The Sun.

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Slow Progress of the Hat.

Things are not moving as rapidly as Mr. BRYAN's informants and advisers had hoped in the matter of gathering money for the campaign. At the South certainly they exhibit leaden heels. In Texas a year or so ago on a certain dull and dreary Sunday the people of Dallas and a neighboring city put up as much as $1,000 to hear Mr. BRYAN deliver his lecture on "The Prince of Peace." This year those two towns are contributing very meagrely to the eloquent and yawning hat. The lecture gave them something for their money, something emotional if not really filling, whereas sending away real cash to some invisible person who gives nothing in return, not even a thrill, must seem an unremunerative strain upon the imagination.

So far as we can hear the hat is not threatened with a dropsy in Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and Virginia, to say nothing of the other Southern States, any more than in Texas and—shall we say Arkansas? The Hon. MOSES CINCINNATUS WETMORE is full of enthusiastic forecast and fraught with designs upon other people's pockets. An Oklahoma person has promised half of the net results of a lecture tour that may turn out to be as thin as a February snake. DOCKERY of Missouri fairly bourgeons with radiant prophecy, and so it goes. But nobody comes forward with a "wad." The hat exhibits no bulging sides and sagging bottom. In Virginia, as in North Carolina, the editors who doubted the wisdom of Mr. BRYAN's nomination are calling upon the "Bryan or bust" editors of three months ago to celebrate their hysteria with a tangible oblation. In Alabama they are printing lifelike woodcuts of the Prophet and handing them around with captivating fluency. In Georgia they are so busy comparing Springfield of this year with Atlanta of two years ago they cannot think of sordid business for the present. Meanwhile the hat goes on with shrunken ribs and gaping orifice, a thing of emptiness, a vision of neglect.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, which frankly opposed the leadership of BRYAN and prophesied the dearth of fervor now patent to the naked eye, is furiously jogging the one time enthusiasts:

"Mr. BRYAN has appealed to the farmers for contributions, he has appealed to the newspapers, and his committee is besieging Democrats of every kind and condition to give the money that is absolutely necessary to conduct the campaign. A month has passed since the convention adjourned, and although the party managers have made it plain to the people that they look to the people themselves to supply the funds for the campaign the response to their entreaties has been so feeble and so scattering as to force the conclusion that not one man in a thousand in this part of the country cares a rap whether TAFT is defeated or not.

"Such pitiful contributions as have been reported from South Carolina have come from four or five cities and towns. In one city with a population of 7,000 forty or fifty persons have given sums of $1 to 50 cents each, and we have seen no single contribution from any individual in this State of more than $5."

And what will come of it? Maybe when the farmers shall have gathered in their hay and other forage, filled their smoke houses, laid up the winter's stock of kindling wood and pocketed the price of their cotton—maybe then, with present abundance and a sense of future security expanding their waistbands, they will dig up their wallets and proceed to fill the hat. Maybe not. For the present, however, the *News and Courier* flings at them this galling and richly earned remonstrance:

"The South Carolina Bryanites have a glorious opportunity to rebuke the *News and Courier*, to show it that it did not know what it was talking about when it insisted during the spring that there was no real enthusiasm for Mr. BRYAN's nomination, and we sincerely wish that they would not let the opportunity pass."

Alas for the rarity of Christian charity! For, really, it appears to have come to that.

A Street Railway Monopoly in Havana.

In view of the unpopularity of monopolies in this country and of the vigorous shaking of the "spear that knows no brother" at such institutions here it is somewhat surprising to learn that "with the approval of the Honorable LUKE E. WRIGHT, Secretary of War of the United States," and presumably with the approval of the President, an absolute monopoly has been granted to the Havana Electric Railway Company in Havana, Cuba. *La Lucha*, a newspaper owned by one of the Havana directors of the company, says of the recently issued decree granting the concession:

"At the same time the Havana Electric has made so perfect a study of the plan of our capital that the construction of the new lines assures the absolute monopoly of the internal communications of our city."

La Lucha adds that "nothing has escaped the directors of the company." That is very clearly shown in the twenty-three articles of the decree. It would have been much simpler and little less sweeping to grant to the company a full and absolute right to do whatever it saw fit with any or all of the streets of the city. There has been no more widely approved law in regard to Cuba than that of March 3, 1899, which declared:

"No property, franchises or concessions of any kind whatever shall be granted by the United States or by any military or other authority whatever in the island of Cuba during the occupation thereof by the United States."

