheless, when Mr. PORTER came forth he said it was his opinion that the Republican convention might take the bit in its teeth and renominate Mr. ROOSEVELT." Renominate him against his will, that is to say. "It is as likely a thing to happen as any," adds our excellent contemporary. "In fact, it is pretty sure to happen unless Mr. ROOSEVELT forbids it." In other words, if the Colonel of the Rough Riders doesn't kill off his rampant fuglemen as though they were so many grizzlies or predatory malefactors they will make him President again with sacrilegious violence.

All this has a sound long since become oppressively familiar. At any time in the last year we have had the spectacle of a bosom friend or an ecstatic and expectant admirer escaping from the Holy Atmosphere into the fresh if common air only to proclaim in accents turbid with emotion that a proud and patriotic people must have four years more of Splendor and will be satisfied with nothing less. It is an experience to which enlightened and observant Washingtonians have come to be inured. Not only members of the Tennis Cabinet, but office holders and office seekers generally, to say nothing of the favored ones upon the White House list, have long been devoted to the sacred propaganda. Drop a White House invitation in the slot and you get a third term oracle. Entertain an aspiration for political emolument or place and you are transformed into a chorister.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is the victim of his overzealous adorers. We all know on the word of a soldier and a gentleman that nothing will induce him to become a candidate for the Presidency again.

The Turn of the Political Tide in England.

The London Liberal newspapers admit that the returns from almost all the by-elections held since the last general election gave the Liberals a majority for which there has been no precedent since the Reform Act of 1832 became operative indicate on their face a revolution in the political predilections of the voters.

Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S majority in the House of Commons has already shrunk materially and his most sanguine followers acknowledge that if a new general election were to take place next week or next month he would be lucky to retain any majority at all over the Unionists, the Laborites and the Irish Nationalists combined. As things look now he would lose the support of the Irish Nationalist voters in British boroughs and counties—those voters number scores of thousands—and the Laborites, if we may judge by their recent proceedings, would put forward candidates of their own in many districts which they would have no hope of carrying for themselves and where their separate action would assure the success of Unionist nominees.

That is the outlook, but it may change decisively within the four years before the end of which the next general appeal to the electorate is likely to be made. Immensely encouraged by the drift of public opinion in their favor, the leaders of the preferential tariff wing of the Unionist party have lost no time in opening a preliminary campaign on a great scale. The Protectionists—the name is now accepted frankly and even defiantly—seem to be plentifully supplied with money, nor do they lack energetic organizers and popular speakers, although it may be taken for granted that Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who first had the courage to advocate a duty on breadstuffs, has retired permanently from public life.

Some recent incidents are being turned to account by the Protectionist propagandists. In the last campaign the voters were warned by the Free Traders that the duty of two shillings a quarter on imported grain which had been urged by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would raise the price of bread, whereas they were assured that if free trade were continued the price of a loaf would fall. Not far from two years have elapsed since Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S programme was rejected at the ballot box, yet instead of falling the price of bread has gone up and now seems likely to go higher still.

Another fact has furnished ammunition for the Protectionist wing of the Unionist party. The price of coal in England has increased since the present Government abolished the duty on exports of that combustible. The result is that British factories can only be worked at a higher cost, and some of their products consequently may be undersold in the British market itself by competitive commodities imported from the United States and Germany. The recent purchase of a large quantity of horseshoes in the United States for the British army is an example of Great Britain's increasing inability to sustain even at home competition with foreign manufacturers. It is true that Great Britain as a whole is prosperous for the moment, but the prosperity may not last four years, and if the price of bread should continue to advance and the augmented cost of coal should cause many factories to close some have closed already it may well happen that the arguments of the Free Traders will lose much of their former weight.

There is one point they make, however, which cannot easily be met. The Free Traders warned the British people in the campaign of 1905-06 that if a duty of two shillings or more per quarter should once be imposed on imported grain the abolition of it would prove practically impossible, because a bill to that effect would almost certainly be thrown out by the House of Lords, which is the stronghold of the landed interest. Naturally the projected preferential tariff, although ostensibly it was put forward exclusively in the interest of the British colonies and with the aim of consolidating the British Empire, could not help accruing to the benefit of the grain growers in Great Britain itself. We may therefore safely assume that if a considerable duty should ever again be levied on imported breadstuffs the British bread eaters would find it extremely difficult to lower it, whereas as experience has shown, determined and probably successful efforts would be made by the home producers of wheat to increase the duty.

