

The Sun

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Are we entering upon another term of Roosevelt years? After all our high hopes and rosy expectations are to have a fresh succession of invert-rotate and grovelling Congresses, dead to their obligations and prerogatives and lost to every thought save that of patronage and favor?

From the report of an incident in the Yorkville police court on Sunday the subjoined passage is taken: "I don't believe your story," the Magistrate told the complainant, a woman, after she had gone into details.

Regardless of the merits of this particular case, it is obvious that the Magistrate, KERNOCHAN by name, assumed an attitude toward the complainant indefensible under any code of good manners or system of judicial procedure.

The Eleventh Congress district in Kentucky is manifestly to be the scene of a political campaign that will revive all the bitterness and vindictive hatred of the Goebel controversy.

When pardoned by the present Governor of Kentucky after eight years of imprisonment and persecution in the courts CALEB POWERS, still in the prime of life and nursing his resentment, went back to his mountain home in Knox county making no secret of a design to punish his enemies.

Deacon Hemphill and others! Technically speaking, there are no others. He is the deacon of deacons. He is the grandest political deacon the country has worshipped since the now ancient day of Deacon RICHARD SMITH.

From Deacon HEMPHILL'S habit of leading the Democratic choir is derived the mellow phrase "to deacon out the hymn" or "to deacon out the psalm" that is, to read a line or two for the congregation to sing, to "line" or "line out." To Deacon HEMPHILL'S mastery of the art of making the worse appear the better reason, the world and the dictionaries owe such noble synonyms of sophistication, of putting the biggest fruit at the top of the basket, as "to deacon" the wine, "to deacon" the gooseberries, the apples, the strawberries, the currants.

"Deacon," some philologists guess, is derived from a Greek verb meaning "to pursue." Observe how bitterly and constantly Deacon HEMPHILL pursues everything North Carolinian and especially the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. In its honorific sense, however, "deacon" shows a face very like that of "dean," "dean." Thus Deacon BRODIE of Edinburgh was the head of his trade. A "deacon" in the American sense, thoroughly divorced from any ecclesiastical connotation, is a citizen of credit and renown, or, according to the stern American face-tiousness, who can't get credit for a hand of tobacco and has no good reputation among his neighbors.

Secular deacons are good, bad or indifferent. Some are truly good; some wear like ERULPHUS, lead, swaphorns and anecdotes at the village grocery. But to all secular and Aonoria causa deacons, be they as good as HEMPHILL or blacker than the devil, this benison and this fate are given. The mystic Choosers of Titles have made them Deacons instead of Colonels, Professors, Judges, Doctors, and so forth. Every American name must "sport a titted tail proud as a peacock's rainbow tail," if we quote Dr. HOLMES right. Now, if the particular title given by the Choosers to each and every American were submitted to that heaven born tribunal, the initiative and referendum, would not that voice of God reaffirm, as the platform says, each particular title? There is a curious felicity in these decorations. They could not be transferred without smashing the moral sense of mankind. Imagine HEMPHILL Colonel. Think of WATTERSON as deacon. These additions justify themselves and honor their wearers.

Deacon is not "brevet." We don't mean that all deacons are full, but all

deacons are full deacons. Nor is their title "earned." It comes of grace, not merit. It is a medal, not a bill for services rendered. Deacons secular are such because in the eternal essence of things they must be deacons. There are hundreds of thousands, possibly millions of them. Were they fewer there would be a Society of Descendants of Honorary Deacons.

One word, though a digression. There are some decrepit seniors who can recall vaguely the real meeting house deacons of fifty years and more ago. Conscience Whig deacons, Cotton Whig deacons, Democratic deacons who swore by PRIBOR or old BUCK, deacons in blue dress coats with brass buttons, more sombre deacons in black dress coats. Their ashes have long had peace. If we dare stir them for a moment it is but to ask: Did all deacons of the antique type have wens on their glistening and denuded foreheads, tops or back-heads?