Presumably this law expired with the transfer of authority on May 20, 1902. The principle involved in it is as vital to-day as it was during the first intervention. The concession under which the electric railway company has been operating provides for extensions, but only after public bidding. The present decree not only gives authority to extend, but confers what *La Lucha* rightly calls an "absolute monopoly of internal communications." The recognition of earlier although doubtful concessions for sewering and paving Havana and for supplying water and constructing sewers in Cienfuegos may be regarded as justifiable, but the grant of a street railway monopoly almost on the eve of the withdrawal of the United States from the island is an act of exceedingly doubtful propriety, such as in this country would be bitterly condemned.

It is a popular belief that a monopoly affects Mr. ROOSEVELT very much as a red rag affects a bull. Are there good monopolies and bad monopolies, just as there are good corporations and bad corporations?

Punishing the Springfield Rioters.

In the situation created by the Springfield riots the law authorities of Illinois had to choose between the arrest and prosecution of a few of the lawbreakers, including the known ringleaders and more serious offenders, and what appears to be a hopeless effort to punish every guilty man. They have decided to proceed against all the persons against whom evidence sufficient for indictment can be obtained, and already 700 warrants of arrest are in preparation. As the investigation proceeds other warrants will be issued, the policy of the State being to bring before the court all individuals against whom evidence can be got.

The wisdom of this policy is not apparent. Desirable as would be the punishment of every rioter, this is impracticable and the knowledge of this fact is not to be kept from jurymen, nor can it be prevented from influencing them in deciding on their verdicts. Thus the wholesale prosecution is more liable to result in inadequate sentences in cases submitted to juries than would the pushing of a few selected cases. Moreover, the trials must occupy a considerable period and it is not to be doubted that the ardor of the officials will cool as time passes.

Rather than undertake the hopeless task of punishing every rioter the practicable and sensible thing to do in such a condition seems to be to indict and try promptly the ringleaders and those of their followers who can be proved to have committed more serious crimes in addition to rioting. Thus the number of trials would be brought within reason, justice might move with an approach to rapidity, and the scandal of unexecuted warrants, pigeonholed indictments and the like, certain to result from such a wholesale crusade as has been begun, would be rendered much less probable.

A Danger in the Treasury.

Under normal conditions a statement of the United States Treasury showing the cash held in and by that institution reports the holding of approximately $10,000,000 in national bank notes. The amount held on January 1, 1908, was $11,096,231. Toward the end of April the holdings rose to $50,000,000, and Mr. CHARLES N. FOWLER broke out on the floor of the House with an assertion that the United States Treasury had "suspended gold payments." THE SUN explained the situation accurately by attributing it to a "temporary physical dislocation of the machinery of the Treasurer's office."

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Treasurer and his office force, the holding of these notes increased. It passed the $60,000,000 mark and at one time the sum exceeded $67,000,000. By the end of last week the activities of some 300 counters and sorters had succeeded in bringing the total down to a little less than $60,000,000. This represents national bank notes in process of redemption by the Treasury. It means the holding of a huge sum in idleness in the Treasury vaults, a large and needless expense to the Government, and a serious reduction in the nation's supply of gold and its equivalent. The process of bank note redemption is simple enough in theory, but few persons have even the faintest notion of the machinery and its operation.

An explanation of the present situation would proceed somewhat as follows: As a general proposition it may be said that the thousands of banks in towns and small cities do a large part of their business in real money, while the scores of banks in what are known as reserve cities do the greater part of their business in checks. The surplus cash of the country banks, abnormally large this year, is sent by those banks to the banks of the larger cities. These shipments include large amounts of national bank notes. The banks of the reserve cities, having no use for such sums in cash, send the bank notes to the Treasury for what is known as "redemption," which is, in that part of the process, more properly a conversion of the money into a form more convenient for the purposes of the larger banks. In the Treasury these bills must be sorted and counted. The sorting and counting of more than $60,000,000, with other millions steadily pouring in, requires many hands and many weeks. If the force of counters and sorters is inadequate, the money must be stacked up until the force is increased or until the incoming flood lessens. This is the explanation of the present huge accumulation of national bank notes in the Treasury.

The completion of the circle involves the redemption of these bank notes by the banks which originally issued them. All issuing banks are required by law to keep with the Treasurer "in lawful money of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum" of their circulation, "to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation." Ordinarily the total thus held is from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. Ordinarily also the amount thus held is nearly double the amount of money in process of redemption. At present it is less than half the necessary sum. Treating these sums in totals, charging the banks of the country with $60,000,000, approximately the sum now in process of redemption, and crediting them with the total redemption fund, it appears that the banks owe the Treasury some $30,000,000, which cannot be collected until it is physically possible to count and assort the evidence of the debts of each bank and then to call upon them for lawful money for the redemption of their bills and the discharge of this particular obligation. Nor is the redemption fund available until the various accounts can be made up.

