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How Does New York Like It?

What does all this talk in the Senate about an income tax amount to, whether it comes from Democrats or from Republicans long exposed to the Culex bryanianus?

There is no need of such a tax now. Make a need, if possible. Give the Supreme Court a chance to correct its "error" or, with BROWN of Nebraska, let the people, "a great majority" of whom approve an income tax, vote on a constitutional amendment in terms authorizing an income tax.

These statesmen are as hot to lay an unnecessary tax as real statesmen would be to take one off. Postponed now, can it not be forced upon public attention, made an "issue," brought about ultimately? Cannot the people be made to "demand" something to which for the present they seem indifferent? BROWN of Nebraska says they are "resigned" to the absence of the tax. People often are resigned not to pay taxes.

A whip to Federal extravagance, that is what the income tax would be. It would gratify many whining derisives of social hatred. It would lend itself to manipulation of the tariff. Finally, if the people wanted an income tax they might prefer to keep the proceeds in the several States, a State instead of a Federal tax.

In whichever domain it is enacted it will be but a means, and mainly intended as a means, of breeding new expenditures. The propaganda has begun. It will be pressed. How do the people of New York—whose generous contribution to the milking pail is eagerly expected by the income taxers as a sort of revenge on "Wall Street"—how do they like what is being prepared for them?

Census Terrors in Buckram.

It is not easy to believe that President TAYLOR has taken into his own hands the controversy between Secretary NAGEL and Director of the Census NORTH. Statements to the effect that he has done so fly about in the newspapers. We are told that Mr. NAGEL and Mr. NORTH are awaiting inactivity the result of Mr. TAYLOR'S investigation. Yet not so many days ago the President was reported as declaring that he would leave his Cabinet officers to manage their own departments, holding them strictly responsible for the consequences. The proclamation of an entirely new White House policy in this respect was very generally approved, and, indeed, it so appealed to our sense of propriety that we find difficulty in believing that Mr. TAYLOR has decided to repudiate it at the first serious opportunity.

The Census Bureau is one of many in Secretary NAGEL'S Department of Commerce and Labor. It is as much under his control as the Bureau of Skin Milk or whatever they call it under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture. His ascendancy is explicit and complete; and for these and other reasons he has to accept the assertion that President TAYLOR has decided to make an exception of Director NORTH'S case and to that extent curtail the Secretary's authority.

We can understand that the President, aware of the political importance of the Census Bureau and its vast possibilities of patronage, and foreseeing the storm reasonably sure to follow any disturbance of the existing adjustment, may be extremely anxious to see all differences reconciled and the work of the next census begun without undue delay. At the same time we do not believe that he proposes the heroic expedient of interfering with one of his subordinates, thereby rehabilitating the chaos that characterized the Administration and quenching all assistance of orderly processes.

Meanwhile one hears much of the danger of disaster in case of any intervention by any authority just now, "on the very threshold of the new census," "on the prophets of this particular protest choose to phrase it." The country may dismiss all apprehension on that score. They can replace the Hon. S. N. NORTH with the Hon. JOHN JONES tomorrow and substitute the Hawkins for the Johnson tabulating machine without arresting the real work for more than an inappreciable instant. Neither the personality of the director nor the commercial rivalries of contractors need be considered. The real working force of the bureau is already organized. It was organized before Mr. NORTH appeared upon the scene. Tabulators are within easy reach at all times. As for the great army of unskilled laborers yet to be recruited—under the new law involving civil service auspices or under the old law

which dispensed pretty comfortably with that luxury—it can be assembled on a few hours notice and assigned to the very simple task the individuals are required to perform.

Director NORTH may be the best of men. Considering the show of friendship for him in Congress and among the lobbies we are inclined to take off our hat to him. He can compile the census without doubt, and so in our opinion can the alternative JOHN JONES yet to be discovered; but to say that the census machinery will be paralyzed by his effacement, that its processes will be crippled by the introduction of competitive tabulating machines, or to argue any calamity from a new deal all around, is nonsense pure and simple, and the people at large may safely rid their minds of it.

Here is a situation from which we have humbly tried to draw the thorns. It isn't very dreadful when you come to look at it.

