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An Old Fashioned Senator.

In the Ohio Magazine former Lieutenant-Governor HANCOCK gives an appreciation from long intimate knowledge of Senator FORAKER. Some strong and superior "independent" criticism of that thoroughly independent statesman may insert this bit of information into their minds, if these are open to any correction of old prejudices.

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He has long been in disagreement with the Court. Those who seek his favor can't afford to stick to him. The leaves and fishes drop into more obedient hands. Mr. FORAKER is far from a "practical" man.

Mr. HANCOCK shows us how Mr. FORAKER regards his duties as a Senator. "A couple of days prior to his departure for Washington, for the session which passed the Hepburn rate law, I called on the Senator at his office..."

The United States and Latin America at The Hague.

According to a telegram from Holland dated September 29 a conspicuous delegate to the peace conference asserts that "what Secretary Root did at Rio de Janeiro in 1907" has been undone at The Hague in 1907.

The despatch from The Hague, indeed, alleges that the Latin American republics have felt themselves aggrieved at Mr. CHAOTE's failure to give each of them a representative on the bench of his projected permanent court of arbitration, and that consequently SENHOR BARBOSA and SENHOR ESTEVA, representing respectively Brazil and Mexico, are to-day masters of the situation so far as the only movement toward the promotion of international peace is concerned.

This psychology holds a stop watch on "psychical connections," and thus by examining a man in a "hundred associations," it proves his innocence and guilt. Let us see electric psychology measuring thought and revealing crime. Somebody murders a woman:

"By the side of other body was a cage with an owl bird. I therefore mix into my list of words also 'bird.' This mind is full of the gruesome memory of his heinous deed. The word 'canny' before at once evokes the association 'canny bird' and his consciousness, yet he is immediately aware that this would be suspicious, and he succeeds, before the dangerous word comes to his lips, in substituting the harmless word 'sparrow.' Yet my next word, or perhaps my second or third next, is 'color,' and his prompt association is 'yellow'; his color bird is still in his mind and shows its betraying influence. The preparation of the list of words to be called thus needs psychological judgment and insight if a man with quick self-control is to be trapped. In most cases, however, there is hardly any need of relying on the next and following words, as the primary associations for so critical words unveil themselves for important evidence directly enough."

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great Power like Russia or France would without a question of serious importance to itself to be a bench on which the contest were might be in the hands of a semi-elected joint from Santo Domingo or Haiti? The question answers itself. On the other hand, no Latin American republic, however insignificant, could be expected to acquiesce in its own humiliation by acquiescing in the denial of its right to representation on an international tribunal, especially when recognition was not denied to European States of well high the lowest class in respect of population and wealth.

The truth is, and we see with satisfaction that it is beginning to be recognized all over Europe, that the fundamental principle on which the second Hague conference is based is absurd. It is the doctrine of isolationism run mad. Even the first Hague conference committed a mistake in admitting on an equal footing such European States as Greece, Rumania and Serbia. Their admission was due to the desire to strengthen the weak nations, but the gratification of the wish naturally constrained control and western Europe to insist on the admission of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Portugal. Not one of the minor Powers has named had any business outside of well-earned theory to be invented with equal rights in an assembly which, like the entire Parliament of Poland, gives to each representative the right to block by his individual objection the collective will of all the rest of the assembly. To construct the second conference on this principle was deliberately or blindly, to assure its failure so far as any substantial furtherance of peace should be concerned.

There is a way to do a thing and there is a way not to do it. The Berlin Congress, the Congress of Vienna and the Congress of Rome are examples of the former process. The second Hague conference is a lamentable example of the latter. The regrettable but inevitable result of the essential vice of the present assembly's constitution may possibly, cost us the temporary alienation of some Latin American Commonwealths. In the end, however, all sensible men in Latin America will recognize that they cannot afford to reject the protection of the Monroe Doctrine and that they might have garnered important gains had they agreed to put forward the United States as the sole representative of the independent Governments of the New World in the peace conference.

The Psychologist Detective.

We have always venerated psychology, which is growing at present in a way that will make even its spirited sister sociology hump herself, so to speak. When psychology turns her calm imperial eyes on the detection of crime, forces the criminal to disembowel his consciousness and give up his secrets, she takes her seat in the bosom of the law, and we can only regret that POE is not alive to write stories of psychological ratiocination.

Professor HIRSH MENSTERBERG, who reads a malefactor's moral and mental insides rather more easily than a time table, tells in McClure's Magazine of the secret. The scientific exactness of his method, based upon the association of ideas, is clear and absolute:

"I may use a list of one hundred substantives, and read one after the other to my subject, and ask him to give me the first word which enters his mind. I receive that one hundred associations which are independent of any intentional selection, showing the paths of least resistance in the mind of my man. I may use them, for instance, to make statistics as to their character. If the outer associations prevail, I have a type of mind before me other than in the case of a preponderance of inner associations; if the superlatives prevail, I have an intellect other than that of the subordinates were in the majority. Or I may study the influences of preceding impressions. Perhaps I read to my man a story or showed him some pictures before I gave him the one hundred words for association; the effect of that recent experience will show itself at once. In this way the variations are endless."

"For one aspect dominates in importance. I can measure the time of this linkage of ideas. Suppose that both my subject and I have little electrical instruments between the lips, which by the least movement of speaking, make or break an electric current passing through an electric clock whose index moves around a dial ten times in every second. One revolution of the index thus means the tenth part of a second, and as the whole dial is divided into one hundred parts every division indicates the thousandth part of a second. My index stands quietly till I move my lips to make, for instance, the word 'dog.' At that moment the electric current causes the pointer to revolve. My subject, as soon as he hears the word, is to speak as quickly as possible the first association which comes to his mind. He perhaps shouts 'cat,' and the movement of his lips breaks the current, stops the pointer and thus allows me to read from the clockwork in thousandths of a second the time which passed between my speaking the word and his naming the association."

