The Sun.

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William Barnes, Jr., and Other Gentlemen.

It is most impressive to observe that the Administration in performing the functions of the people of this State balks at dispensing the Senatorship to that immaculate publicist WOODRUFF. Is Mr. ROOSEVELT'S stomach weakening? And what of the impermeable BARNES? Is his unselfish sacrifice in the matter of his private Senator, his sacred discharge to the best of his ability of the obligation imposed upon him to undo HUGHES—is all this to go unrequited? Mr. ROOSEVELT may find that there are inconveniences which attach to inviting a lot of worthy people to ride upon his train and withholding from them all knowledge of when and where he himself gets off.

The Navy Department.

The Navy Department is peculiarly situated at this time. It needs at its head a man of commanding ability, of great force of character and of deep rooted devotion to the country. It not only needs a chief who will refuse to lend himself to the complacent pretensions of the bureaucrats or to satisfy his own sense of power and authority with a few luxurious jaunts in the Government yacht, but a man who will recognize the weak spots in the organization and be content with nothing less than their absolute and permanent elimination. The proceedings of the Newport conference shed many sidelights on these fatal defects. We shall perhaps never know the full significance of the conclusions that were really reached. Our vigilance has been put to sleep by disclosures of technical detail, and many important facts are still enveloped in a shrewdly constructed fog. The matter of chief consequence is beclouded and the future of the navy at the mercy of petty personal ambitions.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that the Secretary of the Navy can if he will reduce these bureaus to subordination. No new laws are needed to rob them of their power and do away with their discordant functions. The Secretary can at any moment by a mere stroke of his pen create an authority that will coordinate and supervise the whole system and establish under his control a management at once effective and responsible. This great work awaits the next Secretary of the Navy. He needs to be a man superior to social temptations, dead to the overtures of ease, display and pageantry. The place is not for some servile favorite or picturesque survival. It is for a man of brains and courage and initiative. We do not doubt that Mr. TAFT will give weight to these considerations when he comes to make his choice.

Building Code Revision.

If the building code revision commission appointed by the Board of Aldermen intended to create a new assortment of housing evils without prejudice to the existing variety, it has done itself credit in the measure under consideration to restrict the height of business constructions. The commission recommends that all buildings hereafter erected shall be limited in height "in general accordance with the width of the streets" on which they are to stand. Where the width of the street is less than forty-five feet the elevation may not exceed 135 feet. Where the street width is more than forty-five feet the elevation may not exceed 300 feet, unless the building faces a park, square, plaza or other open public place, in which case it may not rise above 350 feet. Meanwhile no buildings except office buildings, observatories and grain elevators may exceed 150 feet in height.

The restrictions are urged on the ground that they will prevent congestion of street traffic, insufficient light and ventilation in offices and workshops and an undue fire hazard. However, no one not an Alderman could be made to believe that restrictions which permit twenty-one story office buildings and twelve story loft buildings on streets of ordinary width can furnish a remedy for evils associated with tall buildings. At the present time as a matter of fact there are only thirteen buildings in Manhattan that exceed twenty stories in height, while twelve stories is about the extreme height for existing loft buildings.

The measure proposed by the commission is a good example of expert ignorance. It takes no account of modern progress in skyscraper construction. The typical early skyscraper was built on a small site, most or all of which it covered, depending on the street and on adjoining lots containing low houses for light and ventilation. The penalty was loss of income the moment abutting owners saw fit to put up structures of equal or greater elevation. Of late years daylight has therefore become an economic good downtown. It has a commercial value, and a building which cannot supply this commodity from its own site is a precarious investment. For some time architects have been giving their attention to the problem of evolving a self-contained and profitable type of skyscraper that shall not in a few years depreciate a million or more in value. Hence a tendency to utilize sites big enough to take in several street fronts and to allow open courts of proper size and form. To compensate for the setting aside of so much ground area buildings have been made higher, while to prevent darkening the courts upper floors have been recessed, notably in the shape of towers.

The solution for defective light and ventilation offered by court and tower construction would be frustrated by the commission's proposal. When experience has demonstrated that well lighted Broadway offices rent at $3 a square foot and yield a substantial profit, while indifferently lighted offices next door bring only $1.50 a square foot or less and represent a shrinkage of capital, it would seem as if investors might be trusted to act on the knowledge in future building.

As to street congestion the commission's recommendation if not actually vicious is doubly futile. The height of buildings is a minor factor among those that influence street traffic, and even if the case were otherwise the commission's restrictions are not drastic enough to be effective. The street congestion is quite as marked in the shopping district, where buildings are low, as it is in the financial section, where buildings are high.