Plymouth Rock We Now Consign to Boston. The subjoined extract from that excellent journal of patriotism, the Boston Herald, has reference to Plymouth Rock: "From time to time wonderment is expressed that the entire boulder should not be hauled to view, for apparently it would be no great task to remove the surrounding earth. Nor does there seem to be sound reasons for the continued existence of the wharf at this point. With the elimination of these unsightly surroundings Plymouth Rock might come into its own again, regarding the situation which it enjoyed three centuries ago when the forefathers stepped from their shabby upon it and thence to terra firma of the new world."

We trust that we may be permitted to offer congratulations and to express our unqualified admiration. Here at last is something fine in journalism, something rare in the newspaper world, something unrivalled in Boston. Here is a newspaper which, setting at naught petty local prejudice and defying all unworthy and unwarranted pride, tells us the fact in authoritative print. We are not unnaturally pleased by the confirmation here written for our own assertion, but how insignificant is this emotion in the presence of our joy over the revelation of courage and candor in the city beside the Charles!

Here at last is no shuffling, no dodging, no effort to disguise offending with abuse, to screen fault by invective. Here at length is an end of this citation of State historians with jobs to keep and of parvenu Pilgrims with no proper pride in forcibly acquired family trees. Note the language of the honest correspondent of an honest newspaper—"with the elimination of these unsightly surroundings Plymouth Rock might come into its own again." How paltry, how futile, how utterly contemptible seem all the mendacious negations of other Boston journals before this overwhelming pronouncement.

car. There they broke rank and indulged in a free for all fight with every male passenger in the car, who had rallied under Special Officers Mac-wagon and McCannons, who are employed by the

At 110th street the two trouble makers who stayed aboard the train were arrested. Had this pleasant couple chosen to depart at 110th street they would have got away scot free.

Neither the company nor the municipal authorities can avoid censure for permitting these roughs to create a disturbance in the first place and to escape arrest after they had indulged their disposition for insult and assault.

The company is perfectly aware of the conduct to be expected from such passengers and so are the police. In fact, the Tribune says that "acting on special instructions from Headquarters, the police of the West Side precincts yesterday made particular efforts to suppress outbreaks of the usual Sunday afternoon disorders in the subway." It is proper to subject all passengers to the delay involved in stopping a train between stations until the reserves can be assembled to arrest all of the disturbers.

It is impossible to reach any other opinion than that the managers of the subway railroad and the police of the city regard "throwing men and women right and left, sitting in women's laps" and free fights in public conveyances as proper and legitimate entertainments for Sunday travellers. If they did not such barbarous conduct as characterizes Sunday travel in the subway would end before it got fairly started.

We sincerely trust that the promoters of the present "get wise quick" scheme will not overlook the opportunity for profit in the removal of the Harvard elms. Five foot shelves made from such lumber would obviously have a splendid market.

This advertisement appears in the Times of Medicine Hat, Alberta: "A public meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, to-night, Tuesday, July 13, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing a proposition submitted to the City Council by the Athletic Association asking assistance in financing the Baseball Club. D. MELNOR, Mayor."

This official appeal for endowed baseball will not provoke surprise in the land of subsidies, but our Canadian friends must play the game like tailenders to need the taxpayers' money.

From the Kansas City Journal. There is a little clause in the bill containing the words "by direction of the President." This refers to what may be made public by the Government agents concerning any corporation that is investigated. It means that the corporation may be selected for special prosecution and that Government agents may demand all books and accounts, contracts and the most private memoranda pertaining to trade secrets and plans, questions of management and methods of manufacture whose concealment may be essential to the very existence of the corporation, and if the President so directs all this information may be published to the four winds and there is no redress.

This Presidential power is not limited to the great corporations, but pertains equally to every corporation and joint stock company in every town and city in the land. Such an instrument would place in the hands of the President an autocratic personal power greater than ever before lodged in the hands of a single man under a free government. It is no argument in favor of the bill to say that the powers conferred would never be abused while Taft is President. There are other Presidents to be elected. If such a law had been in force in Roosevelt's time it is not hard to imagine the abuse he would have made of it. The bill is un-American and inimical to the spirit of free government. It is inquisitorial and would demoralize and paralyze the business of the land if enforced. Above all it places the issues of corporate life and death in the hands of a single man who would not be directly answerable to any one for the misuse of his power.