"Of course, this time includes not only the time for the process of association but also the time for the hearing of the word, for the understanding, for the impulse of speaking and so on. But all these smaller periods I can easily determine. I may find out how long it takes if my subject does not associate anything but simple words, or I may give him, if the mere repetition of the word 'dog' takes him 25 thousandths of a second, while the bringing up of the word 'cat' took 95 thousandths, I conclude that the difference of 70 thousandths was necessary for the process of associating 'cat' and 'dog.'"

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"By the side of other body was a cage with an owl bird. I therefore mix into my list of words also 'bird.' This mind is full of the gruesome memory of his heinous deed. The word 'canny' before at once evokes the association 'canny bird' and his consciousness, yet he is immediately aware that this would be suspicious, and he succeeds, before the dangerous word comes to his lips, in substituting the harmless word 'sparrow.' Yet my next word, or perhaps my second or third next, is 'color,' and his prompt association is 'yellow'; his color bird is still in his mind and shows its betraying influence. The preparation of the list of words to be called thus needs psychological judgment and insight if a man with quick self-control is to be trapped. In most cases, however, there is hardly any need of relying on the next and following words, as the primary associations for so critical words unveil themselves for important evidence directly enough."

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Mr. WILLIAMS should allow for local variations. Say "bird" in a New Yorker in the glittering halls of Lechleria and the answer will be a "small locust." Say "sparrow" in a New Yorker of thirty or more and he will instinctively answer "Top." Say "green" and your hear "long." Thus "green" and "long" suggest "Newspaper" and so on. A dictionary of variations seems to be needed before psychology takes the name which in Professor WILLIAMS'S opinion belongs to it, of "the third degree."

A Statesman's Neglected Education.

The retirement of JOHN WILLIAMS from Congress for two years has not only the attention of the House and Senate, but also the attention of the people. It is a pity that the Statesman's Neglected Education should have been the cause of his retirement. He is a man of high ability and high character, and his retirement is a great loss to the country.

Among the followers of Mr. WILLIAMS in the House the complaint has been made that he talks out of his turn and interminably. If he proposes to write another life of JEFFERSON he won't have a friend left in Congress. JEFFERSON has been done almost to death. By all means let Mr. WILLIAMS settle himself at YAZOO for two years and catch up on standard economic and civil government, but one trembles to think of the Congressional Record will look like if he ever begins to tell the Senate all he knows.

Charter Revision.

It is notorious that no person in New York has a complete and accurate knowledge of the wastes and extravagances of the municipal government. The reason for the ignorance that envelops and obscures the details of the city's transactions is likewise perfectly known. It is due to the fact that the bookkeeping of the various departments and bureaus is done without system. Each accountant runs his books as he pleases, without regard to any other employee or thought of any other part of the machine.

It would not be reasonable to assume that the President has calmly gone over the plan he has drawn up for his own use and kept his tongue and pen in suspense till a safe and safe conclusion was reached. He probably has not considered the problem of State taxation under his plan. He has not inquired into the consequences to State revenues when the State is unable to tax corporations because they are national instrumentalities of national government.

Mr. BRYAN to invade the enemy's country this month; but will he make another speech in Madison Square Garden? That is a place of mournful memory for him.

The Lower East Side.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Notwithstanding the arguments of your correspondents to show the utility of which instruction in the lower East Side avails themselves of public educational advantages, there is no question that this district is distinctly foreign and un-American in tone and atmosphere.

Believers in the Faith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Mr. Carman in his letter in THE SUN of September 28, referring to the Palmeter's list of September 28, says: "Mr. Palmeter is mistaken when he says 'The Christian life is lived by faith in the Son of God.' The people have had no such faith. At our man in Born and brought up in this neighborhood long before the period referred to by 'T.' the only religion he could see during a recent visit was a solitary 'de colored man who seemed sad' out of place in his surroundings."

Wanted. A Poet.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

The powers are delegated by the people, not by the States. Our Constitution is a tripartite contract, though the States signed it before and do now after its adoption with its promulgation. Before, they had all power now, they have such powers as are not prohibited by the Constitution. They have submitted to a higher authority, leaving a little to gain more.

This whole ground was surveyed and made plain by the fathers, and has been time and again affirmed by the ultimate authority, the Supreme Court of the United States. So long ago as 1815 that court said:

This mode of proceeding was adopted and by the convention, by Congress, and by the State Legislatures. The instrument was submitted to the people, they voted upon it in the only manner in which they could vote, by their electors, and they accepted it, by assembling in convention. It is true, they assembled in their several States, and were organized as such, but they assembled as one people, they assembled to form a new government, and to compound the American people into one common mass. Of consequence, when they act they act as one people, and the measures they adopt do not at account case to be the measures of the people themselves or become the measures of the State Governments.

It has been said that the people had already surrendered their rights to the State sovereignties and had nothing more to give. But surely the question whether they may resume and modify the powers granted to Government does not remain to be settled in the courts. It is a question of legitimacy, not of the government's right to the powers granted to it. The Constitution, when thus adopted was of complete obligation and bound the State sovereignties.

The States are incompetent to alter the Constitution, so is the Congress, so is the Executive, so are the courts. It is to be held that the people have not deliberately and without haste and not at election time, by the method prescribed in the instrument itself and by the authority which gave it—the people.

Genesis of Genius.

Prize for Mr. Rinehart.

The American Author.

The Fiend.

Tale of a Traveller to Jamestown.

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CHRISTENING THE BATTLESHIP.

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