Finally, the bearing of the commission's proposal on the fire hazard is, to say the least, obscure. If, for example, it is safe to put up a twenty-five story office building on one side of a public square, why should it be unsafe to erect on the opposite side a loft building of more than twelve stories?

Tennessee.

Being asked whether a strict game and fish law and State ownership of Reelfoot Lake would not give the people of Tennessee a fine fish reserve the Nashville *American* replies:

"We do, but this is a matter that must necessarily come up after the murderous night riders are hanged and the depredations of this kind forever ended."

The night riders, some of them, are likely to have short shrift, unless public opinion, which is now righteously indignant, on second thought veers to clemency. We find in the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* a call to courts and jurors to vindicate the law:

"No plea of justification, no story of past transactions, no story of any alleged wrongs suffered by fishermen and no story of alleged suppression on the part of the owners of the lake has any business in the trial. Men have done murder in Obion county, and the good people of Obion county have only one problem before them, and that is the hanging of the murderers."

It looks dark for the Reelfoot Lake assassins when the newspapers of Tennessee combine to demand that they be hanged by the neck until dead, singly and collectively. An attempt of the lawyers retained by the night riders to invoke the writ of habeas corpus in their favor has been frustrated by Judge J. E. JONES, who has decided that the act of Governor PATTERSON in calling out the National Guard to round up and arrest suspects was constitutional, whether the Sheriff of Obion asked him to intervene or not, and that the prisoners can be held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Tennessee seems determined that the guilty shall pay the extreme penalty. At least that was the feeling a few days ago.

At such a time the habit of carrying arms provocative to murder comes in for universal condemnation. The Nashville *American* declares that the law against carrying concealed weapons should be rigidly enforced. It has to take notice of the fact that the "countrymen" arrested by the soldiers "around Reelfoot Lake" all carried "pocket artillery of the very latest pattern." But the men of the cities seem to be equally culpable:

"We venture to state, and believe it is a matter of common knowledge, that if all of the men in Tennessee who have been guilty of feloniously bearing concealed weapons within the last year were assembled not a building in the State would hold them."

This protest against the pistol habit, this call for the enforcement of the law, was published in Nashville the day before ex-Senator EDWARD W. CARMACK was shot dead on one of the principal streets of the city.

No Constitutional Crisis in Germany.

After a debate lasting for two days, and abounding in sound and fury, on the interview with Emperor WILLIAM which was published in the London *Telegraph* the Reichstag adjourned without voting an address to the sovereign setting forth directly its wishes and opinions and without eliciting from Chancellor VON BUELOW any promises with reference to the demand for a Government responsible to the people's representatives. The outcome of the incident therefore is absolutely nil from a constitutional point of view, although with an eye to the expediency of holding the so-called *bloc* together and thus retaining a majority in the chamber, Prince VON BUELOW tried to mollify the Deputies by asserting that he regretted the publication of the interview, by declaring that such incidents would not recur, by recalling the fact of his resignation, and by protesting that the Kaiser's refusal to accept it was the most painful event of his career.

No mere debate in the Reichstag would suffice to introduce so drastic an innovation as responsible government in the German Empire; indeed either the sovereign's voluntary renouncement of his most precious prerogative or the coercion exercised by a revolutionary outbreak would be needed for the purpose. What has existed in Germany since the formation of the North German Confederation—which, by the way, named its executive chief not Emperor but President—is the presidential and not the parliamentary system. As in the United States the members of a Cabinet are accountable not to Congress but to the Federal Chief Magistrate, so in the German Empire the Chancellor is responsible to the Emperor alone, and the Chancellor's subordinates, the Vice-Chancellor and the nine Secretaries of State, though they countersign the sovereign's acts in the Chancellor's stead, are nevertheless subject to the latter's orders, who remains sole head of the Government. It was not until 1878—when not even the iron frame of BISMARCK could support the labors and responsibilities of his great office—that an act was passed providing for the appointment by the Emperor of subordinates or substitutes, who it was expected would be temporary, though as a matter of fact they have become with the increase of business a permanent necessity.

The position of the Chancellor of the German Empire is in truth ill understood not only by many foreigners but also by some Germans. He can speak in the Reichstag, but he is not a member of that body and cannot vote there. In the Reichstag he nominally appears as Commissioner for the Bundesrath or Federal Council, or as one of its Prussian members. Over the Bundesrath, on the other hand, he presides and is its leading and moving spirit. The functions of the Bundesrath, again, are also often misconceived. There could be no greater mistake than to assert that the Bundesrath or Federal Council has only been called together twice in twelve years. It is always in session when the Reichstag is, which indeed cannot be summoned to meet without the Bundesrath, whereas the latter can sit alone and must in fact be called together at any time, even when the Reichstag is not sitting, on the request of one-third of its members. Unlike the Reichstag, moreover, the order of business in the Bundesrath is not broken off by the ending of a session but is continuous, so that matters are taken up again at the point where they were left, and thus its work is far more effective.