Cynical Politics.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON is making more trouble for the Democratic party, which doesn't need it. Jauntily throwing overboard the Democratic 1908 free lumber "plank," Senator SIMMONS of North Carolina, a member of the resolutions committee in the Democratic national convention of that year, singing a joyous chanty with him as the poor old timber blunder, Senator BACON serves notice that platforms are dead wood!

Party platforms are written in the night and in a hurry and mean nothing.

As far as the 1908 platform is concerned its builder in Lincoln best knows whether that expression of his profoundest political and economic thought took shape in the daylight or in the dark. The value or the immorality of Mr. BACON'S utterance is its generality. Party platforms are hasty and meaningless. In short, they are "patter."

This is the naked proposition, without reference to the immediate effect which it has made so many Democratic Senators and Representatives protectionists in spite of their platform and the Democratic tradition. Platforms have come to be so swollen with rhetoric, irrelevant and impertinent matters, "appeals" and "tributes" to labor and other voting virtues, "demands" for whatever a certain number of persons, interests or cranks is supposed to want, that it is doubtful if the public pays much heed to them. Still, there are salient public policies in a platform, and the voter has a right to complain if the party breaks its word. The Democrats openly confess, and everybody knows, that their party has broken its word—a frankness that may be inconvenient. "You lied in 1908"—this is the coarse way of "the plain people"—"how can we trust you in 1912?" The Republicans play the game better. They admit nothing, confess nothing, and claim everything; whereas the Democracy seems to be in a sort of débâcle—every man for himself and hang the consequences.

Personality counts altogether too much in American politics. It is desirable, it ought to be necessary, that each party should make a statement, clear and short, of what it proposes to do if it is put into power, so that a man may know what and not merely whom he is voting for—a definite series of principles, and not a resonant voice, a cordial hand, a glorified campaign biography in a frock coat. Perhaps this is too much to expect. Perhaps the picturesque, the sensational, the personal must continue to crowd out fact and sense, at least with the Democratic party, which is still Mr. BRYAN'S troupe of tragedians performing the old favorite spectacle of "Eternal Democratic Principles."

It seems that one of these eternal principles is: "Platforms are made to be kicked over."

The Reformed Reformers.

For a dozen years now there has appeared in seasons of municipal campaigns a list of city committeemen of the Citizens Union from which could be chosen all or only a major portion of the anti-Tammany nominees. Such surplus material as was not employed in the actual canvass, moreover, was always available for filling the various high salaried offices within the gift of the reform Mayor when elected. To be sure, a similar list has been presented this year, a list as unchanged from the old as the inscriptions upon various battle monuments, but the great change which supplies the political sensation of the present hour is not here.

The really significant sign of metamorphosis is in the announcement that henceforth the Citizens Union is to be no longer a political party—that it has at last shaken off this "last infirmity of noble mind." For a number of years there have not been lacking thoughtful observers who have considered it a profound error for the Union to lower its high standards and enormous civic usefulness by any contact with the degraded elements of actual political machinery. To expect men of the exalted ideals and expansive humanity of the members of the city committee to strike hands with the muddy proletariat and soil silk stockings in the gutter of machine politics, to ask them to expose their sacred persons to the inevitable insult and affront of the masses of the lower East Side, was wisely held to be an unwise and unseemly concession to the practical. Furthermore, whenever it became necessary to compromise conscience to the extent of associating with Republicans in the formation of a ticket there was always an annoying attempt on the part of these Republicans to insist upon a division of places upon the basis of ballots cast. This of course was palpably unfair, for the great contribution of the Union was moral force, not mere votes, and there is no adequate machine yet devised to record moral force.

Hence the Citizens Union has highly resolved to discard all semblance of the pollution of the practical. District organizations hereafter may go hang, except so far as they are also social gatherings where the upper classes may discuss uplifts for the lower and not mere election district banalities. The mission of the city committee hereafter is to be limited to placing in the hands of the ignorant mass of voters a portion of their own enlightenment sufficiently adapted to the inferior intelligence of such voters, that they may act with intelligence upon public matters. This work has, moreover, been well begun, for the voters already have the list of the members of this committee and the matter is now squarely up to their conscience.