If this "physical dislocation," caused by a shortage of hands as a result of an insufficient appropriation by Congress, were corrected the daily Treasury statement of, say, August 14 would show instead of $75,000,000 in coin bullion and gold certificates and $60,000,000 in national bank notes the more satisfactory figures of about $125,000,000 in coin, bullion and gold certificates and about $10,000,000 in national bank notes. As the situation is distinctly an emergency, it is evident that the proper remedy for the evil is an available emergency fund at the disposition of the Treasurer. If deemed advisable the employment of the fund by the Treasurer could be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fortunately at the immediate time this matter, although serious, is not vital. The big surplus saves the day. It is, however, easily conceivable that a time might come when physical inability to assort and count national bank notes for redemption would compel an issue of bonds to meet the current needs of the Government. Without the big surplus we should be in that condition to-day.

Judge Parker Prophesies.

There must be something in the theory that an Easterner is improved by even temporary transplantation to the gorgeous, infinite West. Judge PARKER is an illustrious example. In California he committed an act of heroism, just as if he were a candidate, by stopping two fiery untamed steeds; and an act of humor by recommending that every good Democrat learn the Denver platform by heart. In Oregon he mounts the Pythian tripod and utters oracles:

"There will be many strange developments in the campaign before the fall. I do not wish to comment on them or to say what they will be."

Why hide the book of fate from eyes less clear than his? But we must be content to know that the campaign will be "filled with surprises." So is Judge PARKER, who campaigns for others with a spirit, gayety and multiform accomplishment that he was perhaps too conservative to exhibit in 1904.

"There will be many strange developments in the campaign before the fall." So they must come in the next eleven days. What shall the harvest be? A stranger thing than ever happened yet would be a declaration riveted with affidavits by Mr. BRYAN that this is his positively last farewell and that he will give somebody else a chance in 1912 if the predatory interests triumph again. But nobody would believe Judge PARKER if he prophesied that; and who would believe Mr. BRYAN if he spoke the words so eagerly desired by so many Democrats?

Still Another Product of the Silly Season.

We referred the other day to the talk about an alliance between the United States and Japan. It was needless to waste many words upon such a preposterous proposal. An equally absurd suggestion is embodied in a telegram sent the other day from Washington to the London *Times*, and reproduced in the Paris *Matin*. The suggestion is that we should enter into an alliance with Germany which should be practically a counterpart of that which Great Britain has contracted with Japan.

The statement ought to carry its own refutation. It is true, of course, that Germany is the only great European Power which has not entered into a treaty with Japan guaranteeing the respective territorial possessions of the signatories; but what interest and what purpose could Germany and the United States have in common in the Far East? The United States is honestly for the "open door"; sincere in affirming its determination not to encroach upon the territorial integrity of China. Germany, on the other hand, started the series of mutilations of Chinese territory when on a ridiculous pretext she seized the Bay of Kiaochou and the adjoining district, and subsequently extorted from China a lease of the dismembered tract. Under the circumstances the motive prompting a combination with Germany as regards our Far Eastern policy would justly be viewed with suspicion at Pekin.

The advocates of an alliance with Germany assume that the object of it would be a combined naval demonstration against Japan. Are those who talk in this foolish way unaware of the fact that on August 12, 1905, Great Britain and Japan signed a treaty of alliance whereby each of the parties binds itself to assist the other whenever the latter is attacked by one or more great Powers? What does this mean? It obviously can signify nothing but this, that if the United States and Germany were to form a coalition for the purpose of isolating or coercing Japan, Great Britain would be constrained to send a great array of battleships to the support of the Japanese. Those who know something about the relative strength of the sea power of the countries named can only smile at the idea of the United States and Germany coping with Great Britain and Japan. Midsummer madness—that is the only term applicable to such folly.

So far as we are concerned an alliance with Germany would be absolutely devoid of any profit. She might help us to keep the Philippines, but Mr. ROOSEVELT has lately said that the sooner we get rid of them the better, and that he thinks the coveted object can be attained within twenty years. What grave disadvantage would such an alliance bring us? The moment such a combination became operative England would be bound by her treaty with Japan to treat us as an enemy. We should therefore lose our best customer. Of what possible consequence is our dwindling trade with China compared with our tremendous exports of cotton and food to the United Kingdom? Are then these people crazy that talk about arraying us with Germany against Great Britain and Japan?

The Elevate the Farm Commission.

No wonder Professor LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY of the State Agricultural College at Cornell is reluctant, in spite of Mr. ROOSEVELT's urgency, to take the post of head of the Elevation of the Farm Commission. The commission is to report before the end of December. In less than four months it has to study and reach a conclusion about:

1. The present condition of country life.

2. What means are now available for supplying the deficiencies which exist in that condition?

3. What is the best method of organized permanent effort in investigation and actual work along the lines indicated by Mr. ROOSEVELT in his letter of August 9, 1908, and the Lansing speech, part of which is therein incorporated, of May 31, 1907?