The Bundesrath, in a word, is an inseparable part of the German parliament and every law requires its assent. More than this, it has the first as well as the last word on almost all the laws, for the Reichstag has not succeeded in making good its nominal right of initiative in legislation and by far the larger part of the statutes as well as the budgets are prepared and first discussed by the Bundesrath. They are then sent to the Reichstag, and if passed by that body are once more submitted to the Bundesrath for approval before they are promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrath therefore, far from being an occasional or intermittent feature of the Government, is not only an essential part of the Legislature but the main source of legislation. If then the German Chancellor were to be made responsible to either House of the German Parliament it would be to the Bundesrath, not the Reichstag. But he could not be made accountable to either Chamber without wrenching apart the fundamental structure of the German imperial system as BISMARCK devised it and as it has been worked by him and his successors. It follows that the long and heated debate in the Reichstag merely amounted to the harmless blowing off of so much steam, which if denied that outlet might have led to some explosive demonstrations.

The Madison Square Garden.

The stately pleasure house with STANFORD WHITE'S version of the Giralda and the Saint Gaudens Diana is little more than half a generation old, but it already is an "old landmark" in the swift march of change in this restless town.

Horse, dog and circus, Buffalo BILL and JOHN SULLIVAN and Mr. BRYAN, who read his first formal speech there in 1896 and buried himself again there on his return from his peregrinations in 1906, theatre and roof garden, it has been a show that youths with scarce a beard upon their faces will brag and lie about to their grandchildren. New York is entirely willing that the stockholders should keep the Garden elephant, but uptown the course of pleasure takes its way; and it has been inevitable that the property should be disposed of if the favorable chance came.

Unless some improbable plutocrat intervenes then the Garden will be a reminiscence before long. The tower must fall, we suppose, but on some newer pinnacle may we see SAINT GAUDENS'S huntress chaste and fair.

What Will Tom Do Now?

Three Cent TOM'S management of the street railways of Cleveland ceased, for a time at least, yesterday when the properties were put into the hands of a receiver by the United States Circuit Court. Whether he will be able to regain control of them is a question that cannot be answered without taking into account Mayor JOHNSON'S resourcefulness and persistence, but the prospect of such an outcome of the receivership is not particularly bright.

Apparently the Mayor overlooked the fact that neither nominally low fares nor the pleasure of riding in municipal vehicles would compensate the patrons of the lines for poor service. That was what the municipal company furnished, and that caused the defeat of the Mayor in the referendum at the polls this fall.

The Cleveland experiment has been of peculiar interest because the conditions seemed ideal for its success. Mayor JOHNSON is an experienced street railway manager, the City Council was in sympathy with him and he had a valuable asset in the friendship of the public. If under these circumstances the trial of municipal operation fails, success can hardly be looked for in other towns, which have not practical railway men in the Mayor's chair to direct their excursions into the transportation business.

Mr. G. H. KNIBBS, statistician of the Commonwealth of Australia, has prepared and the Minister of Home Affairs has published the first official year book of the Commonwealth, covering the period from 1788 to 1900. Under the heading "Registration of Marriages" this note is to be found:

"In all the States of the Commonwealth marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion, whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers. * * * According to the latest returns the registered ministers belong to thirty-seven different denominations, some of which, however, can scarcely be regarded as having any valid existence. The extraordinary number of marriages credited to some denominations the number of whose adherents, according to the census returns, was very small indeed is not inconsistent with the supposition that some of these denominations have been created for the purpose of obtaining the registration necessary to conduct marriages or to be connected with a so-called 'matrimonial agency.'."

In older countries it is common enough for enterprising men to obtain commissions as justices of the peace for the purpose of qualifying to perform marriage ceremonies, but the establishment of religious sects as adjuncts to the marriage brokerage business is not usual, to say the least.

An Oregon Republican who does not want to see GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN elected United States Senator by the Legislature says for himself and his fellow insurgents:

"We are convinced that a State which gave TAFT a plurality of nearly 25,000 does not want a Democratic United States Senator."

Well, you can't have your primary and reject its mandate without incurring a charge of bad faith. Republicans like this Oregon bolter ought to take their medicine and afterward try to repeal the Senatorial primary law.

THE HUNTER'S LICENSE LAW.

