

The Sun
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908.
Listed at the Post Office at New York as second class Matter.

uplifting of his fellow men, but there is no doubt that the motives by which most of his followers are impelled are essentially selfish. Discontented with their social and more particularly with their financial condition, they seek a readjustment of human society as a means of mitigating their own woes, actual or relative.

For the making of Socialists of the Kingsley type and the Maurice type THEODORE ROOSEVELT has done nothing. For the making of Socialists who are willing to give up their penny and pocket your shilling; for the making of Socialists whose hearts are bitter against those who have more of this world's goods than they have, and of Socialists who see a higher social order as the inevitable fruit of schemes for making the poor richer by making the rich poorer, no living man ever did more.

The Congress Campaign.
Political conditions were not at sixes and sevens in the East and West in this campaign the Republican party would have no cause for anxiety about the complexion of the Sixty-first Congress. Under normal conditions nothing but a landslide for Mr. BRYAN would give the Democrats control of the House, in which the Republicans now have a majority of 54.

Beginning with 1876, when the Democracy for the first time after the civil war proved itself a formidable opposition party in a national campaign, every President elected, except Mr. HAYES, who owed his tenancy of the White House to an electoral commission, has sent his first annual message to a House of Representatives controlled by his own party. In 1876 SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S popular plurality was 250,935, and there was a Democratic majority of 13 in the House of Representatives chosen in that year when the electoral commission voted Mr. HAYES into office, awarding him a majority of one in the electoral college.

In 1880 JAMES A. GARFIELD received a popular plurality of 7,018, his advantage in the electoral college was 59, and the House was Republican by a plurality of 12. GROVER CLEVELAND had 62,683 more votes than JAMES G. BLAINE in 1884; Mr. CLEVELAND'S plurality in the electoral college was 37; and the House stood: Democrats 182, Republicans 140, the Democratic plurality being 42. BENJAMIN HARRISON received 65 more electoral votes than Mr. CLEVELAND in 1888, and had the House with him by 7 majority, but a plurality of 98,017 was recorded for Mr. CLEVELAND at the polls, the only instance since 1872 of the failure of a party casting the greater vote to carry the House.

Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892 again received a plurality of the popular vote, this time 380,810. His advantage in the electoral college was 132, and the House was Democratic by 54. The pendulum swung swiftly the other way in 1896, when the Democratic party first presented WILLIAM J. BRYAN as a candidate on a free silver platform. WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S popular plurality was 601,854, his electoral majority 96, and the House was Republican by a plurality of 82. In 1900 Mr. MCKINLEY'S popular plurality over Mr. BRYAN rose to 849,790 and his electoral majority to 137, the House selecting a Republican plurality of 47. The weakness of ALTON B. PARKER as a Democratic candidate and the vogue of President ROOSEVELT produced these results in 1904: a popular plurality of 2,545,515 for Mr. ROOSEVELT, together with an electoral majority of 196, and a Republican majority of 114 in the House.

Assuming that WILLIAM H. TAFT, the Republican candidate, will be elected this year, the precedents of eight national campaigns indicate that the Republican party will have a majority in the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress. If Mr. TAFT is to be President it is of the utmost importance that the country give him a Republican House to receive the message urging revision of the tariff which he is pledged to send to the new Congress as soon as he takes the oath of office.

In the agitation of the liquor question, the disaffection rife among negro voters, the attempt of Mr. GOMPERS to deliver organized labor to the Democratic party, the socialistic activity and the Hearst propaganda, and last, but not more serious than all else, the President's injudicious and intemperate interference in the campaign, there are untoward conditions that becloud the prospect. While they do not render the election of Mr. TAFT in the least doubtful, they do impose upon the campaign managers the duty of indefatigable endeavor in every close Congress district until the polls close on November 3.