In a word, the real change that has created a new Citizens Union is this: henceforth the Union is to discard all interest and abandon all effort toward organization and concentrate its whole attention on the offices themselves. In a sense this is evolution rather than revolution—the members of the Union have always paid considerable attention to office. The very personnel of the new city committee shows this. Take the Hon. E. R. GOULD for example. Who can forget the mingled hope and horror that assailed the faithful when Mayor LOW bestowed upon him the highest salaried office within his gift? Or take the Hon. JAMES BRONSON REYNOLDS. What animation was there in the ranks when the same Mayor selected the Hon. JIMMY as the custodian of his visiting card in that critical year when Prince HENRY of Prussia honored us with his visit! Then arose a furious discussion within the Union, then not merely the officers but the mere members felt worthy and deserving of public office. To avoid a repetition of this disgraceful affair the Union has wisely cut off the enrolled members. Henceforth the Union is to be made up only of officers, and the number of these officers, it has wisely been enacted, is never to exceed the number of available elective and appointive offices of respectable salary in the city government.

Every good man and true who blindly but patriotically loves his city and respects himself, although familiar with its intellectual limitations, should rejoice at the reappearance of the old idol in a new religion. Recognizing, as the great mass of us must, how unfitted we are for self-government, how incapable we are not merely for filling public offices ourselves but for selecting efficient servants, we must inevitably rally now to the leadership of the Union and in an age of high living and low thinking, is that city which possesses such a body of superior, unselfish and wholly qualified patriots who are ready at the least suggestion, or in advance of any suggestion, to take up the burden of public office and supply their fellow men not only with ideals of public service but with ideal public servants!

A Triumph of Suppression.

The New York Life Insurance Company, being a sound and successful institution, is held by us, as by all other good citizens, in abhorrence. We therefore welcome the announcement that it has been forced by the operation of the Hughes insurance laws to dismiss a large number of employees and to refuse protection to a considerable number of persons who desired to make provision through it for their old age or their families. The malefactors who have been discharged may not starve for lack of employment, but they will not be so well fed as they have been. The persons who conspired with them to exceed the amount of business the Hughes laws permit deserve some punishment. They may get it in the form of insurance in companies whose terms are not as attractive to them as were those of the New York Life.

The exact amount of business a company may do escapes our memory, but we are heartily in favor of the limitation. We know it must be a just, exact and proper limitation, for Governor HUGHES established it. Whether it is \$140,000,000 or \$100,000,000 or \$25, we should no more question its propriety than we should speak disrespectfully of the equator. It is right, and came straight from the only original, fully authenticated fountain of light now in operation, Governor HUGHES; admits this himself.

No patriotic citizen can feel otherwise than gratified at the splendid triumph that has been won against the devouring demon of success. The Vice-President of the company, a jaundiced and reprehensible creature, asks: "Did a stranger condition ever exist in a self-governing country?"

The answer is, No! Thanks be to Heaven, the time has come when the strange is what should be and success is the convicting evidence.

The Victory of the Coal Miners.

Some of the miners of anthracite coal are disposed to grumble over the terms of the agreement just made between their representatives and the operators of the mines. Several of the demands of the miners have been ignored, and they feel that during the period covered by the agreement they will be no better off than they have been since 1906.

These grumblers are short sighted. They do not perceive how important a strategic point they have won. They fail to take into consideration the fact that the agreement is for three years; that it will expire in the spring of 1912; that in that year a Presidential election will be held, and that in the months preceding the election of a President labor, and particularly organized labor, becomes the special charge and care of enlightened statesmanship. If the dissatisfied miners will give their attention to these facts they will be able to comprehend the magnitude of the advantage they have achieved.

Assuming the approval of the Hann bill by Governor HUGHES, the limit of speed permitted to automobiles will be thirty miles an hour in future. In New Jersey a speed of twenty-five miles an hour is now allowed. It is a pity that the lawmakers across the river did not accept a proposal of thirty miles an hour when they amended the automobile law recently. We defy the average driver to

tell by his own sense of motion whether he is proceeding at twenty-five or thirty miles an hour on a level macadamized road, and yet when he crosses from New York into New Jersey he must know the difference, or pay the penalty if the law is alertly enforced.

The New York Central Railroad announces that notices of the major league baseball games will be posted in the buffet smoking library cars and the waiting rooms of the Lake Shore Limited and Wolverine trains hereafter. These notices will be in the form of a "Shore Limited" and "Wolverine" train hereafter.