Commendation of It as a Restriction That Will Help to Save the Woods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The hunter's license law referred to in an editorial in THE SUN of November 9 represents a first and in some ways it may be a faulty effort in aid of solving one of the greatest problems that confront the State of New York. The State is the owner of a grand forest preserve wisely acquired in the interest of all its people. Thus far the preserve has been thrown open to practically uncontrolled abuse by any and by every one who desires to enter upon and to abuse it. It has been devastated in vast areas by fires caused by the railroads, and that will continue to be the case until reasonable and effective preventive regulations are enforced by law. It has been camped upon without restriction or control and with a resulting injury from fires and other harmful acts that will rapidly destroy the beauty and value of the preserve if the existing conditions are permitted to continue unchanged.

Every permit and restriction as to the use of this preserve should be with reference first to the fire risk. This is the great and increasing danger that threatens the woods. The first legislation looking toward an intelligent supervisory control and protection of the woods is the license legislation. It is restrictive, and so is sure to meet with more or less opposition and to call for amendment from time to time as to details that experience has shown can be improved upon. Restrictive control must be a permanent feature of the legislation necessary to "save the woods" from thoughtless abuse by both residents and non-residents.

If THE SUN will send a competent, disinterested observer along the lines of the railroads that traverse the preserve, and as much further into the woods as is possible in a reasonable time, it will find conditions calling for prompt and decided legislative and executive action in order to prevent the entire destruction of this great property. THE SUN can do no more valuable work for the State than to lead in securing constructive legislation, providing as it must for a right use in place of a wrong abuse, and for self-denying liberty instead of unrestricted license. Legislation should have for its first purpose prevention, not cure, and this makes it essential that laws shall be as few in number as possible and shall be clearly summarized and made promptly available for popular information and use.

The present Fish and Game Commissioner, the Hon. James S. Whipple, appears to be intelligently interested in the work of his office, but he needs popular support to make his work effective, and he needs to be in position to disregard political considerations in its performance.

FRANK J. FIRTH.

UPPER SARANAC, N. Y., November 10.

Necessary if Game Is to Be Preserved.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to say that I believe your assumption in an editorial that the hunter's license law is a "needless interference with personal liberty" is quite unwarranted.

On the contrary, it is neither needless nor interference. It is not needless because the men who understand the condition of our game supply have long seen that a mere close season did not give sufficient protection; that the adoption of non-sale and non-export laws, the restriction in number of birds killed and finally the gun license laws were necessary if the game is to be preserved. You need only look at the game laws of the United States to see how widely this is recognized. This law is not "needless." How deeply all true sportsmen and bird lovers wish that it were!

Nor is this law interference. We all have a common right to kill the game birds—when the law allows. We all have a common right to breathe the air. But the number of birds is limited; the quantity of air is not limited. We cannot rightfully prevent one man from shooting and not another; but we can say if you wish to exercise the right to shoot you must pay a certain tax—a tax to preserve and protect the game. If this is interference with personal liberty, then the poll tax is such interference; and I believe, contrary to your statement, that the vast majority of hunters both in New York and in other States recognize this license law as just and necessary.

A. B. LAPSLEY.

POMFRET CENTRE, Conn., November 12.

Regarded as a Tax for Shooting Over Other People's Property.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Several months ago I read with interest an article in THE SUN concerning the hunter's license law and was very much surprised at the attitude you took toward the proposed statute. This morning I find you taking the subject up with even stronger feelings, and I cannot let the matter pass without interposing a few remarks in behalf of the law.

I wonder if you realize the number of squirrels wantonly destroyed each year by farmers' sons and the youthful element of the small towns scattered throughout the country. These boys, thinking it "sporty" to deprive these small creatures of their lives, hunt them with every kind of a gun from the old "muzzle loader" to the modern repeater, and severing the tails to show their friends as "spoils of the chase" leave the carcasses where they fall. Many a time have I seen the large doors of farm buildings literally covered with these bits of gray fur. I could cite various other objects of the lust of killing of these "sportsmen."

Now why do you wish to abolish the new statute? It is merely a tax for shooting over other people's property, the proceeds of which go to support the game laws of the State, whose strict enforcement only can save our game from utter destruction. Its essential point is the regulation of the awful slaughter of animal life that is one of nature's most glorious gifts to us.

If a man can afford to shoot, why can't he afford the small sum imposed upon him for the privilege of hunting over his neighbor's property? "Live and let live" is a very homely adage, and why not apply it in this case, where it seems most fit?

WILLIAM B. RAND

LAWRENCE, L. I., November 9.

Stunts.

The King of France had just marched up and down the hill with forty thousand men.

"But," they cried, "the joke consists of doing it with about sixty."

Herewith the monarch perceived he had overdone the delicate humor of the conception.

AROUND THE GALLERIES.

Mary Tillinghast's new big stained window is attracting many visitors to the Knoedler Galleries, Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street, this week. It is Mrs. Russell Sage's gift to the New York Historical Society: "In commemoration of the Huguenots who fled to America owing to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, October, 1685." The artist has spared no pains in assembling the historical details of costumes, and the heads are portraits. The grouping, coloring and design show Miss Tillinghast at her artistic best. The window is lighted from Thirty-fourth street, but the top is not shown because of its height. This work of art is to be placed in the building of the Historical Society, Central Park West.