The Proposed Early Increase of the German Navy.
Of late international attention has been concentrated so completely on the ominous situation in southeastern Europe that the news from Berlin of a contemplated large expansion of the German navy has been lost sight of. Yet there is high authority for stating that the Reichstag will see introduced at an early date a new German navy bill embodying the most recent programme of the German Navy League, that calls for the immediate construction of six armored cruisers of the Indomitable class, which are battle-ships in all but name and which will cost about ten million dollars apiece.

has five and the United States four building. Moreover, while England has but two sanctioned by the naval budget for 1908, Germany has four and the United States two sanctioned. It is also known that in 1909 Germany will lay down four more battleships of the Dreadnought class, but how many the United States will lay down is uncertain. The British programme for 1909 is not yet officially divulged, but Mr. ASQUITH has pledged himself to maintain the two power standard, which would involve, if Germany made no change in the plans embodied in law last March, the laying down by Great Britain next year of not fewer than seven Dreadnoughts or Indomitables. Germany, however, we are now told, is not going to adhere to those plans, but if the programme of the German Navy League is adopted will immediately construct, outside of the four Dreadnoughts annually, six large armored cruisers of the Indomitable type at such rate as to have them ready for service as soon as possible. It follows that a corresponding increase of her construction account will have to be made by Great Britain if Mr. ASQUITH'S promise to maintain the two power standard is to be carried out.

What will be the effect of the simultaneous expansion of the German and British naval programmes on our own appropriation for battleships next year? At the last session Congress was persuaded only with difficulty to sanction the laying down this year of two Dreadnoughts, but evidently we must do much better than that if we are to keep pace with Germany. We shall probably witness a profound change of legislative opinion on the subject. Not only European but American statesmen have been deeply moved by the demonstration recently afforded of the worthlessness of treaties and the consequently vital necessity of equipping nations with adequate means of self-defense. When Austria tore up the treaty of Berlin she virtually dealt a death blow to public confidence in peace congresses; which at the best can only eventuate in treaties.

If the new programme of the German Navy League is to be accepted at an early date, and if we that have the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast to protect have any desire to keep our selves on a level with Germany, it is not two but rather six Dreadnoughts or Indomitables that we shall need to lay down annually for at least a short term of years.

The Five o'Clock Voter.
As the amendments to the election law which may result in so seriously delaying voting as to prevent many electors from exercising their rights at the ballot box were passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor for the purpose of reducing the Democratic vote in New York county, the proper course for Democrats to follow on November 3 is not difficult to prescribe.

Democrats should go early to the polls, get their votes into the boxes, and go about their businesses or pleasures. Thus they will avoid all questions as to their legal rights when the long hand of the clock points to 12 and the short hand to 5. They will have their votes safely in the boxes, where no technicality can disturb them.

Once in the boxes these votes will be counted honestly. That much the citizens are already aware of. And if by adopting this simple and highly laudable course the Democrats should make the election law cost the Republican party votes, how just would be the punishment of the conspirators against a free ballot for New York city!

Rain Making at the Antipodes.
It was a thankless task that Mr. BATES of New Zealand had on hand a while ago. The Government meteorologist in that colony, he was instructed to go to the Oamaru district to watch the rain making business there and write a report. The crops were drying up because no rain had fallen for months, and a large sum of money had been raised to cannonade the heavens and bring down the floods. The news spread that the Government was sending BATES, and great was the joy in Oamaru. He could tell the farmers just how much noise to make and where to make it; and one of the newspapers said that BATES would bring down a great quantity of gun-cotton, dynamite and powder to supplement the large stores of those materials already provided.

The hour when he would arrive was proclaimed a day in advance, and as he got off the train he found several thousand citizens at the station whooping it up for BATES. He did not like it, and said as much. He was there simply because he was sent to make a report on the proceedings. In his opinion the proposed experiments would be a tremendous farce. As for the carloads of munitions he was to bring, he had nothing with him but a hand grip, and its contents were purely personal.

The popular welcome was badly chilled, but nothing could daunt the ardor of the local rain making committee. It had caused prayers for rain to be offered in the churches and was now ready to denounce both religion and science if rain did not follow the cannonading. So the first series of experiments began, and for three days in six the roar of explosives was tremendous. Two days before the end BATES announced that something was going to happen, but not as the result of the noise making. He told the people that their explosions apparently had had no more effect on the vast expanse of the air than the striking of a match. But mighty forces, at that moment acting over thousands of square miles, were developing a cyclone. This would probably bring from the sea the wished for rain. It did, and plenty of it, the day after the last cannon was fired. BATES went back to his office and wrote the curious story of the prodigious expenditure of explosives, together with an elementary discussion

of meteorology and of the influence that finally brought the rain, all of which was printed in most of the New Zealand newspapers. His report was educational, and perhaps it is doing good. But there are thousands of people in New Zealand who deride BATES and his cyclone and assert that the downpour was simply forced out of the heavens by that bombardment of the atmosphere.