This is the fundamental and seemingly insuperable objection to the Chamberlain preferential tariff scheme. For the moment, however, it cannot be denied that the popularity of the Liberal party is under eclipse, and that if an appeal to the ballot box were to be made at an early date the Bannerman Government would be fortunate to escape defeat. This truly is an extraordinary change within the short space of twenty months.

China's Foreign Trade.

The total foreign trade of China is less than that of Canada by about $100,000,000 a year. Her total imports for 1906 were valued at about $328,000,000, the share of this country being approximately 10 per cent. Her purchases from Japan exceeded those from this country by 40 per cent. Thirty-five per cent. of her imports come from Hongkong, which is merely a distributing centre. It would probably be possible to trace the merchandise handled through that entrepôt and find its various original sources, but the figures for doing so are not immediately available. Such an analysis would doubtless increase the figures of our China trade by a few millions of dollars, but the amount would not be large, for the reason that our Hongkong account last year was only $6,500,000.

England's direct sales to China last year were $63,000,000; and it is certain that a large percentage of China's receipts from Hongkong, valued at about $116,000,000, were of British or British colony origin. The largest single item on the list is cotton goods, valued at about $145,000,000, or some 44 per cent. of the total imports. Metals represent about $36,000,000 of the purchases, and opium represents $27,000,000. The German account was about $14,000,000, probably subject to increase through the Hongkong business. The sales of other countries run from a few hundreds of thousands to a few millions of dollars.

China's exports for the year show a value of about $190,000,000, or a good deal less than twice those of Cuba, whose population stands to that of China as 1 to 200. The head of the list is silk of a value of $56,000,000. Her teas brought $20,000,000, and raw cotton about $10,000,000. The remainder includes beans, beancake, hides and skins, mats and matting, oil, straw braid, wool, tobacco and sundries.

What this vast land and population will do if the people really waken to an active use of their economic resources is mere conjecture. As a trade field at the present time the conditions of China hardly justify the attention paid to it.

Judge Clark on the Supreme Court.

The title of an article by Chief Justice WALTER CLARK of North Carolina, "Is the Supreme Court Constitutional?" in the current number of the *Independent* was not happily chosen, for the question is answered in the affirmative by section 1 of Article III. of the Constitution, which provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The proposition Judge CLARK attempts to prove is that the Supreme Court in invalidating acts of Congress exercises a power not given to it by the Constitution, which is not quite the same thing as asserting that the Supreme Court is not constitutional.

It is true, as Judge CLARK maintains, that the Constitution does not explicitly authorize the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, but can the authority not be implied from the words "arising under this Constitution" in the declaration of section 2 of Article III.:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority," &c.

Then there is the broad and general implication of the court's authority to apply the touchstone of the Constitution to the acts of Congress which Mr. JAMES BRYCE makes so plain in the following passage of "The American Commonwealth":

"A law implies a tribunal, not only to direct its enforcement against individuals but to adjust it to the facts, i. e., to determine its precise meaning and apply that meaning to the circumstances of the particular case. The Legislature, which can only speak generally, makes every law its relation on this power of interpretation. It is therefore evident that the question whether a Congressional statute offends against the Constitution must be determined by the courts, not merely because it is a question of legal construction but because there is nobody else to determine it. Congress cannot do so, because Congress is a party interested. If such a body as Congress were permitted to decide whether the acts it had passed were constitutional it would of course decide in its own favor, and to allow it to decide would be to give the constitution at its mercy."

Thus, it may be ventured, the Constitution could be made over by every new Congress. Judge CLARK contends that had the Constitutional convention supposed the courts would assume the power to invalidate Federal laws it would have given Congress "some review over judicial action", but that would have been to set up a supreme court of several hundred members in place of one of a limited number of life Judges. Judge CLARK makes much of the Supreme Court's reversing itself on the legal tender act and the income tax, and he protests that if "five lawyers (a majority of the court) can negative the will of one hundred million intelligent people, then the art of government in this country is reduced to the selection of those five lawyers." It is a view that would appeal to Mr. BRYAN, who once proposed the North Carolina jurist for President, but people who understand the necessity of having some finite and human source of authoritative interpretation will not be profoundly impressed by Judge CLARK'S lamentation. Better a majority of Judges appointed for life terms with the consent of the Senate than a dictator President or a Congress swayed by the prejudices or passions of the hour.

In one breath Judge CLARK refers to a majority of the Supreme Court as "five elderly lawyers selected by influences naturally antagonistic to the laboring classes" and in the next breath he proposes limited elective terms for Federal Judges, failing to perceive that in all human probability this method would be vitiated by class control, and that with personal independence hanging in the balance, if not completely extinguished, the republic could not endure and chaos would come. Supreme Court Judges are human, a discovery the North Carolina jurist has made, and the decisions of the Supreme Court cannot always be reconciled even in the same generation, but there must be some power to interpret the Constitution, and on the whole it seems best to repose it in a body of life Judges.