Paying For the Perfectly Coking Time. To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Really, your article in the Sun of today is logical, temperate and true. It ought to receive the commendation it deserves at the hands of all those who have the nation's welfare at heart. The deplorable fact, however, is that the only man who has not been up to date shown any such inclination, for reasons best known to Mr. Taft.

The fact is the dread spectre and baleful influence of Rooseveltism are still an ever present menace and the probability they will remain with us until the end of the present Chief Executive's term.

Having played "caddy" for so long a period, Mr. Taft finds it difficult to disembarrass himself of the habit of subservience. LENOX, N. Y., August 1. A. B. H.

Passion of a Lover of Hates. To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Really, how perfectly American it all is! The real reason that stood as memorials of the one thing we Europeans (living in the midst of 2,000 years of cherished history) most love and jealously cherish is so sadly misovered here. The only thing you can't buy over here, the one thing your billionnaires can't buy—ruins!

But you did have two, Theodore and Crown Point, two old forts that stood upon the public domain for possession of the North American continent. Lovely and picturesque in their gloomy splendor.

And now you are "restoring" them. In a year or so old Fort Theodore will be a splick and span Fort Nothing. A fort on a gentleman's farm. A fortress on his lawn. Why not restore Melrose or Furness Abbey or the castle at Heidelberg or the temples at Paestum?

Well, all you can comment is, as above, "How American, don't you know?" LAUDATOR TEMPORIS ACTUS. NEW YORK, August 2.

A Sky Houseboat Wanted. Build me a houseboat, please. To sail in the upper air. In the which I can't get any ease— There would be no neighbors there! Build me a houseboat, pray. That will float on the ether's blue; I would go where there's naught to buy— Where no weekly bills come due.

I could sit at my humble door And gaze on the vast expanse; And I could see the sun and moon, No sights that would vex my glance. There would be no piano's strum, No phonograph loud and shrill, And the bander would never come To disturb my lonely sill.

I could drop to the earth by night, And fill up my ladder quick; Then rapidly take my flight— Where the clouds are piling thick.

Build me a houseboat, pray. I would dwell in the realm on high. This planet may do for you, But for quiet and peace I sigh.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—After many weeks of diligent effort to avoid such a step, the Cuban Government has contracted a loan of \$10,500,000. Doubtless many will regard the proceeding as a result of Cuban inefficiency and extravagance. Those who have followed intelligently the development of Cuba's financial condition during recent months will make no such mistake.

In its annual review of conditions in the countries of Latin America the Bureau of American Republics states that "the Cuban budget for 1909-10 (under the Magoon Government) estimated expenditures at \$31,220,444. For 1908-10 (under the Gomez Government), the expenditures are estimated at \$33,800,000."

By a fully authorized act of President Gomez this sum (for 1908-10) was reduced to \$31,237,768, or about 10 per cent. less than the Magoon budget. The necessity for the present loan is a legacy from the Magoon administration and not a consequence of Cuban extravagance. Hunger for plaudits and for reputation as a leader of the officials of the second intervention to spend money and to enter into contracts with the national government, her affairs then let her have a vote upon national affairs! If, however, our chivalrous fathers and brothers do not see fit to grant this right but rather close their ears to reasonable arguments surely they must exempt from taxation the income of one who has neither representation nor a voice in making the laws.

DEDUCTING FROM THE Magoon expenditures all money paid on account of the disturbance of 1906, the fact stands that those expenditures exceeded by many millions of dollars the administrative expenditures of the Palma Government. Much of the money was spent for road construction. Roads are needed in the island just as they are needed in this country. They should be constructed, as they are here and as the Cubans themselves planned for their country, as rapidly as money can be wisely obtained and used for the purpose. In 1908 the Cubans prepared plans for roads and bridges calling for an expenditure of a little more than \$20,000,000. Nearly \$5,000,000 was appropriated for immediate use. The remainder of the system, under the Cuban scheme, was to be completed during an unspecified term of years as money became available for the purpose. Governor Magoon most unwisely undertook to do it all during his administration and as a result left the treasury of the island little short of bankrupt and left the new administration saddled with a heavy burden of debts and unfinished contracts.