Sociology of the Week.
To mention only two of the contributions to sociology and domestic economy made in the last week: According to a Boston despatch, Professor THOMAS NIXON CARVER of Harvard says, in effect, "that any man who marries on a salary of less than \$800 a year is guilty of a sin against his country." A man who doesn't marry and raise a large family on that or any other income, small or large, sins against the present father and grandfather of his country. Here is a conflict of authorities, or, rather, there is but one authority, and that the greatest "all around" sociologist in the universe.

In the old days folks used to marry on little or nothing. How much did Mr. LOWELL have when he married MARIA WHITE? Was it \$500 a year? But those simple days are over, albeit we notice in the papers every now and then that some rash bridegroom has not the money "to pay the minister." But as the struggle for life gets harder and American civilization becomes more complex these imprudences may grow uncommon. At present it is the well to do who are most likely to shrink from marriage and to insist upon a high standard of material comfort. The poor rush blithely into marriage, and will continue to do so, we suppose, for Love laughs at professors. The fixing of a minimum income limit for marriage is entirely in accord with the present spirit of regulation; and dowries provided by the State may yet come. Who knows how far the new Jeffersonism will go? We can imagine Mr. BRYAN proposing a Department of Marriage.

Our second instance: Mrs. ALICE PELOUBET NORTON, assistant professor of household administration in the University of Chicago, told certain Illinois "clubwomen" that "companies would be formed to furnish trained persons to do all the different branches of housework, for long or short periods, and do the work on business principles." So the "servant problem" will vex no longer. Happy dream! but the \$700 a year people have nothing coming from that ivory gate. Trained persons doing housework will be expensive. We have often suggested that housework was the one profession left to Mere Man. He could make money at it if he had the intelligence, but we have no great confidence in that. No, the automatic electric servant is the only chance of the despairing who won't or can't "do their own work." Not the conquest of the air but the conquest of the kitchen is the triumph which the United States needs most; and the case is getting to be somewhat the same in Great Britain.

The New York World's theory that it was Senator KNOX himself who wrote the letter which Mr. ROOSEVELT borrowed or stole and addressed to Senator KNOX, attaching thereto his own name as the author, is ingenious but fallacious. It was not KNOX.

The value of theatrical advertisements originating in the White House is less to-day than ever before. The weekly bulletin of praise, commendation or amendment is beginning to lose its power. At first the novelty of the thing attracted attention and caused conversation. But now this device of publicity is stale, and soon it may be unprofitable.

For their own sake the theatrical managers should be careful not to overwork the latest innocent whom they have induced to "stand for" their "boost work." He should not be asked to "promote" every new play. Once in two weeks is sufficiently often for this advertising ally to be called to the front.

The first milk bath was ingenious, and doubtless profitable. The second created little talk. The next did not even amuse. Let "the profession" recall and heed the warning contained in this bit of press agency history.

The Sun complains that in New York city "unusual tests are applied to the applicants for registration of the ballot." Well, in view of the fact that in other years, were not extra precautions necessary in the interests of honest elections? The Editor of the Boston Herald writes: "What 'frauds in other years?' Where are elections more honestly conducted than in the city of New York?" According to Mrs. ALICE PELOUBET NORTON, assistant professor of household administration in the University of Chicago, the time is coming when household work will be done by business firms organized for that purpose. The ladies of a club to whom she communicated this inspiration were very much pleased with it, but we fear it did not occur to them that an organization to supply the need of household work is a strike of a servants' union through a community would be a new terror added to keeping house and social entertaining.

THE SERBS.
An Explanation of Their Political Situation To-day.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I wish to say something in behalf of the Serbs, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which two provinces of Austria were so forcibly annexed to their crown, thereby violating most outrageously the solemn treaty of Berlin, which by all honor they were bound to observe.

Here in America it is generally understood that the Serbians belong to the kingdom of Servia only and have King Peter for their ruler. The fact is there are more Servians or Serbs outside of the kingdom of Servia than in it, just as there are more Irishmen outside of Ireland than in it. In the fourteenth century there was a great Servian empire, which comprised all the present Balkan States and a great portion of European Turkey and all the Austrian provinces bordering on the Adriatic, with the exception of the Venetian empire in Europe until the advent of the Turks, who after the most stubborn and well fought battles eventually conquered the Serbs. The waters of the Danube were the great battle of Kosovo, in which King Lazar and all his best generals and officers were slain, and the Serbs left the heroic deeds in battle of the Serbians.