Ocean Flyers and the Track.

The engines of the Lusitania may be quite capable of making her the record holder among transatlantic lines, but when we read such messages as this on the second day of her maiden voyage east, "Lusitania doing less than twenty knots, probably owing to thick weather," we are reminded of the obvious fact that her engines do not control the situation. Even though she were capable of travelling thirty-five knots she would not have exceeded twenty at this stage. In short the speed of a vessel depends more on the state of the track than some calculators of future possibilities seem to remember.

A good deal has been said about inefficient team work among the Lusitania's stokers and about her engines not being tuned up. It has been recalled that the Deutschland had to wait nearly a year before making her record. It is not to be supposed that the Deutschland's engines and stokers were in better trim on that particular occasion than ever before and ever afterward. What was unusually favorable then was the state of the track.

Safety must continue to be the first consideration of the captain of a passenger vessel, and a fog will inevitably level the flyer into the common ranks. In the north Atlantic, where the interferences of weather are more considerable than on some other seas, taking the passage as a whole an addition of speed will never be pure gain. A twenty knot boat will always be able to use a much larger proportion of her power between port and port than a thirty knot boat.

Accordingly we have this contrast, which can hardly fail to limit future developments beyond a not very remote point, that the effectiveness of each added knot of speed is on a diminishing scale, while the cost of it, as is well known, is on a rapidly increasing one.

Murphy's Districts.

Formerly the leaders of Tammany Hall were accustomed to express their earnest wish to have each Assembly district represented in the executive committee by the man who could control the most votes on primary day, and the victor at the polls was sure of a seat in the councils of the organization. This custom was abandoned when it was thought necessary to keep WILLIAM S. DEVERY out, and the precedent then established would justify MURPHY in refusing to admit FRANCIS J. LANTRY and MAURICE FRATHERSON to the committee of 1908.

The full significance of the anti-Devery resolution probably did not reveal itself to the committeemen who adopted it. They thought they would get rid of the man at whom it was aimed and hear no more about it, unless a similar emergency arose. What it really did was to make the leader of Tammany Hall the real leader of every Assembly district in the county. MURPHY is supreme not only over the executive committee, but over each political subdivision in the county, and the wishes of the voters, the "principle of home rule" of which Tammany orators talk so glibly, have been thrown out through the window.

MURPHY is more than leader; he is dictator of the Democratic party in New York county, and there is nothing to indicate that his subjects are not reasonably well satisfied with a situation that must be extremely pleasing to him.

It is almost a duty to make known to the general public that the alleged portraits printed in yesterday's papers of Mr. DOUGLAS ROBINSON are outrageous libels. Mr. ROBINSON is not an aborigine or prehistoric North American, nor is he a Kamschatkan. On the contrary, he is a mighty good looking New Yorker and an able and a clear-headed business man of the best standing in this community. His executive, too, Mr. JOSLYN, who was similarly defamed, is another handsome man, one of the silent men at our bar; and between the two of them we doubt if the traction mess could have been entrusted to hands more capable or more trustworthy.

It was ten hundred and five years after the discovery of the New World before anything was printed about the coal of North America. It is believed that the early literature of American discovery contained no reference to coal until the appearance in 1697 of Father HENNEPIN'S book "A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America." He merely says that "there are great bands of coal fit for the forges" in Canada, that "there are mines of coal, slate, and iron" near the Illinois River, and that "on the Mississippi we found in several places some pit coal." Coal also appears on his map near where the Tweptanes River falls into the Illinois.

How does it happen that coal was discovered in Canada and Illinois long before it was revealed in the Appalachian Mountains, much nearer the sea? Simply because the Appalachians were very difficult to enter and explore. Discoverers first took the easiest routes into the far interior by way of the northern rivers and the Great Lakes; and the mountain regions to the south of these routes were very little known long after the country to the west of them, as far as the Mississippi, had been described in considerable detail.

It was tolerant of the Nebraska Republicans not to presume to forestall the action of the national convention, and they did full justice to Mr. TAFT when they recognized in him the man whose record marked him as "preeminently the one under whose leadership the policies of Mr. ROOSEVELT" would be perpetuated. Mr. TAFT has left nothing undone to create and foster the impression. If Mr. ROOSEVELT has any new policy up his sleeve, his candidate would like to be enlightened, so as to put the best face upon it and renew the testimony of his loyalty and strict attention to business.