At the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 5 West Thirty-sixth street, Mr. Joseph Durand-Ruel is preparing an important special exhibition of Pierre Auguste Renoir's paintings, probably the largest of the kind ever shown here of this great French colorist. His new and old work will be on view; there is a pastel version of his celebrated "Leçon de piano" (1891), the original of which is in the Luxembourg. Mr. Durand-Ruel has a number of fresh canvases by Maufra, who has an immense following among the younger men in Paris, Moret, Loiseau and d'Espagnat. A new painter of still life, Albert André by name, promises to be a successor of Cézanne. The two or three pictures at this gallery are the most remarkable of their kind we have seen since the demise of the Aix master. André is a young man and has been a close student of Chardin and Cézanne. The cool grays and whites in the textures of Chardin, the rich tones and solid modelling of Cézanne are present in his work, while he has more than a moiety of native individuality. His fruits are luscious, his fish, fowl and oysters for the eye of a gourmet. Simple are his arrangements and the sense of reality is strong. What André can do with landscape and figures may be seen in his study of an afternoon at Hyde Park.

He served a curious apprenticeship. One of the few who were ever allowed to enter the atelier of Edgar Degas, he patiently endured the exacting temper of that master for the sake of working near him. He probably painted over old canvases, perhaps cleaned his brushes. Doubtless he could tell strange stories of strange men. Then, feeling that he was deficient in the knowledge of the color scale, he went, at the recommendation of the Durand-Ruels, as an assistant to Renoir. Renoir is now feeble and in bad health. André accompanied him to the seashore, mixed his colors, looked after his brushes and learned a lot. There is in this anecdote a suggestion of the loving humility of mediæval art students when studying the secrets of the masters. But as Joseph Durand-Ruel truly says, the young men of to-day think themselves masters at twenty. Since Chardin and Cézanne we have seen no such still life as André's—always excepting the rhetorical (if one may so call him) Vollon, or our own master of fish, William M. Chase.

Mary Cassatt is holding an exhibition of paintings and pastels at the Paris gallery—Rue Lafitte—of Durand-Ruel. Miss Cassatt will soon visit America, her second trip since she first went to France over thirty years ago.

Orchardson's well known picture "Hard Hit" was recently sold by Messrs. Scott & Fowles and is no longer in their galleries, 295 Fifth avenue. But they have on view works of a higher artistic character, notably an example of Fantin-Latour, one of his charming nudes, a Venus being prepared for the opera or a visit from one of her enamored gods. She has the voluptuous quality that we see in a Correggio, and a Cupid aloft in a cloud of nebulous richness is Correggio in suggestion. A delicious and graceful composition with the blown spray about the feet of the goddess. Fantin was a musical painter—witness his pictorial evocations of the Wagnerian heroes and heroines. In this picture of Venus at her toilet he is blithely pagan. It might prove a fable for puritans and them that hold the loveliness of the human figure in horror. A wonderful flower painter, Fantin-Latour renders human surfaces with a melting brush. There is also a new Schreyer, the subject not the usual mad flight across the steppes but a post station in loneliest Russia, a group of men and horses at the snowbound door. In the background black storm clouds hover; a characteristic Schreyer in strength. An Israels, a little fisher maiden staring seaward, is quite pretty. Mauve is represented, as are Jacob Maris and José Weiss. Altogether an exhibition worth visiting.

"Small and select" best describes the water color and pastel show at the Montross Gallery, 372 Fifth avenue. The town is rather too much watercolored at present, but Mr. Montross knows what to omit, which is quite as important as knowing what to hang; consequently his exhibition has quality and suffices as to quantity, reaching several short of half a hundred frames. The names are familiar and welcome. Mr. Chase is not a persistent visitor at watercolor functions, and his two contributions are therefore very enjoyable. His "Summer Day" shows two or three of the little Chases chasing over the hills at Shinnecock Bay. It is a picture full of summer and sky, with the feeling of the waters over the rim of the hill.

We admired the "Quiet Harbor" of George H. Clements, and his dark green marine. An agreeable colorist. Elliott Daingerfield is appropriately sentimental in his "Moonlit Road," but his "Biblical Study" misses fire. Melville Dewey is happy in his themes, and the "Green Dress" of T. W. Dewing is the echo of an old motive. A head in silver point by Dewing is of exceeding and mysterious charm. The two Childe Hassams are in his distinguished key; while W. L. Lathrop's "October Cornfield" has a quiet magic all its own. Louis Loeb in a highly decorative and effective head proves his fealty to sweet faced girl. Mielatz the etcher, abandoning for the moment his needle, displays quality in several marines. We like J. Alden Weir and the natural looking does and fawns of Phimister Proctor. D. W. Tryon, H. C. White, Walter Griffin, J. Carroll Beckwith are all in fine fettle. Horatio Walker's "Spring," with its man digging, is a brilliant Walker. You smell the upturned earth and applaud the ambitious chickens.

