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The statement from the White House last night records an arrangement in which the business interests of the entire country may find reason for congratulation. It denotes likewise a triumph of common sense over technical legal opportunity. It is unnecessary to recur now either to the genesis of the injunction proceedings or to their propriety. Sufficient that the conclusion along the lines of the pending railroad bill preserves the dignity of the Administration, satisfies the representatives of the Western railroad companies, arrests an initiative of policy in which there were the gravest elements of danger, and, last but not least, averts a very serious legislative situation.

A Fair Offer. In the statement of principles adopted on Thursday by the Democratic State committee this subjoined paragraph is entitled to serious consideration:

"If Governor Hughes is sincere in his laudable desire to make real progress in election matters let him call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that while in most of the Republican sections of the State it is not even necessary to personally register in order to vote, in the Democratic section the right is surrounded with so many difficulties and obstacles as to practically deprive many of the citizens of the right to vote. Let him put an end without further delay to this unequal treatment of so important a question, and if it be necessary to pass such laws as the so-called Ward bill, let their application in the name of fair play and good citizenship be made general throughout the entire State."

A reasonable and fair suggestion. If three years and a half in the Governorship have revealed anything to Mr. HUGHES they must have shown him that the necessity of safeguarding elections is exactly as pressing in New York as it is in other cities, and not one whit more pressing. If his experience has not disclosed to him the fact that the rural districts of the State are proportionately as corrupt in their elections as the cities his ears must have been blinded and his eyes stuffed with cotton. Yet he has hitherto shown no interest in the unusual requirements for registration and voting imposed on the electors of his own city and has ignored completely the fact that illiterate citizens here are compelled to undergo hardships that are inflicted on illiterate voters in no other part of the State.

The opposition of Democrats to the so-called Ward bills is their rebellion against the tricky and unfair discrimination that those measures seek to establish. It is not opposition to effective and adequate election laws. Why does not the Governor recognize this and try the experiment of attempting to "purge" the poll lists of, say, Albany and Troy by the same methods that he approves in the case of New York?

The La Follette Roll Calls. The Chautauqua circuit this season will again listen to a stodgy gentleman in a frock coat as he reads with a tragic air selected Senate roll calls with the design of holding up to public contumely those of his colleagues who failed to vote as he did on amendments offered by himself to pending bills. We refer to the Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Senator from Wisconsin and initiator of Mr. BRYAN as the proprietor of a political and personal weekly journal.

Those who have seen Battle Box in his monologue will never forget his impeachment tone when he rolls out the name of the local villain who was caught in the act; that is to say, who refused to vote for the La Follette amendment and accordingly stood exposed and shameless as an enemy of the people. Other names are read without emphasis by the little man of the pompadour and the cherubic face shining with virtuous resolve, but when he reaches the name familiar to his audience he pronounces it in his deepest chest tones and with a pained look over his glasses, as if to say: "I would never have believed it of your Senator, would you? But there is the damning evidence."

We have intimated that Mr. LA FOLLETTE will soon be on the road again doing his old trick, for the fame and profit of the most calculating idealist in public life; but there is satisfaction in knowing that some of his brother Senators have unmasked him and expressed their contempt for his methods. On Friday last Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced an amendment to the Court of Commerce bill providing that no one peculiarly interested or associated officially with the railroads should be made a Judge of the Court of Commerce or enter upon the duties of the office. Whereupon Mr. HUGHES of Idaho said:

upon which on a number of occasions throughout the United States the Senator read the voice of the Senate and, notwithstanding that he charged Senators who did not vote for his amendment with refusing to vote for an amendment which would protect the purity of the court? Is not this the same proposition?"

Mr. LA FOLLETTE had to admit that it was, with the immaterial difference that his previous amendment of the same character was offered to the Wisconsin State bill in 1908. To Mr. HUGHES' further question whether the Wisconsin Senator did not read his roll call "as evidence that those who voted against the amendment were in favor of allowing the Judges to hold stock and be interested in the subject of the litigation," Mr. LA FOLLETTE lamely replied that he presented the roll call "as showing exactly what the record showed." I shall continue to do it, he said. No one doubts it. Informing against his brother Senators is part of Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S stock in trade. The issue having been joined, Mr. GALLINGER of New Hampshire paid his respects to the informant:

"I want to ask the Senator if he thinks it is quite fair before a great audience such as a Chautauqua assembly for the Senator to read votes that were cast in the Senate when in the very nature of things he cannot communicate to that audience the reasons that were in the minds of some of the Senators at least who cast those votes. As an illustration, the Senator proposes to make it impossible for any man to sit on the bench of the Commerce Court who holds stock of a railroad. I assume that no man would think of doing that. I have no idea that any reputable attorney in this country, in the first place, would receive an appointment to a court dealing with questions such as are embraced in this bill who was in any way connected with a railroad corporation, and I have no idea that any reputable attorney so connected if it was tendered to him would accept such an appointment."

"For that reason I shall vote against the Senator's amendment, and I presume that I shall be advertised to the audiences of the Senator as being in favor of permitting men interested in the subject matter of the litigation to serve on this court, which I am not."

In justifying his roll call innuendoes the worthy Mr. LA FOLLETTE, who himself is a lawyer and a light of the profession, said among other things—how pat the application is to himself!