Some Washington folks speak of Mr. WU as "meddlesome" and seem to think that they are mentioning a disqualification. If the joyous emissary from the Flowery Kingdom is "meddlesome" he must be persona gratissima.

On the overshadowing issue of "personal liberty and etiquette" JIM HAM LEWIS will sweep Illinois with his coat tails.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Amend so as to read "Personal beauty and etiquette."

To mention me as a probable candidate for Presidential honors is almost to impeach my judicial honor.—*Judge* KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS.

A cat may look at a king. It is not every Judge who has the opportunity to impose a fine of $20,400,000, and the man who does so is bound to become famous and therefore to be "mentioned" for President in the time honored American fashion. What Judge LANDIS seems to mean by his heroic protest is that he is afraid that "mention" might imply great expectations. When it is so easy to do right in public office, as Judge LANDIS declared in a public speech the other day, the Presidency can have no attractions for him.

A Remedy for "Intimidation."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am tired of the annual humbug about "intimidation" at the primaries in this city. The public is put to great expense annually to be frightened away from the polls on primary days. Special deputy sheriffs, county detectives, unnecessary policemen and many other highly paid agents are stationed in the streets to make the average enrolled voter feel nervous and to discourage him from voting. He is led to believe that if he ventures into the polling place a desperate conflict will rage about his person and that the chances of his coming out with a whole skin are slight.

It would be simpler and cheaper if the Commissioners of Elections should include in every election board a person whose duty it would be to knock down and maim each enrolled voter as he entered the booth. An extra dollar or so might be paid to the clerk or inspector charged with this duty to compensate him for his exertion and reward his special qualifications. The public treasury would profit from such an arrangement, for the cost of the usual "intimidators" is much greater than would be the expense of the suggested innovation.

The public would gain also in other ways. There would be no necessity of withdrawing squads of police from their regular duties on primary day. The streets in the vicinity of the polling places would not be obstructed as they are now. Primary elections would be simplified, money would be saved, and the results obtained would be as gratifying as they are under the clumsy and "fool" methods now in use. M. A.

NEW YORK, September 25.

Royal Divinities.

From Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature."

Here is a law of Arcadius and Honorius, published in 404: "Let the officers of the palace be warned to abstain from frequenting tumultuous meetings; and that those who, instigated by a sacrilegious temerity, dare to oppose the authority of our Divinity shall be deprived of their employments and their estates confiscated." The letters They write are holy. When the sons speak of their fathers, it is "Their divine father." They call their own laws oracles, and celestial oracles. So also their subjects address them by the titles of "Your Perpetuity," "Your Eternity." And it appears by a law of Theodore the Great that the Emperors at length added this to their titles. It began: "If any Magistrate after having concluded a public work put his name rather than that of Our Perpetuity, let him be judged guilty of high treason."

The Shaving Champion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Two hundred and seven strokes is a long way from bogey for a shave. Your correspondent went up against a very low grade of work. The only true figure can come from a self shaver. Pros don't count. Have made two experiments since reading letter. The first, 178 strokes. I thought that was bogey until last night, when I did the course in 156. That may be bogey for my face, but I am now confident that par is away below that, probably 140. Will let you know if I reach par. Remember that in this case the course is particularly difficult, the natural hazard being almost insurmountable.

Figures on this subject are not only interesting but important. Safety razor abominations should be barred; only the old fashioned clubs permitted. Slicing ought to add five strokes penalty. Let somebody get up a set of rules and we'll all shave for the championship. CONTINENTAL.

BROOKLYN, September 25.

Beantown Brooklyn.

Beantown is Brooklyn: the centre of bean consumption has moved from the Hub there.—*News item.*

"Beantown is Brooklyn!" Alas for the Hub,
So proud in its cinch on this brain making grub!
With molasses they cooked it, and served with brown bread:
All hail to the Bean Queen, the Bean Queen is dead!
What boots it that codfish, the sacred, remains?
The beaneater's beans are the beaneater's brains.
Now Brooklyn surpasses—though minus molasses;
In tonnage of bean food the Hub it outclasses.
"Beantown is Brooklyn!" Alas for the Hub!
What now will become of its Bob Browning Club?
On bean food that flourished, those spectacled brains;
What boots it that Bunker Hill matchless remains?
All hail to the Bean Queen, the Bean Queen is dead!
Though Brooklynites serve them without the brown bread,
Yet Brooklyn surpasses—though minus molasses;
In tonnage of bean food the Hub it outclasses.

EDWARD FRANCIS LINEAR.