The complete victory of the Turks in all these centuries the onward progress of emancipation was carried on gradually. In the year 1877-78, when the great and noble Russian people shed rivers of blood wresting from the Turkish yoke most of the Balkan States, Servia and Montenegro were the first to declare their independence. As to Bulgaria, the world knows that Russia has done it. It is Russia that has done it with the exception of the Balkan States, which were not yet free. The Balkan States could exist without paying some tribute to the Sultan of Turkey.

So much for history. These millions of Serbians, conquered by the Turks, and especially in Dalmatia. Of the ten million Serbs, only about four million are in the kingdom of Servia and the principality of Montenegro. The remainder inhabit Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the Moslems are the majority. Besides they are in Macedonia, Croatia, Banat, and other orthodox. All these millions speak one language, have a common literature, and are united by a high civilization, which compares favorably to the Anglo-Saxon ideals.

Through the Serbians seized these two Serb provinces it stirred a deep emotion throughout the Serb world, and the Serbs of all parts, both Serbs and Montenegrins, point of view were from a Serbian Government ever was. A nation of the Serbs suddenly threatened with utter annihilation.

The process of denationalization in the two annexed provinces Austria has incurred the deepest enmity of the Serbs, and all public institutions are closed in the spirit of protest. Churches, schools, courts and all public institutions are closed in the spirit of protest. In the streets of Sarajevo, Hungary and German cities, the language of the people who live there, and one would imagine he was among the Mayjars, and the most of the flower of the Serb race.

These are hard and sooner than we expect a state of insurrection in the dual monarchy will occur and all Serbs, as in the times of "Dusan Sini," will unite against the oppressors. "Zivjela Velika Serbia!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have been in the lumber business for about twenty years, although I am a young man yet, and am interested quite naturally in this. Stags are the same, woods and trees, what are the vegetarians going to fall back on—snowballs, icicles or the wings of Portuguese men-of-war? Can cherries substitute for the stags of said glass as on a mirror and discover whether they are ripe?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have received a letter in which I am informed, among other things, that I am "a lodger or roomer" with whom I am to give the full name of the person to whom I am to give the name. The paragraph in which this appears is rather involved. I cannot decide whether I have forfeited my vote by giving to the Board of Registry the last name of the late Richard Mansfield, or whether I should give the name of the house I lodge at, or whether the purpose and dignity of the law will be preserved if I persuade her to confide her first name to me so that she can be used in the election. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty.

A BISHOP FOR WASHINGTON.
The Selection of a Young Man Familiar With the Cathedral Plans Urged.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Now that the Bishop of Washington and the Bishop Brent of the Philippines has twice declined, it would be interesting to know what is the matter with the Diocese of Washington. As it is unresponsible to assume that Episcopal clergymen are angels, they must naturally be regarded as mere mortals, and the difficulty in the selection of a successor to the late lamented Bishop Batterie is beginning to assume an attitude of once painful to the religiously inclined and amusing to the sceptic. Perchance may recall the historic remark: "Behold how these Christians love one another!"

It would throw some light on the subject if we might learn why the example of the big-hearted Californians has not been followed. When a new Bishopric was added to the Episcopal Church upon the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands as United States territory the new diocese was added to the Episcopal Church in a simple direct California way selected a clergyman from the Diocese of California in a simple direct Honolulu, and let us hope that he is the position of the Diocese of Washington.

Why not the Diocese of Washington? The Diocese of Washington is one of its own priors and cease making an important matter ridiculous in the eyes of the public by running a race with the Diocese of California that has been settled. The late Bishop inaugurated a measure of imposing magnitude in his project of erecting in its national capital a cathedral worthy of its greatness, and the Diocese of Washington has been the beneficiary of the indorsement of eminent clergymen and ministers throughout the country, irrespective of denomination.

There is a growing sentiment in the land among patriotic citizens to make the cathedral a beautiful and a more important step to this end could be taken than the erection of the magnificent cathedral in the city of Washington. To the layman it appears that the first consideration that should suggest itself is the selection of a man familiar with this work and the plans of its originator. Surely there must be some such man in California who will be able to assist in this work and the plans of its originator. Surely there must be some such man in California who will be able to assist in this work and the plans of its originator.