4. What are the best means for bringing about the redirection or better adaptation of rural schools for the training of children for life on the farm?

True, the commission is ordered to summarize what is already known on these subjects rather than investigate, and it is asked to state the problem and to recommend measures toward its solution. But will Professor BAILEY be content with second hand knowledge? What is known of the condition of farm life in 1908? How can the commission make first hand recommendations without first hand knowledge?

With more time the commission might consider the subject, touched by Mr. ROOSEVELT at Lansing, of light reading for agriculturists:

"You young men and women of the agricultural and industrial colleges and schools must have some time for light reading; and there is some light reading quite as useful as heavy reading, provided, of course, that you do not read in a spirit of mere vacuity. You will learn the root principles of self-help and helpfulness toward others from 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' just as much as from any formal treatise on charity; you will learn as much sound social and industrial doctrine from OCTAVE THANET's stories of farmers and wage workers as from avowed sociological and economic studies; and I cordially recommend the first chapter of 'Aunt Jane of Kentucky' for use as a tract in all families where the men folks tend to selfish or thoughtless or overbearing disregard of the rights of their womenkind."

The best crop is the crop of children, and they ought to have the best crop of reading, light, medium and heavy. Moreover, Mr. ROOSEVELT said at Lansing:

"Hitherto agricultural research, instruction and agitation have been directed almost exclusively toward the production of wealth from the soil. It is time to adopt in addition a new point of view. Hereafter another great task before the national Department of Agriculture and the similar agencies of the various States must be to foster agriculture for its social results, or, in other words, to assist in bringing about the best kind of life on the farm for the sake of producing the best kind of men. The Government must recognize the far reaching importance of the study and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the social and the economic standpoints; and the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture should cooperate at every point."

A very comprehensive job Mr. ROOSEVELT has laid out, and Professor BAILEY may well be slow about taking it up.

Now the Republicans have to appeal to the people to forward their contributions without delay. Nobody on either side seems eager to chip in this year and the loathly corporations can't. "Tag days," Republican and Democratic, may be the only expedient left.

"Never since the flood has water reached such a high tide as at present," says the Dry candidate for President. Is he to be the wit of the campaign? Cold water makes warm wits sometimes, as notably in the case of the late Sir WILFRID LAWTON.

Why were twelve hot air balloons released as a delicate compliment to the Hon. JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN when he had uttered the last sentence of his speech of acceptance?

Effect of Woman Suffrage on Marriage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Two Times Two Is Four," writing in yesterday's SUN, is indeed a bold person to ask Miss Alice Stone Blackwell or any other woman suffragist "Does she know what is a fact and what a theory?" Of course she does, and knows too that the unmarried women in Massachusetts, seeing they can't vote, have nothing to do with the question whether woman suffrage promotes marriage in Wyoming.

If the women of Massachusetts had the right to vote, as they ought to have, there probably would not be so many of them unmarried.

So you can't make a comparison between the unmarried women of Wyoming and Massachusetts any more than you can say positively that if Wyoming hadn't woman suffrage it would have a more elegant and efficient State protection than the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 18.

The Comrade of Pot Liquor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorial of August 15, "Just From Georgia," represents the Georgians as drowning their memories "in pot liquor and fried eggs." The traditional concomitant of pot liquor is poached eggs. H.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., August 16.]

How to Prevent Long Speeches.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Japanese manage their dinners in much better fashion than do the Occidentals. They have the speeches first and the food afterward.

The Grief of Eve.

Adam and Eve were leaving the Garden.

"I have a perfectly lovely coat of tan and nobody to see it," she wailed.

Herewith she felt her isolation keenly.

Biographical.

Knicker—The life of Li Hung Chang has just been published in China in 100 volumes.

Bocker—Sets the pace for the Grand Snark of the Universe.

THE WRATH AGAINST THE BOSSES.

ROCHESTER, August 18.—The longer one remains in the up-State cities the less practical value attaches for him to the usual fashion of sounding public sentiment so far as the Hughes question is concerned. Eliminate from the problem of the Governor's candidacy everything but the personal element, and it is equally possible to get frank and representative opinions for and against Mr. Hughes. To go among organization Republicans is to find hostility of a very marked sort. To go among independents, that is, independent Republicans, of course, is to get just the opposite point of view. In this quarter the Governor is the perfect type of public servant and, as the politicians say, both elements have votes to cast. Yet after all this form of investigation seems more or less idle because the true situation in New York State appears only slightly connected with the Hughes and anti-Hughes sentiments, the existence of both of which must be conceded. There is something infinitely more impressive than this argument over the numerical quantity and the moral quality of the men who favor and oppose the Governor. There is something else in the wind. Any one who has sat out on a lake in a rowboat and watched a thunder shower come up knows that there are far more significant signs of the approach of the storm than those furnished by the daily weather report. It is precisely this figure of speech that best describes the situation in New York State at the moment. Whether viewed in New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester or elsewhere there is political thunder and lightning audible and visible everywhere.