There are a good many thousand men who will take very little interest in the affairs of the New York team of the National League until they see a disposition on the part of the owners and players of that organization to remove the blot that now disfigures its record.

At one time in Athens whenever a man wanted to be buried in the Athenian cemetery, he brought him in with a water, and the man who wanted to be buried in the cemetery, he brought him in with a water, and the man who wanted to be buried in the cemetery, he brought him in with a water.

We confess that in such matters we are reactionary.

By Mr. CLEVELAND, an act to amend the penal law and make it a felony for any German or descendant of a German to play any kind of a musical instrument at an Irish funeral, is given.

At last the Legislature is getting down to business.

President TAFT is convinced that ultimately no good can come from the exercise of extra executive powers, and he is accordingly sharing his views on the subject with the Secretary of the Interior. From a Washington despatch.

Mollycoddles!

SENATOR ALDRICH'S REGIMENT.

The Ranking Officers of the Tenth Rhode Island Men of Distinction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—SIR: Nelson W. Aldrich is all right, and he deserves the nice things that are said about him. He is a man who did not serve nine months, as the Tenth Rhode Island was a three months regiment. However, if the future Senator had elected to serve nine months, and had done so, he would have been honorable and worthy, as it has always been since the day, nearly fifty years ago, when the Tenth Rhode Island was first organized.

That he should have mastered the duties of the Tenth Rhode Island, as few his comrades did, was to be expected of a man of his parts, and it was fortunate for him that three at least of his staff officers were men of exceptional ability. The Tenth Rhode Island was a three months regiment, and he did not serve nine months, as the Tenth Rhode Island was a three months regiment.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the Senator's regiment was James Shaw, Jr., a most gallant soldier, who won the star of a Brigadier at the storming of Fort San Antonio in San Antonio. He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

The Major of Senator Aldrich's regiment was Jacob Babbitt, who later held the same rank in the Tenth Rhode Island, and who was mortally wounded at the storming of the heights of Fredericksburg. In the thick of the fight that December afternoon Babbitt was seen riding under a banner, and he was in good company when he was performing a soldier's duties.

ALBERT L. NEWMAN, Oak Bluffs, Mass., April 27.

Some Catholic Opinions on Woman Suffrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—SIR: In connection with the Pope's reported expression of opinion on woman suffrage, I should like to remember that this is not a question of religious doctrine and that Catholics, even those in high ecclesiastical position, feel perfectly free to take a different view from that of the Holy See.

Cardinal Moran of Australia, who has seen the practical workings of woman suffrage, writes: "I believe that the door of political freedom and equality, at which women are knocking loudly, and which they are entitled to open, is a door that should be opened to them. In order that their special knowledge and practical experience in regard to their own sex and in regard to children may influence legislation for the physical and moral betterment of the child's natural home from evils that carry with them criminal poverty and disease. Cardinal Moran is of the opinion that the best way to choose the men who will make the laws under which their children must live, and exert their power upon the political atmosphere of their country."

The late Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid wrote: "It fills me with joy when I think of the many changes that will be brought about when women have the right to vote. They will elect the politicians and vote as any Christian man should and would vote if he had the moral courage."

The Rev. Thomas Scully of Cambridgeport, Mass., in an address at a legislative hearing on woman suffrage several years ago said: "I believe that the door of political freedom and equality, at which women are knocking loudly, and which they are entitled to open, is a door that should be opened to them. In order that their special knowledge and practical experience in regard to their own sex and in regard to children may influence legislation for the physical and moral betterment of the child's natural home from evils that carry with them criminal poverty and disease. Cardinal Moran is of the opinion that the best way to choose the men who will make the laws under which their children must live, and exert their power upon the political atmosphere of their country."

For the life of me I never could see that Blanche of Assile, or Marguerite of Canada, or Victoria Guzman were less magnificent in their own right than the women who are now in the world, and I think that a great onward step in the progress of mankind is to let every able person shall take an active part in the government of our country."

Archbishop Ireland is known to favor woman suffrage. The late Bishop John Lancaster Spalding wrote: "The experiment of woman suffrage will be made, whatever our theories and prejudices may be. Women are the most religious, the most moral, and the most patriotic of our citizens, and it is not easy to understand why their influence in public life is degraded."