John La Farge has over a dozen of his watercolors, one or two from the South Sea; a marvellously rich "Spring" and a Japanese motive, "The Enchanted Prince," which wooes the eye with its subtle hues. Some are sketches for future glass. The artist has sent to Mr. Montross a letter explaining his ideas on problems involved in his art. He need never fear that his visions in glass will have that "commercial look" complained of by Burne-Jones. This show closes November 18.

A new large canvas by Sir L. Alma-Tadema, specially painted for Arthur Tooth & Sons, is now at their temporary galleries, 420 Fifth avenue. It is entitled "Caracalla and Geta" and depicts the sons of Septimius Severus at a gala representation in the Coliseum. It is the occasion of Caracalla's nomination as Emperor. Septimius and his second wife, Julia Domna, are in the imperial box. Geta, her son, stands at the front. Bassanianus, or Caracalla, as he was nicknamed, lurks at the rear, his hand against a column, like the villain in some transpontine melodrama. We see thousands of spectators on the benches; but the idea of a vast mob is not so truthfully conveyed as by some modern impressionists, who, like Degas, can suggest a crowd with a comparatively few figures. Tadema is again the master of marbles and draperies. He is as stony in his touch as ever, yet he has contrived more atmosphere—in a literal sense—than in the majority of his works. You feel space and air currents, and not the usual breathless Turkish bath atmosphere. A decorative and imposing picture, not in the least dramatic, though opulent and operatic; a picture for a gallery, or if you are a millionaire one that will prove very effective if let into a panel of marble for your conservatory. Mr. Tooth shows a new Jacques and an attractive Corot.

The many admirers of Howard Pyle, and they must be legion, will welcome the exhibition of his paintings this week and until November 25 at the Macbeth Galleries, 450 Fifth avenue.

AUTOMOBILE UPKEEP.

Some Figures and Advice About the Cost of Operation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In to-day's SUN "Iagthagh" calls for figures as to operating cost of motor cars based on experience. Since 1900 I have owned cars which have made more than 60,000 miles. Since April, 1906, I have operated one seven passenger car 30,000 miles and have paid every item of cost by check, and I have recently compiled the statistics of cost. The items of direct cost, which vary directly with the mileage, are:

	Cost a mile.
Tires	5.0 cents
Gasolene	2.7 "
Lubricating oil	.2 "
Incidentals	.9 "
Total	8.8 "

My car averages 1,000 miles a month. It makes a yearly average of 7½ miles a gallon of gasolene. It makes 205 miles a gallon of lubricating oil.

Disregarding interest and depreciation, which is largely a matter of judgment, and assuming the car to be owned in a suburb of New York city and that it makes an average of 1,000 miles a month, the following is my estimate of cost a year:

Tires	$600
Gasolene, oil, acetylene and repairs	500
Chauffeur and rental private garage	1,300
Direct cost a year	$2,800

The most difficult item to keep down to the above figures is "tires." I now use demountable rims and 4½ inch tires exclusively. I carry in the rack two blown up tires upon their demountable rims, and have a seventh tire and rim habitually at the repair shop. The secret of low tire cost is continual tire repairs made as soon as needed. With seven demountable rims and tires it is no trouble to keep the tires always vulcanized and in perfect repair. Whenever a cut reaches the canvas that rim and tire should go at once to the repair shop and a spare one should be substituted. Such repairs cost but little and the repaired tire, blown up on its rim and ready for use, can be returned to you the next day. My chauffeur is as good as they grow them near New York, but until I got demountable rims and discovered a reliable tire repair shop I found it impossible to keep my tires always in proper shape. Insist upon vulcanized repairs whenever you can see the canvas; keep your tires pumped to 80 pounds and have seven identical demountable tires and rims, and you can make the tire cost three or four cents a mile instead of eight cents a mile, "Iagthagh's" figures.

It goes without saying that it is not wise to be guided absolutely by the advice of those whose business profit depends largely upon selling new tires.

BRONXVILLE.

LAWRENCE PARK, November 11.

Advertising in Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The remarks of Dr. Wiley of the pure food squad at the Sphinx dinner with regard to misleading statements in advertisements remind me of one time when I was in Russia. A friend of mine had been sent over there from Sheffield to see to the setting of some spinning machinery in a big mill up the river at Schlusselberg. When he was ready to go home he thought he might turn an honest penny by offering to execute any little commissions for Russian buyers, so he put a little "ad" in the paper in St. Petersburg to the effect that an expert engineer returning to England would be glad to act as agent or as buyer for persons needing the services of a competent man.