Standing out perfectly clearly and distinctly, the only clear and distinct element in the whole situation is the growing public passion and increasing popular fury, especially in the cities, against the bosses, the Republican bosses. It is something vastly more potent, more instinct with destructive vitality than the mere question of the renomination or the rejection of the Governor. At most this is only the chance occasion of the thing, the spark that sets off the fireworks. The real emotion is the emotion not peculiar to New York State, or indeed to any State; it is the emotion which is equally visible in Topeka and Buffalo, in Milwaukee and Manhattan: it is the anti-boss feeling.

Each time Mr. Woodruff has gathered a select body of quasi-statesmen at Kamp Kill Kare—it may have been for the purpose of settling the destinies of the nation, it may have been to collect ozone—there has been an instant evidence of popular feeling and popular disapproval. One could feel it instantly. I was in Buffalo the other day when Greiner and the Erie county Republicans performed such a hegira.

"Does Tiny Tim think that he and the rest of that bunch can deliver me?" was the scornful and indignant outburst of my chance breakfast acquaintance. His wrath, moreover, was instantly suggestive of the wide sweeping rush of the "Ioway Idea." Men talk this way about "reactionaries" in Wisconsin. There was precisely the same sort of emotion to be noted when at the recent Republican State committee meeting the fearfully and wonderfully constituted advisory committee was appointed. There was not a single member on this committee who did not personify to some locality all that was hateful in the idea of a political boss. The Buffalo Republicans raged at the reappearance of Odell, the Rochester Republicans made no effort to conceal their antipathy for Barnes.

"We wouldn't give Barnes smallpox in Rochester," was one comment. Every locality seemed to have its own special boss to swear about. In addition there was the aggregate of boss offence piled up in one committee.

"And now we have got them all together, let's soak them!" Here was something of the feeling this committee evoked. The target was so big no one could miss it. It ought to be perfectly clear that there was here something wholly outside the simple question of the renomination or rejection of Governor Hughes. It seems perfectly apparent, on the superficial evidence at least, that the present feeling in the cities up the State as long ago transcended the narrow limits of any Gubernatorial candidacy. "Look out for anti-boss storm." This is the danger signal displayed everywhere. No one can be less than stone deaf and utterly blind and not hear the thunder and see the lightning. Wherever one encounters a cool and unprejudiced observer, a man of political experience, one hears the inevitable statement that if the storm gets here it will instantly obliterate every issue and every element of the national campaign in New York State. Over and over again the impression is received that the present problem is not primarily, or even to any large extent, a Hughes affair, a personal matter of any sort. More men criticise Hughes, the private citizen, than praise him. His very virtues seem to have eliminated any popular affection, however firmly they have established him in the favor of a select few. There isn't a Republican from Montauk Point to Lake Erie who would venture, even behind the Governor's back, to call him "Charlie." To this extent there is a world of justice in all that Mr. Barnes and his associates have been saying about the Governor.

Yet the thing that is almost impossible to make perfectly clear, the fact that is most important, is that the Governor's personal popularity or unpopularity is no longer the issue or the crux of the State situation. It is enough that a larger share of the Republicans removed from machine control believe him to be honest, consistent, above all not a "trader." For the rest there have been too many Kamp Kill Kare revelations, too many Barnes interviews, too many dress parades of bosses. The pro-Hughes sentiment and the anti-boss sentiment are no longer coextensive; the latter has quite eclipsed the former. The Hughes issue remains only because it serves to supply the battlefield.

If this analysis has any degree of truth or accuracy in it, then it seems fairly clear that if Mr. Woodruff and his associates succeed in delivering the Republican party it is against the Republican party that the imminent storm will break; not against one candidate or one set of candidates, but against a party.

"How shall I punish the Republican party?" One hears this question asked too frequently not to catch the drift.

If there is one thing more apparent than any other in the New York situation it is the fact that the spirit, the passion, and perhaps a bit of the frenzy that one meets in the politics of Western States is making itself felt in New York. Of course, if there were a national campaign with live national issues and candidates who filled the stage the local situation might be shouldered aside. But nothing of the sort exists. The national campaign is at best only a sideshow; the direction in which the crowd is headed shows the site of the "big tent."