THAT LITTLE OUTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is it not possible that too much attention and prominence are being given to the little outing the President is arranging for the navy? How is it possible to know exactly what it will cost to transfer all of our battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or, in fact, the time it will take to do the stunt, loss, damage, &c., without having actually transferred them just once? Undoubtedly the President thinks the scheme very "practical." While it is doubtless true that a typhoon, "tidal wave" or good stiff hurricane might sweep up all or a part of our battleships, with the resulting sacrifice of many valuable lives, what should it matter so long as an honest and "practical" effort was being made to show to the world just what our navy is and can do!

Possibly, by some astute political and "practical" turn, it might be arranged with the Japanese Government so that a little "practical" test of the fighting qualities of the two navies could be had when our battleships reached Japanese waters, in which event we would know just what our navy could do in case of emergency. After our friends the Japanese had been whipped and many of their battleships sunk, is it not reasonable to suppose that the few ships that succeeded in getting away would run for the Bering Sea; and how could we ever know that our navy could successfully follow them without ever having been in those cold and treacherous waters?

I submit for the consideration of "practical" business minds that an engagement with the Japanese navy would appear to be necessary in order to realize the full benefits from the contemplated experiment. Therefore, is it not important that we should know that our navy would be perfectly at home in the Bering Sea and capable of promptly capturing the few Japanese battleships which would probably take refuge there after the engagement? Consequently, in order that thoroughly practical ideas may be followed, it would appear to be essential that the navy should return from the Pacific by what is known as the Northwest Passage.

Why not let the President have his way *just once?* Possibly he would be content for a while to quit tampering with the business machinery of the country, in which case the improvement in conditions would make it possible to build another navy in a year or two, if we should be so unfortunate as to lose the one we now have, and still be better off than is likely to be the case if there is no letup to the manifest opposition to legitimate business interests so prevalent at the present time. Of course I realize it will be claimed by some that the President is only taking a hand in business matters to the extent of punishing lawbreakers, and that innocent and honest business men have nothing to fear, &c., implying that all who oppose "My Policies" are in sympathy with wrongdoing, or at least willing to allow it to pass unchallenged. Six months ago such claims would have been more readily accepted than they are to-day. F. M. MURPHY.

NEW YORK, September 25.

Architectural Ideals of Modern Germany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* What is the use, asks the author of an article in the September *Burlington Magazine* on the "Ideals of Modern Germany," of inveighing against the New York skyscraper, which performs its functions without affectation, when the only criticism possible is that the function itself is devilish and should appear so? To mark for approbation the Fernheizwerk in Dresden, a structure for uses so modern that we can only parody it as a "calorific power house," on the score that at enormous expense the chimney has been made to appear like the tower of a church in the Middle Ages, seems to me a topsy-turvy view of things.

Professor Strzygowski claims that the architects made a virtue of necessity. Surely it would be more true and more philosophical to say that they have added a vice, that of lying, to a necessity, which was no necessity in those times when the two characteristics, virtue and necessity, were one and indissoluble. I can only say that these modern German buildings, with their whirls and contortions, are most forbidding and inhospitable in aspect. The early Victorian houses, with their Kidderminster carpets, mirrors, coal scuttles, ormolu clocks, antimacassars and all, were homely, cosey buildings. To-day in Germany the Gemüthlichkeit for which Germans were once famous seems to have disappeared for a strenuous self-conscious Gedankenkunst. G. L. H.

NEW YORK, September 25.

Dutch Artists in "the Good Old Days."

So many artists are constantly decrying the "commercialism" of the twentieth century and sighing for "the good old days" that it is interesting to learn from Dr. W. Martin, in the September number of the *Burlington Magazine*, how the Dutch painter of the seventeenth century sold his work. If he had to live by art the battle was hard. The superfluity of really first class pictures depressed the market and did nothing to improve the economic conditions in the art circles of the Netherlands. Some artists were lucky enough to find a Maecenas. The Swedish resident, Petter Spiering, paid Gerard Dou a yearly salary of 1,000 gulden ($400) for the right of purchasing everything he painted. The painter Tobias Vergaecht contracted with the art dealer Pieter Coenraets to paint not less than eighteen pictures of hunting scenes for $12 apiece. Josef van Bredael contracted with Jacob de Witte in 1708 to copy for four years pictures after Velvet Brueghel, Wouwerman, &c. The first year he was to receive $2.40 a picture, the second year $3.20, the third and fourth $4, besides an annual "shilling tip," and at the end a cloak of blue cloth. In 1674 the painter Elias van der Broeck bound himself to the dealer Bartholomeus Floquet to paint during one year and for the whole day everything that Floquet might require of him. In return he received free board, $48 salary and $16 for lodging. Lost time he must make up. If he married during the year he must pay damages.