The next day he bought the paper and looked all through it for his "ad," intending to go around to the office that afternoon and see if there were any answers. Although he read the paper through three times he could not see any sign of his announcement, and he was about to start for the newspaper office and raise a row when a police sergeant called on him.

This official had a copy of the "ad" with him in type, but he explained very politely that it could not be allowed to appear in the paper until he was satisfied that my friend the engineer was really an engineer and was competent to do what he advertised to do. After an inspection of his papers and seeing the evidence that he was the head man in his department at home and had studied engineering for twelve years, the official marked the "ad" O K, and my friend was told that he would find it in the paper next day.

F. R.

BROOKLYN, November 12.

Coffee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In to-day's SUN under the heading "Wiley Warns Advertisers", the following remark is attributed to the eminent doctor who is our national conservator in the matter of food:

"The pure food director said that since the new law went into effect everybody was sitting up and taking notice; nearly everybody was trying to comply with its provisions. One could not say 'Java and Mocha' coffee in any store in Washington now, said he, because it was not there and never had been."

If this is intended to apply specifically to coffee in Washington I have nothing to say; but if the worthy doctor had the general situation in mind I pronounce his statement a libel on the coffee trade of the country.

There is still Java and Mocha coffee of the real sort to be had, and Dr. Wiley should know it by this time on the trustworthy information that has been furnished him.

COFFEE IMPORTER.

NEW YORK, November 11.

Haters of Marriage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In view of the extract in to-day's SUN from *Cassell's Saturday Journal* it may be interesting to note that Dr. Jardine, who founded the house Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Hongkong, &c., would not allow a married man to be a member of his firm. And Montaigne speaks of one "qui dit qu 'un bon mariage se dressait d'une femme aveugle avec un mari sourd."

A PEAGOCYTE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., November 11.

Woe of a Diner Out.

It ill becomes a citizen to carp;
On one pet theme it's boorish, quite, to harp,
But no one's carving knife is ever sharp.

A dinner's served, and then there comes a lull;
The host a fowl's choice parts will try to cull,
But fails, because the carving knife is dull.

How grandly to the dining room he'll strut,
Saw at the roast that's nice and tender, but
His pride falls, for the carving knife won't cut.

And then, while loudly ticks the mantel clock,
He says, as he recovers from the shock:
"Take this knife out and rub it on a crock."

Then, too, there is perchance a well browned duck,
That's carved, at best, with sharp tools and good luck—
A dull knife makes it rear and charge and buck.

There might be some real joy in this sad life,
A bright spot in the woe and grief and strife,
If some one had a nice sharp carving knife.

CHARLES R. BARNES.

LANCASHIRE HENPECKED CLUB.

For the Reform of Husbands Who Have Fallen Under Petticoat Domination.

From Tit-Bits.

Of all the queer clubs that exist in the world you will find some of the queerest in Lancashire. One of these is called the "henpecked" club. As the title indicates, the members are all males, and you can come across a club in almost every Lancashire town of any size.

The meetings are held as a rule in some bar parlor, and the discussions are about members, and very often non-members, who have the reputation of being henpecked. When evidence has been brought to show that a particular man has allowed himself to come under his wife's thumb, they tax him with it in the place of meeting. The president delivers a lecture on the danger of a husband permitting his wife to usurp his position as master; and when the others have indorsed his remarks the person to whom the speeches are addressed is warned that if he continues to stand the henpecking he will be made the subject of a demonstration.

The announcement that a "henpecked" club demonstration is to take place is received in the district with mixed feelings. The men applaud it and the women condemn it, and the local police, recalling similar displays that led to trouble, become a little anxious. On the evening appointed the members of the club meet at a public house, where they arm themselves with all kinds of household utensils; then, led by concertina players or a tin whistle band, they start out and march along the crowded streets of the district.

One man carries a broom, another a swab, a third a shovel, or a coal scuttle, or a fender, or poker. Fire tongs, blacklead brushes, wash tubs, buckets—everything used in the home, in fact, is carried shoulder high. As they march along to the music in front and the discordant clanging of their baggage they sing snatches of songs, in which the name of the victim occurs often.

The mission of the verses, which have been specially composed for the occasion by a local poet, is to hold up the henpecked one to ridicule, the reason for the demonstrators bearing the household goods being, of course, to remind him that having fallen under petticoat government quickly he will become the slavey.

When they reach the cottage where their victim resides they form a circle in front of the door and sing and clang their fenders and coal scuttles more loudly than ever.