In the end the significance of the New York quarrel is national, of course, for everything in the local condition makes for national weakness. One may perhaps overestimate but one cannot exaggerate the reality of the danger to the Republican national party in the local situation. Curiously enough the note of Kansas, the echo of Wisconsin, is creeping into the New York State situation, there is no mistaking it. Past performances, moreover, have shown that this note has little relation to the ultimate harmonies, either heavenly or political.

"I have been a lifelong Republican, but if they turn Hughes down I shall vote for Bryan." One hears too much of this sort of threat to mistake the direction in which the tide is setting.

In the Mind of the Peerless.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Colonel Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., is said to be giving some thought to the composition of the next Cabinet of the President of the United States. If it will not be considered an unwarranted intrusion I beg to make some suggestions:

For Secretary of State, Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois.

For Secretary of the Treasury, James B. Weaver of Iowa.

For Attorney-General, Jim Ham Lewis of any old place.

For Secretary of the Navy, Henry Watterson of Kentucky.

For Secretary of War, "Cyclone" Davis of Kansas.

For Secretary of the Interior, "Fingy" Conners of New York.

For Postmaster-General, Governor Haskell of Oklahoma.

For Secretary of Agriculture, Moses C. Wetmore of Missouri.

Either Sampel Gompers, William D. Haywood or Eugene V. Debs would make an ideal Commissioner of Corporations.

In the natural course of human events the President who takes his seat the fourth of next March will have several, perhaps a majority, of vacancies to fill in the Supreme Court. I suggest Robert M. La Follette as an ideal Chief Justice—a modernized Marshall, so to speak.

What an inspiriting sight for Americans to see their President at one end of the country lecturing on "The Prince of Peace" while their Chief Justice would be occupied with counting ties and measuring side tracks at the other! H. C.

ROSWELL, N. M., August 13.

The Courts and "the People."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Shall untrained laymen have the final word in construing orders of injunction? Shall the voting population review the decisions of the courts? Shall mobs of lynchers adjudicate questions of reasonable doubt? LEX.

NEW YORK, August 18.

The August Burlington Magazine.

Of special interest in the *Burlington Magazine* for August is Mr. C. J. Holmes's description of the Van Dyck portraits from the Cattaneo collection in Genoa, acquired by Mr. P. B. Widener, which have attracted the attention of the public and of the Italian court for some tme, and of the fine Rembrandt and the Van Dyck recently added to Mr. H. C. Frick's collection.

Mr. Roger E. Fry writes an elaborate account of the English illuminated manuscripts recently shown at the Burlington Art Club, which is in fact a condensed history of miniature painting in England. Mr. G. F. Hill has a compact monograph on the Renaissance medallist "Lysippus." Both of these articles are very fully illustrated.

Among the other papers are accounts of a bronze bust of Commodus and of a Ming bowl mounted in silver gilt of the Tudor period. In the notes the identity is established of the persons represented in the Franz Hals portraits that were acquired at the Kann sale by Mrs. C. P. Huntington; the cracks in Michelangelo's ceiling in the Sistine Chapel are discussed and new information is given about the painter Pisanello.

France's Pure Drink Law.

From the London Times.

A decree published in the *Journal Officiel* indicates clearly what must henceforth be considered by French law as beer, cider, vinegar, liqueurs and sirups. Beer in France must now contain no antiseptics save sulphurous anhydrites, bisulphates and such other substances as may later be authorized. As regards cider, it cannot be called "sparkling" unless its effervescence be due to alcoholic fermentation and not to the mixture with it of any effervescent substance or product. Vinegar will not be regarded as adulterated if artificially colored with caramel, cochineal or substances declared lawful by the Ministries of Agriculture and of the Interior on the authority of the State Board of Hygiene and of the Academy of Medicine. But it must be sold as "colored vinegar," so that it cannot be confounded with vinegar made from wood and artificially colored as wine vinegar.

All "liqueurs" must be made out of aromatic alcohols, rendered such by the maceration of vegetable substances, by the distillation of those substances, by the addition of the product of the distillation of those substances or by a combination of these various methods. In all other cases they must be called "liqueurs de fantaisie." Likewise in the case of sirups, which must be made by the introduction of the juice of fruits into sugar dissolved in water, an exception is made in the case of lemon and orange sirups, which can be composed of sugar sirup with the addition of citric or tartaric acid, and with their aromatic flavor given by vegetable substances, but not by chemical extracts. An exception also is made in the case of orgeat sirup, which is composed of sugar and an extract of almonds, and in that of mocha sirup, which contains an extract of coffee. All other products are to be marked "sirops de fantaisie."