THE Magoon decree authorizing the loan provides that the Cuban Government may borrow \$5,500,000 a year for three years to carry out the contracts for sewerage and paving the city of Havana and for installing a water and sewer system in Cienfuegos. The funds cannot be used for other purposes. Both of these enterprises are highly desirable, but both could and should have been financed without recourse to a national loan. A broader policy and a more statesmanlike foresight would have left miles and miles of highways that practically parallel railway lines for completion when the island could safely afford them and would have used the funds so made available for the contracts for which Cuba must now borrow money at 4 1/2 per cent. on an 8 1/2 per cent. basis.

Cuba's natural wealth enables it to carry huge financial burdens, a load that would quickly break most countries. Whether the American legacy of expensive administration, debts and contracts will yet break Cuba's back remains to be seen. Cuba's struggle for success has been strenuous and has thus far been surprisingly successful.

Sins of Commissions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Do you know or can you think of, imagine or find any reason why the Public and Civil Service Commissions, should continue to exist? The Public Service Commissions have succeeded beyond the wildest dreams of the yellowest or reddest Socialists in disorganizing the public utility and other systems, in depreciating the values of approved securities, in preventing or retarding needed public improvements, in depriving the people of valuable transit privileges, in procuring legislation enabling graft control of public utilities, in making or forwarding schemes to plunge into deeper debt our almost bankrupt city, in squandering the public moneys in fees, salaries, luxuries and foolish experimentation; in brief, in inflicting about as much injury and endurance as they should no longer be tolerated.

The Civil Service Board has outlasted its alleged usefulness; it has, so to speak, outworn its raison d'être; it has more than served its purpose. Not only has it furnished incumbents for all necessary governmental posts, but it has filled with ready applicants innumerable "positions" created solely to be filled; while the supply of waiting candidates for such positions has increased to such an extent that the Government for many years to come.

What further need then is there of these examining Commissions? Are they to go on forever demanding rates of pay to have inspiring them with the dishonest desire and hope of securing sinecures for life, thus diverting them from the quest of honorable, legitimate employment in other fields of activity? Or are they to continue to serve as a "bait" for the public, thus diverting them from the quest of honorable, legitimate employment in other fields of activity? Or are they to continue to serve as a "bait" for the public, thus diverting them from the quest of honorable, legitimate employment in other fields of activity?

Let the candidates throughout the State for the next Legislature be instructed and pledged to adopt such measures as will bring about the abolition of these waste without useless commissions, and also such pensions for Government employees. Public utility rates should be reduced to such an extent that employees whose duties necessarily involve risk of life or limb, as in the case of firemen or policemen; but even these worthless should be debarred from pensions if on retirement they obtain other lucrative positions.

Candidates for municipal offices should also be pledged, to the extent that civil service protection will permit, to reduce excessive salaries and dismiss unnecessary incompetent or inefficient city employees. NEW YORK, August 2. CIVILIAN.

The Black Canyon of the Gunties. From the Denver Republics. The Lord's smile, a resource here, two hundred fathoms deep. All lined with frowning crags of black piled granite head and foot. And then He looked the waterway and bled his horses leap.

And so they leap with snow white manes where red, how their foam flecked heads are tossed, and how those white manes dance! And how they seek to hide those steeds has not a feather's chance.

The ages come, the ages go, and cities dot the plain. And then the cities vanish, as the dust yields to the rain. But still the white horses race between those black walls twin.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

THE INCOME TAX FOR WOMEN. The Ballot or Exemption Demanded If It Is Imposed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Never had I been able to take a decided stand upon the question of woman suffrage until the proposed income tax amendment opened my eyes to the situation in which woman would find herself if that amendment should be passed by the Legislature of three-fourths of the State.