Dr. Martin's article is accompanied by a number of illustrations of seventeenth century art shops and galleries.

Good Word for Bessie.

From the McLouth Times.

Miss Bessie Cave, the little girl, or rather the young lady, who is our right hand bower in matters typographical, is away this week. She went over to Meriden to spend a week with relatives and rest up. Our wife suggests that we say something good of Bess in her absence, but this week's trials and tribulations in getting out the paper without help rather sets us guessing whether there would be any policy in our advertising her good qualities too much. Right here, young gentlemen, take a tip that any effort toward permanently removing her from the *Times* force will meet with disapproval equalling that of an irate dad! Those of our readers who know our helper best will agree with the statement that there is nothing too good to say of Bess.

An Innocent's Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why does not Mr. Parsons accept the presidency of the Park Commission permanently? He has served before at the head of this board and knows the ropes. The salary is higher than his pay as landscape architect. Why, then, does he decline to accept the office—except for a short period? CITIZEN.

NEW YORK, September 25.

The Voice of the Cynic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Must there be another race for that tricentennial trophy the America's cup? Is there no way of preventing it?

NEW YORK, September 25. R. T. D.

Two News Items.

The coming book of Envoy
Wu Ting-fang:
The going off of Theodore
Shu-ting. Bang!

F. P. PETERS.

TEA.

Its Introduction Into England and America and the First Teapots.

N. Hudson Moore in the Circle.

Just who it was who introduced tea into America is not recorded. Nor can we name the year when the first importation arrived. On two points only can we be absolutely certain—that no teapot and not a single chest, no, not even an ounce of tea came over in the Mayflower when she sailed for those unknown shores.

Tea was introduced from China into Japan as early as the ninth century, and the East India Company first brought it to England, but in such small quantities then as scarcely to be considered a suitable gift for royalty. The first merchant who had it on sale in England was named Garway. He had a shop in Exchange Alley where you could buy tobacco, snuff and tea made up into small packages to be used for medicinal purposes or for gifts.

By 1660 tea was pretty well known in England among the wealthy and fashionable. By 1666 it was on sale at the coffee houses. Even in 1666 the cost was excessive, sixty shillings a pound being the price. Yet the first use of this leaf was as a medicine. A German named Olearius recognized its value as a beverage as early as 1665. But many there were who disliked it, calling it "an impertinent novelty and the sellers of it imposters and mercenary persons."

In Boston tea was on sale by 1690, and in 1691 there were tea tea houses besides those kept by Daniel Vernon and Benjamin Harris. By 1712 it was advertised in the Boston *News Letter*, and you could buy it from Robert Bolton at his apothecary shop. The favorite variety was green, but the advertisement reads "green and ordinary." Bohea was the favorite, and by 1728 it could be purchased in apothecary, tobacco and dry goods shops as well as those devoted to "small wares."

With the increased use of tea the necessity arose for a vessel to prepare it in, hence the teapot. This vessel is, I am sure, the invention of a Western mind. The Chinese used to and still prepare their tea in bowls and drink it without the admixture of any other material. They had to boil their water, but this was probably done in a vessel of copper or bronze, in the working of which metals they were abundantly skilled. There are ancient vessels with spouts made centuries ago by these people which are to be seen in museums in this country and Europe. They are far different, however, from the small objects in which we brew the cup that cheers.

The first teapots made of pottery of which we have authentic record were potted by Elers Brothers at Staffordshire, England. They are small and of red clay, in imitation of Japanese ware. The Elers potted between 1690 and 1710, and while they were struggling with their pottery, in Saxony a man named Bottcher after arduous labor succeeded in producing a teapot of porcelain in 1708. From this time on millions have been turned out in every country where pottery and porcelain have been made.

The shapes followed the decline in the price of tea, and rose from the small globe shaped, pear shaped, conelike and oval teapots to the objects of large size which were often seen a decade ago forever simmering on the back of the stove.

THE AMBROSE CHANNEL.

Why the New Deep Waterway Received Its Name.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The name of Ambrose Channel was given the new waterway by an act of Congress passed in May, 1900, one year after my father's death. The action of Congress was inspired by resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New York from which the following is quoted:

Whereas during the past year Providence has seen fit to call from our midst the late John W. Ambrose of the city of New York, whose life of unselfish public service has proved of such inestimable advantage to the citizens of that city and of the entire State by reason of his securing new and adequate channels leading from the ocean into the port of New York for the accommodation of our rapidly increasing commerce, he having for that purpose secured from the Federal Government during the past eighteen years appropriations for the harbor of New York aggregating the enormous sum of $8,000,000; and

Whereas Mr. Ambrose having held no public office, but animated solely by patriotic motives, to which he gave his preeminent abilities, by arousing general interest in such public improvements, not only of the harbor facilities of New York but also of the waterways of the State at large, we now desire to give pronounced expression in this manner of our appreciation of his services; now be it

Resolved, That the State of New York recognizes with gratitude and warm appreciation the efforts of the late John W. Ambrose, and commends his unselfish labors for the advancement of trade and commerce.