DORCHESTER, MASS., APRIL 28.

Tainted Public Revenue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—SIR: Referring to the letter signed "H. D.," entitled "Finances of Prohibition," please permit me to say that Government that cannot live without the revenues derived from the destruction of the people ought to die, and the sooner dies the better, "and if this be treason, make the most of it."

With my limited knowledge of language it is hard to characterize the vicious principle of prohibition which is at the bottom of the legislation which manifests itself in the legislation of the nation by the States and the whole liquor traffic in the United States Government for revenue.

Among all the systems of traffic in the world, and is almost entirely responsible for all the real, and to a greater extent than is generally known, and it is the most enormous Government revenue measure. F. M. PALMATIER, PATERSON, N. J., April 29.

Moving Day.

Now crack the whip and cry Gedupp! Sing ho for moving day! For all the world is one big van; We're moving into May.

We've left the lousy April house, And glad to get away, We've signed a lease for one whole month; We're moving into May.

We trust that nothing may be smashed, For transfer sake we pray; We've packed the books and fears and loves; We're moving into May.

When settled in this fair abode, We want for good to stay, We're moving into May.

We're going, tired of pulling stakes; We're moving into May.

McLARDENSON WILSON.

APRIL ART NOTES.

This last week of April has two interesting exhibitions of painting to its credit: the works of the Los Angeles and the Engineers clubs. Both are devoted to the works of American artists, and with both horizons are about even. The picture gallery of the Los Angeles Club in its new and palatial Fifty-seventh street home is at the top of the building; the even lighting is from above. Some half hundred pictures, lent by William T. Evans, John Lehmann, George A. Hearn, John Hansen Rhoades, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, J. R. Andrews, Samuel C. Bumby, Frederic Bonner and President Frank R. Lawson, include several famous pictures by dead and living Americans. Such old favorites as George Fuller's "Girl With Turkeys," with its fine vaporous quality; Winslow Homer's "A Voice From the Cliffs"; Louis Paul Dessart's mellow "The Moon Dog"; Benjamin R. Fitz's well modelled nude "The Reflection," the work of a once very promising painter; now dead, and shown at the Macbeth Gallery a season or so ago; Homer Martin's cheerful "The Sun"; and Emil Carner, represent the mariners, Ballin, Bunc, Arthur B. Davies—his majestic "Lake in the Sierras," owned by Dr. Humphreys—Daingerfield, Dearth, Dewey, Dewing, Ben Foster, William Morris Hunt, George Inness, Louis Leob—a rich little nude representing Byblis dissolving in tears—R. C. Minor, J. Francis Murphy, Ranger, William Sartain, W. Tryon, Horatio Walker and F. Ballard Williams are names that inspire respect. A gem is "Pegasus" by Albert P. Ryder, in which for once a winged horse—with a unicorn horn and a post astride, all in the air—is not ridiculous. On the contrary, this Ryder is amazing as a composition and as a color arabesque. Jewelled is the tone, and the symbol is not too cryptic.

The artist who wrote the article on saving money, reprinted from the Bookkeeper in THE SUN, should not waste his time on mere figures. His extraordinary powers are well adapted to the field of romance, if not to that of the real world. Assuming that his young man earns \$30 a week (a pretty good salary, by the way) he tells him he must save \$1,000 the first year, living on less than \$11 a week. This is well enough, but he is to start that he is to save \$1,000. He is to "aid him in economizing." Well, one would think!

Although the hero of this narrative has a head that is not a disc of gold, we read that as the years roll by and his economy and saving continue, his "load gets lighter and higher." Most married people find their load getting heavier and heavier, and unforeseeable contingencies that deplete the purse of ordinary people appear like a bewitched way from their thrifty thrift.

The \$30 man, though, is made to appear like the proverbial continental when we consider the \$15 a week work. It is his diverging problem to support his family on a weekly expenditure of \$15 a week, and we are told, but "it is not so difficult as it seems." Perhaps the man is so content to live on rice and dried fish. However, it is only for the first year that such a saving is required; the second year the rigorous times to be anticipated for this second year would include the first year in themselves.