It is also forbidden to sell under the name of cognac *eau-de-vie* from any other region than the Charentes or as champagne a sparkling wine, however good, made from grapes, from any other Department than the champagne region.

The Famine in Southern Apulia.

Milan correspondence London Chronicle.

A wail of anguish comes from the vast southern province of Apulia, where the population is dying of the dreadful drought. No heavy rains have fallen for the last eighteen months, the wells are empty and the olive groves and vineyards present a spectacle of withered vegetation. The wheat crops have failed.

The Tavoliere district is reduced to a squalid desert, while in that of Bari fresh water costs more than wine. Over those vast tracts of unwatered country no artificial supply exists. That gigantic undertaking, the Apulian aqueduct, so much talked of and written about during the last twenty years, is still far from finished, nor in the most optimistic estimate will it be available for at least another eight years.

The cities of Andria, Barletta, Trani and Bitonto are literally famished. They have sent clamorous demands to the Government for immediate free transport of water by railways and warships. The Italian Steamship Navigation Company has taken the generous initiative of despatching vessels laden with sweet water from Venice, Ancona and Sicilian ports to various points on the Apulian coast.

The Rescue of Mme. Marandeau.

From the Petit Parisien.

While Mme. Marandeau was doing her laundry work in the washroom of the Basse-Ile a footboard of her washing box broke and she was thrown into the water. She shrieked desperately in the fear of drowning as she struggled to keep herself afloat and a blind man, M. Dessessart, guided by her cries, jumped into the water and rescued her.

But He Runs on Forever.

What will Mr. Bryan say
After next election day?
Mr. Bryan will insist
That he is an optimist;
Beaten three times! What of that?
He's the one great Democrat,
Willing for his fellow men
To be beaten once again.

Read the *Commoner* and learn!
Mr. Bryan, Mr. Kern,
Sail together on this trip
In the old, oft stranded ship.
(They have quarters in the stern!)

In this antiquated craft
While they gaze at Mr. Taft
Miles ahead—the race near done
And by Taft and Sherman won—
Mr. Bryan, ever wise,
Doubtless will philosophize
And to Mr. Kern recite
That remark, already trite,
All prepared and often sprung:
"Beaten? Yes, but I'm still young!
I can wait another four
Years, then try the race once more.
I have got this thing down pat;
I'm the one great Democrat!"

JULIAN DURAND.

GOVERNOR HUGHES.

The Independent Voters Are in Favor of His Renomination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Republican satraps Woodruff, Parsons, Barnes & Co. to prevent the renomination of Charles E. Hughes it is to-day an absolute certainty that he will head the Republican ticket, and it is equally certain that for another two years the Empire State will have as its Chief Executive the most potential moral force to-day in American politics. Governor Hughes has brought back to the Executive office the best traditions as exemplified in a Marcy and a Cleveland, and in his determination to act upon his own initiative independent of the party bosses not only has secured the enthusiastic support of a very large majority of his own party but has as well a practically unanimous support from the ever increasing number of independent voters of the State.

It is passing strange that the party of "great moral ideas" should for a single moment entertain the paradoxical idea of "turning down" the one man above all others in his day and generation who has by his inflexible adherence to constitutional mandates as well as his ceaseless, well directed efforts to advance the moral welfare of our people made his name throughout the United States a synonym for civic purity. If it were possible in the light of the incomparable record Governor Hughes has made during the short period he has filled the Executive chair for such satraps as the Woodruff, Parsons, Barnes misrepresentation of the party of "great moral ideas" to thwart the wishes of the great mass of the Republican and independent voters by refusing Governor Hughes a renomination the Democratic ticket would certainly be successful next November. Renominate Charles E. Hughes and the Empire State will by an unprecedented vote next fall place William Howard Taft and Charles E. Hughes in the offices of President of these United States and Governor of the Empire State. ALBANY INDEPENDENT.

ALBANY, August 19.

AUTOMOBILE TOURING.

A Healthful Recreation That Suffers From the Excesses of Tachymaniacs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Motoring has ceased to be a fad and has come to stay, and it does seem as if owners of automobiles should realize that reckless driving and speed at all hazards mark the faddist, or, in other words, a person whose neighbors look upon him with pity, considering him weakminded or a fool. It is with some car owners a boast how many times during the season they have been arrested for speeding—in plain language, for violating the law. Why should men be allowed to break the automobile speed laws, thus endangering life and property, and escape with a mere fine, while lesser offenders suffer much heavier penalties? I am not advocating more severe speed laws, but merely wondering why a man should be sent to jail for some minor offence, while a survivor of an automobile accident, brought on by his own carelessness perhaps, is to be condoled with and petted and pitied.