At the instigation of many influential members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, the Produce and Maritime exchanges and the leading representatives of the large steamship companies, Senator Depew introduced the bill in Congress to name the new waterway Ambrose Channel.

In conclusion I would say that my father was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents when a very young child.

KATHARINE W. AMBROSE SHRADY.

NEW YORK, September 25.

The Haunted Democracy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the editorial in to-day's SUN about "Ghosts" you have transferred, either maliciously or "by attraction," as the grammarians say, the "fourteen years," the period during which the Chicago widow says she has been haunted by her husband, as the length of Bryan's haunting of the Democratic party. The actual time, as everybody knows, is eleven years and some months. Please do not exaggerate. It (the haunting by Bryan) is bad enough as it is. I wonder if we Democrats will ever put that ghost out of business, "lay" him on the shelf!

A TILDEN DEMOCRAT.

THE BRONX, September 25.

Bowing to the Edict.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The people of Cleveland know that the President knows Theodore Burton, his character and his ability. They know that the head of the national Government is one of the best informed men in America about local conditions in great centres of population. They are sure that he did not give advice pertaining to the city administration in Cleveland without taking care to inform himself fully about all phases of the municipal situation.

A Wet Block.

From the Kansas City Times.

Two pool halls, one grocery store, one dry goods store and one furnishing goods store—the other twenty-three places saloons. Three more across Bell street.

That's the business inventory of the wettest block in Kansas City. It's on Ninth street, between Bell street and the State line, and the numbers only run from 1700 to 1734. It's a short block, and to supply the demands three other saloons are just across Bell street in the next block. In order to squeeze in the twenty-three dramshops, one building at the corner of Ninth and Bell streets is occupied by two places. The buildings for the most part are narrow "shacks." A few are two story buildings, with rooms for lodgers above the saloons.

A Wonder in Ohio.

Sandusky correspondence Columbus Dispatch.

Indications are that the Mayoralty of Sandusky city is to go begging this fall. Thus far there is not a candidate for the office in either party and all efforts to induce citizens to get into the race have failed.

Greeting a Young New Jersey Statesman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Cincinnati and Milwaukee send greeting to New Jersey. Hurrah for Katzenbach!

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

CINCINNATI, September 22.

News.

The nights are getting chilly.
The days are getting raw.
Uncle Sam the head indeed
That wears the crown of straw.

F. P. PETERS.

GOVERNOR HUGHES.

Study of His Character by an Independent Republican Newspaper.

From the Indianapolis News.

Since Mr. Hughes has been Governor he has been guided only by his sense of duty. He has not played politics even to get his measures through the Legislature. He has acted on the theory that both he and the members of the Legislature were the servants of the people, and that it was the duty of both to be faithful to their masters. If either failed to do their duty it was for the people and not for him, to punish them. He entered into no deals, made no bargains, refused to use the power of patronage which he had, and yet he got results. Nothing in our recent political history is more remarkable than the complete surrender of the boss controlled Legislature of New York to Governor Hughes. He took his stand on what he believed to be right, and the politicians came round to him. They did this because he made it perfectly clear that to fight him was to fight the people, and that was something which the politicians did not care to do openly.

The case seems the more remarkable when we remember that Governor Hughes has no popular qualities. He is not impulsive, magnetic, and of course is without any of the arts of the demagogue. On the contrary, he is what is called a "cold" man. The impression that he creates is that he is in office not because he wants to be but because duty called him to public station. He does not court, and never has courted, popular applause. His frankly expressed preference is for private life. Office simply as office has no charms for him. He did not ask for the Governorship. It was forced on him. His present popularity is not the result of any efforts on his part to cultivate it. His appeal to the people is on the basis of the work he has done. And the appeal has been effective.

DOMINICAN PROSPECTS.

Enthusiastic Report of an American Resident of the Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As we used to say during our civil war, "All quiet on the Potomac," we now say, "All quiet in Santo Domingo." Not one American warship in our waters and all the forts of the different towns and ports are being evacuated by the Regular troops. The Guardias Rurales are sufficient to keep the peace. We have had no political disturbance for more than a year and the people all seem to be contented that it is so. The government machinery seems to be running smoothly. The President puts in a great deal of his time on his plantation with his family. All other members of the Government are scattered here there and everywhere. There is no need of them being bunched in the capital to be ready to fight or run.