Banking is a lifelong study, really a professional study, and any change in the money system must be introduced in moderation and gradually tested in practice. In no other country could a person possessing Mr. Bryan's superficial knowledge and irrational theories attain such prominence as he has in this country. Serious voters are not influenced by dreamers, and Mr. Bryan after eight years of additional experience and travel still "builds castles either in the air or on quicksand."

Army Officers on the Stump.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I notice that among the speakers to be thrown into Ohio and Indiana at this critical moment of the Presidential campaign are Mr. O. O. Howard, retired of the Regular Army, and also notice that among the active workers for Mr. Taft is Lieutenant-General Corbin, retired, of the Regular Army. The latter has been writing political letters to the newspapers and has been in conference with the President, in traveling with the Republican candidate and is standing by to fill the breach wherever needed.

What would happen to any officer of the Army or Navy, retired or active, should he be elected President of the United States? Army or Navy? You know the answer as well as I do. An abandoned fort in Arizona and rattlesnakes would be as a summer's night serenade compared with his punishment. Ask the people.

A Lumberman's Poem.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have been in the lumber business for about twenty years, although I am a young man yet, and am interested quite naturally in this. Stags are the same, woods and trees, what are the vegetarians going to fall back on—snowballs, icicles or the wings of Portuguese men-of-war? Can cherries substitute for the stags of said glass as on a mirror and discover whether they are ripe?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have received a letter in which I am informed, among other things, that I am "a lodger or roomer" with whom I am to give the full name of the person to whom I am to give the name. The paragraph in which this appears is rather involved. I cannot decide whether I have forfeited my vote by giving to the Board of Registry the last name of the late Richard Mansfield, or whether I should give the name of the house I lodge at, or whether the purpose and dignity of the law will be preserved if I persuade her to confide her first name to me so that she can be used in the election. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty.

NEW BOOKS.
It is a Pleasure to Read It.
Mr. Booth Tarkington's hand has not lost its cunning. So far from that, it seems rather to have increased it. In "The Guest of Queensy" (The McClure Company) there is an advantage which this novelist permitted sometimes in his earlier books. The opening picture here of the Paris boulevards on a pleasant afternoon is full of vivid interest. The color is achieved deftly, without spattering and without excess. The moving along is sensitively and succinctly catalogued. The interest of the tale, initially considerable, as we have indicated, jumps when the author brings on the Americans. The chief American figure in the first division of period of his singular manifestations. It is not pleasant to contemplate his state and his appearance as he rides in the white automobile in the scandalous glow of the fat Spanish dancer's violent pigmentation. His puffed and blakened eyes may well be thought to be indicative of a belligerent nature. It is easy to believe that he once shot a negro gambler in a midnight quarrel in Chicago. When we read how the white automobile was wrecked while it was jacked up so that Larrabee could be plucked from the burning ruin by the heels, and how the Spanish dancer, whose vehicle was broken, expressed shrilly and fervently the hope that he was killed, we need not feel any overpowering pity for the pair, but we may not deny the strength and interest of the description.

The story generally is admirable. When the scene is moved to Normandy, when more Americans appear, when the chateau of Queensy (rented by an American) fills up with guests from the United States, when still other Americans come to be guests in the delightful hostelry called the Three Pigeons, the interest is still maintained. We have heard it said that Americans away from home are not courted for their charm. We need not be hurt by that nor believe it, but whatever is said we must maintain that these people gathered at Queensy and at the Three Pigeons have excellent social qualifications. It is a pleasure to hear their slang, and insistent good qualities and graces. The young spy and puglist, who hails from New York, is, to be sure, not absolutely delicate either in mind, manners or the matter of clothes, but he talks like Chimmie Fadden, and it is entirely desirable to have him included.

The plot is good and curious. We guess, of course, almost as soon as he bursts upon the scene the identity of the young man with the gray hair, the beautiful face and the soul of a child; but though we know who he is there is no danger that we shall not keep on with the story. The fat Spanish dancer does not quite fulfill an early end, we think, a reasonable hope. The scare that she is permitted to get up in the book at the time of her reappearance, and which commends itself to the reader, we need not bother about her. She may lumber away on her broken leg. There are people to make up. Miss Anne Elliott and the landscape painter who purports to tell this story are two characters who would suffice to keep the reader interested if all the other characters were left out. They are very good. The story is excellent comedy. We have felt ourselves gratified and cheered.