How much practical good sense is there in this admonition? "Very little I am sure," Burns tells us that "the best laid plans of mice and men often go awry." The philosophy cannot be applied to anything more truly than to such extreme endeavors as accumulating money. The man is willing to live and die a very mean man he may possibly make the thing go, but when the money is gone, he is left with the After all, however, there are some things more important, even than saving money. BROOKLYN, APRIL 28.

The Mary That Had a Lamb.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—SIR: Having read the article in THE SUN on the "True Story of Mary's Lamb" I would like to add a reminiscence of my acquaintance with the Mary of the lamb.

It occurred many years ago when, visiting mutual friends at Spring Hill, Somerville, near Boston, I met "Mary" (Mrs. Tyler) at her home.

She was then about 80, but most interesting and full of life. She related to me the story of the lamb, with all the incidents connected with it, substantially the same as those of your correspondent. The lamb, she said, was brought by her to the farmhouse where she lived, and placed in a basket in the kitchen, where she nursed it until it was strong enough to follow her about.

She told me that she had preserved her income for many years, but that at the time of the sale of a portion of the farm made from the proceeds of the lamb, she was so poor that she was obliged to sell the lamb, and was so poor that she was obliged to sell the lamb, and was so poor that she was obliged to sell the lamb.

One in particular from Washington depicted on his envelope the lamb appearing on the story of the lamb, and was accompanied by some very humorous lines about "Uncle Sam."

I have beside me as I write a souvenir card which she gave me. It is a card of the same size and with the lines "From the first fleece of Mary's little lamb, Jan. 27, 1880." A card of this kind is a little piece of the ravelled yarn. I keep it as a very precious memento.

On my return from Boston I chanced to read in one of our papers a witty article about Mary and her lamb, written by a distinguished statesman, in which she was treated as a myth, evidently thinking that no such person as "Mary" ever existed. She was not only a real person but a most interesting and gentle woman, as well as a woman who commanded the love and veneration of all the children and young people in the community to which she belonged and to whom she was endeared under the title of "Aunt Mary." BROOKLYN, APRIL 27.

The Anglo-American Relations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—SIR: The extracts from THE SUN alluding to the naval situation in France, and the fact that the British fleet, must have caused a feeling of both pride and pleasure in the hearts of many of our countrymen. However much the relatives may agree to differ, and even some to quarrel, a little among ourselves, it is manifest that we do not intend to allow "outsiders" to interfere. Any attack upon one member of the family will be considered a declaration of war against the whole race.

A war between the United States and what might be called the British Empire is a crime even to contemplate, and as such it is considered. I am sure, by the people of both nations. Upon the Anglo-Saxon race lies the burden of empire, and upon the manner in which it fulfils our great destiny the future happiness and welfare of mankind. Recognition of this fact should and will eventually bring us closer together, till as regards the proper authorities of the world, the whole British race become one united people. BRADFORD, ENGLAND, APRIL 19. P. L. C.

Classification of Products.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—SIR: What does "production" mean these days? My child, at West public school at Amsterdam avenue and West 144th street, was asked to name four of the "productions" of New York State. Among them she named "collars and cuffs at Troy," "her teacher" marked her zero on that answer and on her paper "Are collars and cuffs a production?"

Was not the child right, granting that the quantity produced is sufficient and to be classed among the "chief" products, and the Standard seem to uphold her.

A TRIFLE MIXED. NEW YORK, APRIL 29.

A Pointed Suggestion.

O Spring, gentle Spring, If you would consent To place in your lap A Pin that is bent, May the old world be bent Because of its pin. Would not be so prone To linger therein. J. R.

COMMERCIAL MYOPIA.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Toronto Globe comments on the fact that the Montreal Board of Trade declined an invitation from the Detroit Board of Trade to a conference in that city on the subject of better international trade relations. Evidently the invitation was declined because the merchants of Montreal know that such a conference would be useless. Why should Canadians move in the matter? The attitude of the United States toward them commercially leaves it without right to ask anything from them.

In the last ten years our sales to Canada have exceeded our purchases from Canada by \$750,000,000. This exhibit is doubtless eminently satisfactory to those Americans, unfortunately numerous, who suffer from what may be called commercial myopia. Their vision extends no further than what seems to them an immediate gain. The single dollar held just in front of the eyes shuts out all that lies beyond.