The man inside is invoked by the president during a halt in the programme to "be a man" and join his brethren. Sometimes if he looks upon the affair as more of a joke than anything else he does their bidding, and they reform and march to headquarters with him at the head. Usually, however, his wife appears instead with a bucket of soapy water, which she promptly throws over the demonstrators, or she quickly causes a clearance with a hose pipe.

To the onlooker it is just an exhibition for laughter and nothing more, but behind the scenes there is generally a lot of trouble and heartaching. A good number of these "henpecked" demonstrations have sequels in police courts. Sometimes it is an enraged victim being charged with assaulting a demonstrator, but more often than not the sequel shows a wife appealing to the magistrates for a separation order.

THE HAWAIIAN LEPERS.

A Traveller Declares Volunteer Workers From the States Are Not Needed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Regarding a despatch in THE SUN wherein it is stated that a certain clerical gentleman proposes to immure himself in the Hawaiian leper settlement: He says among other things that he "might be able to carry good cheer to some unhappy men and women," and a "task from which there is no turning back and whose reward is such a death."

I wonder if the gentleman ever sought to acquire any real information regarding his proposed domicile. Does he realize that the lepers in Molokai are accounted the most contented and generally happy people in the islands; that at the time of the writer's stay in the settlement (on business) there were over three hundred kukoas (helpers) to take care of the eight hundred lepers; that these helpers serve voluntarily, and that each mail is burdened with pleas from those anxious to become such helpers?

Moreover, as to a residence within the settlement meaning "such a death" the superintendent has for the last eight years spent each seventh week with his family in Honolulu.

If a little exact information were disseminated this settlement would cease to be known as a chamber of horrors and the work of those in charge would be relieved from the pleas of misanthropic seekers of martyrdom.

MOLOKAI.

NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, November 10.

American Petroleum—One of Our Best Assets.

According to Dr. David T. Day of the United States Geological Survey, in a report just issued, the production of American petroleum in 1907 calendar year was 166,095,335 barrels, valued at $120,106,749. Since 1859 the United States has produced 1,806,808,463 barrels, worth $1,654,577,685. This year will bring the production for thirty-nine years up to 2,000,000,000 barrels, with a more than proportionate increase in the total value, as oil is not getting cheaper, but the contrary, owing to the large and rapidly increasing demand for crude petroleum for manufacturing, railway and ship fuel purposes.

Since the discovery of petroleum in various States the total productions have been:

States.	*Barrels.*
Pennsylvania and New York since 1859	687,425,409
Ohio, since 1876	336,250,105
California, since 1876	201,965,825
West Virginia, since 1876	185,039,718
Texas, since 1889	117,819,901
Indiana, since 1889	90,127,511
Kansas, since 1889 (and Oklahoma since 1905)	85,881,278
Illinois, since 1889	28,896,683
Louisiana, since 1902	27,413,511
Colorado, since 1887	8,874,285
Kentucky and Tennessee, since 1883	5,276,578
Oklahoma, from 1891 to 1904	1,560,318
Wyoming, since 1894	85,785
Missouri, since 1889 (including Michigan)	21,471

The oil States got for their oil in 1907:

Oklahoma and Kansas	$18,478,658
Pennsylvania	17,579,706
Illinois	16,432,947
West Virginia	15,852,429
Ohio	14,769,888
California	14,699,956
Texas	10,401,863
Indiana	4,336,930
Louisiana	4,063,033
New York	2,127,748
Kentucky and Tennessee	862,396
Colorado	272,813
Utah, Wyoming, Michigan and Missouri	28,383

Foreign Students at the University of Pennsylvania.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The registration figures issued by the University of Pennsylvania furnish some rather interesting statistics. There are 4,556 students, enough to make a fair sized town. Of the States forty-two are represented. There are 245 students from forty-seven foreign countries, of whom sixty-two are from British territories, forty-seven from Europe, thirty-two from Japan and China, fifteen from American foreign possessions, and eighty-four from Latin American countries.

Of these, twenty-six are from China, twenty-two from Australia, seventeen from Brazil, seventeen from Cuba, fourteen from New Zealand, eleven from Porto Rico, ten from Russia, seven from Japan, two from Panama, and one each from the Philippines, Asia Minor, Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Hawaii, Honduras, Ireland, Jamaica, Paraguay, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and West Bermuda.

There are 1,258 freshmen at Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12. W. H. R.

Bad Language From a Good Place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Damn the folks who stick down the flap of an envelope tight way up to the corner.

A SUFFERER FOR MANY YEARS.

BOSTON, November 11.

An October Omen in Italy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the country near here I saw a horse running away dragging an empty "democrat." Had this any significance?

LOUIS HOW.

NAPLES, Italy, October 29.