Miss Driver Was Great Indeed.
Anthony Hoppe's story of "The Great Miss Driver" (The McClure Company) is characteristic and admirable in that manner of his which is not "The Prisoner of Zenda" or "The Heart of the Princess Odra" manner. It tells how old Nicholas Oron was left up a great fortune; how he dying he left this to his daughter Jenny; how Jenny Driver, as well as being beautiful and adorable, had the Driver business faculty and an almost inflexible will; how the single instance in which the will of Miss Driver permitted itself to be bent was when she consented to marry that powerful and truculent person Leonard Oton; how when she was on the point of marrying him and going off to live with him in Central Africa he got himself killed in a quite unnecessary quarrel; how she offended the conventions and the proprieties in her association with Oton; how she fitted Oton's carriage out with a munificent dowry, which enabled her to marry Lord Fillingford; how Lord Fillingford, a man of great pride, had no wish for such a daughter-in-law, but was unable to turn his eyes from such a dowry; how Lord Fillingford had once thought that he himself was going to marry Miss Driver herself; how he was rudely awakened from that dream, and how Miss Driver because of her strength and determination of mind and character and her indisposition to marry reminded her former faithful admirer and gifted biographer, Mr. Austin of Queen Elizabeth, of the selling of the story. The minute and searching consideration of persons, acts and questions is a remarkable accomplishment. The humor is applied lightly, but at times audaciously. Miss Driver in describing the last moments of Oton says: "He gave just one turn of his great body, laid his head on my breast, swore at a fly that settled on his nose—oh, Austin!—and went to sleep there like a little child. It was above two hours before I could bear to call anybody. Then they took him away." Miss Driver's years were five and twenty when she said that. Her memories were affectionate, they came to her like pictures. They endured; she cherished the memories—with serenity and apparently with cheerfulness. The book is a very effective study of Miss Driver—and of Oton, for that matter. It sets forth the two clearly and completely. It is an excellent piece of work.

Said and Glad Things in Darley.
It will surely be remarked by the reader of Mr. Will N. Harben's story of "Gilbert Neal" (Harper & Brothers) that Mrs. Tidwell, at one time the wife and at another time the widow of the unworthy minister who brought shame to the mountain town of Darley in Georgia, was a woman with a kind heart. There has been making love to Gilbert Neal. Gilbert put a pistol in his coat pocket and proceeded to the home of the Tidwells. Mrs. Tidwell saw him coming. She ran to the rear of the house and warned her husband, who dashed away on horseback. It may cost some illumination upon Mr. Tidwell's character to say that he wore patent leather boots.

After she had given her warning Mrs. Tidwell artfully sought to detain Gilbert at the front gate. In vain. He heard the clatter made by the flying steel. He pursued Mr. Tidwell. It may be read that Mr. Tidwell's "face sickled over by the cost of death. The horse reared and stung Mr. Tidwell. The neck of that

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have received a letter in which I am informed, among other things, that I am "a lodger or roomer" with whom I am to give the full name of the person to whom I am to give the name. The paragraph in which this appears is rather involved. I cannot decide whether I have forfeited my vote by giving to the Board of Registry the last name of the late Richard Mansfield, or whether I should give the name of the house I lodge at, or whether the purpose and dignity of the law will be preserved if I persuade her to confide her first name to me so that she can be used in the election. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have received a letter in which I am informed, among other things, that I am "a lodger or roomer" with whom I am to give the full name of the person to whom I am to give the name. The paragraph in which this appears is rather involved. I cannot decide whether I have forfeited my vote by giving to the Board of Registry the last name of the late Richard Mansfield, or whether I should give the name of the house I lodge at, or whether the purpose and dignity of the law will be preserved if I persuade her to confide her first name to me so that she can be used in the election. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have received a letter in which I am informed, among other things, that I am "a lodger or roomer" with whom I am to give the full name of the person to whom I am to give the name. The paragraph in which this appears is rather involved. I cannot decide whether I have forfeited my vote by giving to the Board of Registry the last name of the late Richard Mansfield, or whether I should give the name of the house I lodge at, or whether the purpose and dignity of the law will be preserved if I persuade her to confide her first name to me so that she can be used in the election. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty. I may add that I am a surer in election duty.