Woman, whether living upon an income derived from secure investments or from the fruits of her own labor, would be compelled to contribute directly to the support of the national government, her affairs would be subjected to the closer supervision of the Government and yet she would have no direct representation in that Government. She has no power to elect her representatives.

Is it consistent or logical to have in a country whose watchword has always been "Taxation without representation is tyranny" millions of citizens who are not represented in the national Government and who are to be taxed by the Government? The women of to-day be as well justified in rising in arms against this tyranny as were our forefathers in 1775?

Should woman's income be taxed, should woman be made to contribute directly to the support of the national government, then let her have a vote upon national affairs! If, however, our chivalrous fathers and brothers do not see fit to grant this right but rather close their ears to reasonable arguments surely they must exempt from taxation the income of one who has neither representation nor a voice in making the laws.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 2.

THE SHOE TRADE. Factors Other Than the Tariff Which Affect the Cost. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I think the "Boot and Shoe Test" you stated recently is hardly fair to the shoe trade in either the manufacturing or the retailing branch. You suggest that a reduction of duty ought to be followed by a reduction in the price of shoes of the same amount. This might be a reasonable theoretical basis if proper allowances were made for the new factors of manufacturing or retailing of shoes. As the shoe trade is a branch of industry in which the margin of profit is established a current through a new channel of trade.

However, it is not my purpose to discuss that matter. What I object to is the inference to be drawn that the shoe trade in the United States is a branch of industry of duty of 25 per cent., has been exacting from the public an unreasonable profit. As a matter of fact I believe there is no item in the entire scale of manufactured goods which has advanced in price to a greater degree of economy and sold at as reasonable a scale of profit as the American shoe. In economy of production a visit to a modern shoe factory would show that the cost of a pair of shoes has been reduced to a minimum, because the very dust from the buffing machines is collected and drawn into the machinery of friction in establishing a current through a new channel of trade.

As to the matter of profits the manufacturer's profit on each pair of shoes he makes is only a few cents. It is not the manufacturer's profit which is the issue, but the profit of the retailer. The retailer's profit is a large one, and it is this profit which is the issue. The retailer's profit is a large one, and it is this profit which is the issue.

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LA CIERVA. A Friendly Account of the Spanish Minister of the Interior. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Will you kindly allow me to say about that politician, Señor La Cierva, Minister of the Interior, spoken of in some telegrams as the Spanish "Tropo"? He is accumulating nicknames, for two years ago he was called by the English the "Spanish John Bull"; he is neither the John Bull nor the Tropo; he is a cruel man of police like the Russian, but a violator of the Constitution like the Portuguese.

La Cierva has some defects, but some good qualities too, and for this reason he is one of the coming men of Spain. His principal defect is his aggressiveness and insolence as an orator, a drawback in a country of especially courteous politicians. He speaks well, but gives no quarter and does not observe customary amenities and conventionalities.

La Cierva was born in the city of Mula, province of Murcia, of a Spanish father and a French mother. His type is distinctively Semitic, as you know that region of Spain has a Semitic origin. He was a lawyer before going into politics. He was before he was called to the bar when very young he wrote poetry and dramas, very bad, to tell the truth. He was first remarked a few years ago as Governor of Madrid for his honesty, his energy, his courage, his perfect clean in money matters, his intolerance of gambling, and he reformed the police, he suppressed or at least diminished, vagrancy and applied strictly the laws and rules.

When he was appointed Secretary of the Interior in the present Maura Ministry he took for the motto of his Spanish name "For the People." He has reformed the Madrid police. He has reformed the Madrid police. He has reformed the Madrid police.

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THE MODEL MILK COMPANY. Professional Welcome for a New Philanthropic Experiment. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: As a milk dealer who lays claim to some knowledge of the difficulties of milk production, delivery and sale, may I express through your columns the interest which I take in the organization of a model milk company by the New York Milk Committee?

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