The producers of nearly \$6,000,000,000 worth of agricultural products fear the destruction of their market by the producers of \$500,000,000 worth. The United States has \$4,330,000,000 worth of farm animals, and Canada has \$330,000,000 worth. A suggestion that Canadian horses, hogs, cattle and sheep be admitted to this country, alive or dead, without paying a heavy duty would be received with a shriek of protest on this side the line. Some of our victims, within our economic boundaries, would be a year's coal or lumber or wheat or some other commodity. Canadian terrors include eggs and cabbages and cheese, herring and lobsters and mackerel, dried apples, lard and iron ore. The myopes are convinced that the free admission of any of these or of a hundred other commodities would mean the utter ruin of an American industry.

Such an attitude of objection to closer trade relations with our northern neighbor ignores utterly the most striking fact in the history of our domestic trade and industry. It is useless to speculate concerning the condition of the United States to-day were it not for the constitutional provision for freedom of trade between the States. None except those afflicted with myopia will deny that the inclusion of Canada, entire or partial, within our economic boundaries would be as beneficial to both countries as freedom of trade among the States is to the individual States. Larger purchases would mean profit on the purchases and larger sales for American wares. The present system has already driven a large amount of American capital into Canada. It is estimated that about 150 American industrial firms have established branch concerns across the line. The capital resources are estimated at about \$130,000,000. This sum does not include about \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 invested by Americans in saw-mills and timber limits, or still other millions invested in mining, farming and cattle raising. It represents saws, boots and shoes, lamps, farm implements, machinery, plumbing supplies, electrical apparatus and other products of mechanical industry.

Meanwhile Canada extends a tariff advantage to Great Britain, enters into favorable treaty relations with France and with Germany, and in its ample prosperity regards the commercial bigotries of the United States with comparative indifference. The Dominion is prospering amazingly, and the United States is the loser by its own shortsightedness. Many Americans have not even a faint conception of the meaning of "cost the country."

The extension of our foreign trade depends largely upon a better understanding of that word.

THE CHILDREN OF NEW YORK.

Unflattering Picture Seen Through a Motorist's Goggles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—SIR: Neither the regulation of automobiles nor licensing chauffeurs will prevent motor fatalities as long as the children of this town are permitted to make a playground of the streets. In no other city in the world are children as little regard for law and order as in this city of New York. They stand as close as they dare to a motor, fling their hats under its wheels, dash in front of it, and dare death in a hurried way to the curb, or how slow a driver a misthap means injury to the child, and then always the "chauffeur to blame."

On upper Broadway women invariably stand in the middle of cross streets to take cars, and the sound of a horn scatters them in every direction. With no speed laws, there are comparatively few fatalities, and why? Because pedestrians are permitted to ride on the highways and children do not play on the streets.

The first care of the average automobile owner is to get a capable and careful chauffeur. What objection is there, then, to a motor being licensed to a child? The licensed child would be permitted to drive on the Boulevard or Riverside Drive in the early evening when the home going traffic is light. The child would be permitted to drive on the Boulevard or Riverside Drive in the early evening when the home going traffic is light. The child would be permitted to drive on the Boulevard or Riverside Drive in the early evening when the home going traffic is light.

On my return from Boston I chanced to read in one of our papers a witty article about Mary and her lamb, written by a distinguished statesman, in which she was treated as a myth, evidently thinking that no such person as "Mary" ever existed. She was not only a real person but a most interesting and gentle woman, as well as a woman who commanded the love and veneration of all the children and young people in the community to which she belonged and to whom she was endeared under the title of "Aunt Mary." BROOKLYN, APRIL 27.

Philippine Bank Resources.

On June 30, 1908, the bank resources of the Philippine Islands in pesos (a peso equals 50 cents) was:

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, at Manila, 13,166,343. Manila, 7,308,611. Banco Papano Filipino, at Manila, 1,705,916. International Banking Corporation, 8,022,106. Chartered Bank of India, at Manila, 4,619,986. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, at Iloilo, 1,752,916. Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank, at Manila, 1,727,785. Banco Papano Filipino, at Iloilo, 1,506,374. Chartered Bank of India, at Cebu, 760,477. International Banking Corporation, 479,079.

Total,