If more automobile owners would stop and consider this question from a standpoint of logical reasoning, I think they would acknowledge that the non-motoring public has a right to be considered.

No occupation is more healthful, cleaner, or gives more true recreation than automobiling at a reasonable speed, and no sport is more maligned. Why? Through the lack of common sense on the part of every tenth owner of an automobile.

CHARLES HERRMANN.

BROOKLYN, August 19.

Diana of the Ephesians.

From the Saturday Review.

Mr. Hogarth in his "Excavations at Ephesus" notes the complete absence of anything like the many breasted type of Artemis, supposed to have been introduced from the East, though the well known "Persian Artemis" holding lions by the fore paws in each hand is represented on a gold and on an ivory plaque. Comparing these results with some late statues of imperial date where the many breasted type is shown he throws out the very interesting suggestion that that type is not an original in Ephesus at all, but is a degradation (confused with the real Asiatic type) from an earlier coin type in which the goddess (and sometimes a god) wears drapery uniformly covered with chequers and studs from shoulder to foot—a degradation of course helped by early Christian apologists. *A priori* one would suppose it more natural that the degradation would take the reverse direction; that on a small object like a coin the many breasted figure might easily be misunderstood; but Mr. Hogarth's theory must be weighed. In connection with these later coins Mr. Hogarth makes two other suggestions, though, as he admits, there are gaps in the evidence: that the two lines which reach from the goddess's outstretched hands to her feet are a degradation of the lions, and the pear shaped nimbus around her head—an early form of the Christian halo—a degradation of the wings of the "Persian Artemis." This form of Artemis, which Mr. Hogarth considers to be probably Lydian or Cappadocian, not Hellenic, seems altogether to be more prominent at Ephesus than has hitherto been thought.

Cat Breeding as a Business for Women.

From Country Life in America.

Many instances illustrating the possibilities of cat breeding as a business for ladies could be given, but I shall confine myself to briefly reciting the experience of one lady in New Jersey as showing what intelligent breeding, hard work and fair dealing will accomplish. When but a girl in her teens this young lady made up her mind to take up long haired Persians, but was not in a position to put up the necessary money to start, so keeping her own counsel and biding her time she patiently waited for an opportunity to offer itself. Finally in looking over the "For Sale" "ads" in a New York paper she saw a litter of long haired Persian kittens advertised at a very low price, and noting the name and address she started for New York the next morning ostensibly for the purpose of purchasing a spring hat with certain money her father had given her. That evening she returned home with a kitten, but without the hat. Her next step was to sell a finely educated parrot which she had raised and invest the proceeds in a female cat or two. This gave her a start, from which, unaided, she has built up a reputation second to that of no other fancier in America or England and is now sole owner of a large and successful cattery.

The Old Fashioned Pie Eaters.

From the Utica Observer.

The Republicans of Minnesota, having read and inwardly digested the useful lesson of 1904 and 1906, have nominated for Governor this year a plain farmer who, according to his convention eulogist, "eats pie with his knife." If he should be elected it would be a big triumph for the plain folk of Minnesota. And yet he does but follow the table etiquette of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe—of each of the first five Presidents—in "eating pie with his knife." It was not until John Quincy Adams entered the White House that the substitution of the fork for the knife seems to have occurred to any citizen of America. "He contracted the habit while in France," said Mrs. Adams in an apologetic tone to some of her guests, "and he finds it difficult to break himself of it since we returned home." So the first great General of the American army, the sturdy patriot of Massachusetts, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the chief advocate of the Federal Constitution and the originator of the Monroe Doctrine—all ate pie with the knife.

A Gifted Boston Bulldog.

From the Worcester Telegram.

A Boston bulldog owned by George H. Clapp was so determined to capture a woodchuck which he had chased into its den that he followed after and stayed in the hole all Thursday night. When the dog had got his jaws about the enemy he found that he could not get out, owing to the small size of the animal's hole.

Rather than lose his prey the dog retained his hold on the woodchuck over night and was helped out by his master in the morning. The dog was nearly exhausted, and revived after feeding and drinking in a curious manner.

He consumed about two quarts of unguarded ice cream which had been set aside for a party. After this the dog seemed still somewhat dazed, and capped the climax by falling into a bucket of lemonade.

Paving an Arcadian Road.

From the Emporia Gazette.

A street in Fort Scott is being macadamized, and the men who were working at it in the day time simply couldn't stand the heat, and so day work has been given up and the paving is done by moonlight.

Singular Behavior of a Theatre Audience.

From the New York Times.

After the last act the audience went home.

Defined in Contemporary Terms.

Knicker—Life is short.

Bocker—Yes, a state in which we merely establish a residence to get a divorce.