Heretofore the Government officials had to sleep armed and with horses ready saddled. Now they have turned the horses out to pasture and they themselves visit their families or take whatever diversions suit them best.

The President has called an extra session of Congress, supposedly to consider and discuss the matter of the loan of $20,000,000 that this Government wants from the States.

The continued dry weather is creating a great deal of misery on the island. The tobacco crop was almost a complete failure and the cacao harvest was one-third short. The want of rain has killed off the plantains, sweet potatoes and yucca, three staple articles of food for the working classes and farmers. The failure of crops has caused a scarcity of everything, especially money. So the poor are suffering in consequence.

A Texas corporation has started to do business here in lumber. The company has set up a large sawmill at Monte Cristi. The outfit proposes to turn out all kinds of lumber for export. It is asserted that the mill will put out 60,000 feet of lumber a day. The company is composed of Dominicans and Americans. It proposes to manufacture turpentine. These people control from two to three million acres of good timber land and are still acquiring more.

Where was New York while these people from Texas were getting all this fat? The answer is, damphool want of confidence in the stability of the republic. Two years ago I advised investment in land in this island. Since then the price of good land has trebled. But right now money invested in cacao (chocolate berry) land will give big returns in a few years. A man who has from $15,000 to $50,000 to invest in cacao land here in a few years will double, triple or quadruple his money. I know of plantations that can be bought now at a price that a man can get his capital back in three years and then give an income of from 30 to 60 per cent. on the original capital. This is a fact. Cacao is now worth from 17 to 20 cents a pound. Two years ago it was worth 9 to 11 cents. This is no poor man's land, for a man to succeed here he must have at least $15,000, otherwise he will lead a hand to mouth existence. The climate is the best in the world (in the mountains), the water good, and the people are the best that I have ever been among, and I have been in all the Latin American republics.

Besides the agricultural resources we have minerals, gold and copper. Neither of these metals has been worked properly. The gold bearing ground has not even been scratched and the copper has not been looked at. I know of very rich copper veins that have hardly had a piece knocked off of the outcrop. I know of one vein 200 feet wide and I have traced it more than two miles; good low grade copper ore twenty-seven miles from deep tidewater over level ground. I know of a gold placer that will pay 60 cents to the square yard and millions of yards to be had, with two rivers of water all ready for a large dredge. Besides these properties there are others too numerous to mention. If these mining propositions were up at the North Pole and covered with about a mile of ice capital would go after them. But when they are right here under its nose and in an excellent climate it is too easy, and capital doesn't want them.

The United States needs the trade of this island, and the only way to get it is to invest in the industries of the republic. The people want capital and will welcome all who come. Life and property are safer than right in New York city. The upper class is composed of educated ladies and gentlemen, and they are the most affable people on earth. They like the Americans and want them to come to their island. That is, they want decent American. Dudes and loafers need not apply. The Dominican Government is building two railroads, one from Santiago to Moca, sixteen miles long, and one from San Pedro de Macoris to Seybo, about forty-five miles long. These roads go right into the heart of the cacao country. The Government is cutting a mule road clean across the island from Santiago south to the capital. All the towns of importance on the island are connected by telephone, and our mail system is excellent, considering the facilities.

I certainly advise persons who have money to invest, or persons who want to make a home in a fine climate, or any one who may want a winter home, to come down this winter and look the landscape over.

WILLIAM G. KING.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, Republica Dominica, September 13.

The Intellectual Powers of Artists.

From the Teller and Cutter.

Between the art value of a fine painting or a great sculpture and the most artistic and faultless garment ever made there is, of course, as wide a difference as there is between a diamond and a piece of polished glass; but this does not prove that the knowledge necessary to the production of the former was greater than for the latter, that to plan it required a higher order of intellect, or that the carrying of it from its beginning to its completion involved deeper thought or depended on greater skill.

Indiana Fumes.

Clay City correspondence Indianapolis News.

This year the weather prophet is at a loss to know what forecast to make for the approaching winter from the woolly worm, because, as far as yet observed, the coat worn by this worm is of uniform color from tip to tip. To serve the purpose and philosophy of the prognosticator it must be of darker hue either at front or rear end or in the middle.

From Candle Light to Lamp Light.

From the London Standard.

The old parish church of Blandford St. Mary has this week, for the first time in its history, been illuminated with lamps.

During the last two or three centuries it has been dimly illuminated with candle light, and cons