"Any criticism made by the so-called yellow journals, by the so-called muckraking magazines, by the so-called agitators and demagogues that is not founded in fact and borne out by the record can work no harm, no injury to this body as a whole or to any member in it."

But the "record," as Mr. LA FOLLETTE uses it, is not necessarily an indictment, as he would have his audiences believe. It is often susceptible of explanations that show that those who would condemn have a more tolerant judgment than himself and a superior moral courage, but he has no intention of turning on the light. Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S amendment to the Court of Commerce bill was defeated, no doubt greatly to his satisfaction, for he will pull out his roll call again at the Chautauquas, and it will mean more notoriety for Battle Box. That is the breath of his nostrils.

A Brutal Outrage. The Washington Star gives wings to a rumor that President TAFT and his Cabinet have under consideration a scheme for requiring the department clerks in that city to work eight hours a day. The clerks protest, the Star protests, and it says that the business men of Washington propose to bring the matter before the local Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce. An eight hour day for these overworked and underpaid employees is utterly indefensible. The scheme ignores entirely the nervous and physical strain of trying to keep awake for eight weary hours on a stretch, broken only by an interval for lunch. It is true that a very large majority of the workers of the United States, whether their labor is clerical or manual, have to work eight hours or more, but that is no reason why a Government clerk should be obliged by hard hearted taskmasters to do likewise.

It is perhaps fortunate for them that the alleged woes and the vigorous warnings of the 30,000 Government employees in Washington are not broadly paraded outside that city. Wider advertising of their alleged grievances and their demands for shorter hours, more pay and a civil pension list might lead to a public demand that their hours and their remuneration be brought to the level of conditions prevailing in commercial and professional circles. There are many faithful clerks in Washington and there are those whose pay is not fairly adjusted to their abilities and their services, but the body of employees as a whole makes itself ridiculous by its clamor.

It may be that the diligent and faithful toilers in the national vineyard are needlessly alarmed. Should their fears of a compulsory eight hour day be realized they will get little sympathy from the millions of workers whose days are even longer and to whom there come no thirty days of vacation plus thirty days sick leave every year.

swearing known to science, and the same authority is good for the assertion that the curse of ENTHUSIASM is the plus ultra of malediction. In my humble judgment I take it that "Dammed be thy name!" is cursing and not swearing, and I consistently put it up to you to decide whether my contention is well grounded or not. Yours for good form in profanity. HAVSBURY, JR.

If Tarheeta must curse and swear she shouldn't stuff herself with prunes and prisms. While we are more inclined to swear at the dictionary than to swear by it, a line from one of these word catchers is confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ to the fraternity of hair-splitters. We turn then to the nearest repository of wisdom:

"Curses to utter imprecations: affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; to use blasphemous or profane language. 'Swear: to use profane language; be profane; practice profaneness; use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; utter profane oaths; curse.'"

So in effect the other lexicons that can no in effect be too lexicons to swear; to swear is to curse. This point was settled long ago. It is fully discussed in the "Prolegomena" to the Hon. PHILIP HALE'S standard "Dictionary of Profanity," published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. See also the "Dedication" of that work to the Hon. JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON.

Another Invitation to Car Rowdies. It has been shown repeatedly that the imposition of fines will not put an end to the activities of car rowdies. These interesting creatures have no difficulty in getting the money to set them free. Probably their respectable kinsfolk put it up and never get it back. Frequently the fining of a tough means that his seamstress sister or shopgirl cousin will have to go without luncheon for a while; that his mother will have to work a little harder at the washtub for a month or so, or that his father must cut down his evening beer. Only exceptionally does it mean anything even remotely resembling punishment for the wrongdoer himself.

All of this is perfectly well known, yet certain Magistrates go ahead imposing fines as if they actually believed they were accomplishing some good. Mr. KROTL, having before him in the night court a pair of ruffians who had insulted a woman and fought her husband, begins his decision with the words "you ought to go to the workhouse," and ends it with "but I will fine you \$10 each." So they paid and went away, undoubtedly highly amused at the outcome of their adventure.

Of course this sort of treatment will never make public conveyances in New York reasonably safe for orderly and decent people. It will encourage rowdism and assaults and help to embolden the rough and disorderly element in the population. Apparently some of the Magistrates still believe insulters of women should be encouraged in order that they may grow up with proper ideas for policemen and firemen.

Unknown New Guinea. New Guinea, the least known of the principal land masses, is next to Greenland, the largest of all islands. If it were superimposed upon our Atlantic seaboard with Waigot at Eastport, Me., the southeastern tip would lie at Palm Beach, Fla.; if the Louisiana Archipelago were included the extent would include Havana and reach yet further south into the Caribbean. In the other dimension New Guinea would cover the country from New York to Cleveland and would include the whole of the Appalachian chain as far as southern Tennessee. This is more land than was occupied by the thirteen Colonies.

Not only is there more land but there is greater variety. Lying just under the equator, the coastal plains of New Guinea are densely covered with miasmatic jungle, such a tangle of mangrove and bamboo and interlacing cordage of lianas that a mile a day is considered good progress in exploration where every step might be won by the axe. In the inner land lies a tumult of mountain chains of which geographical knowledge is restricted almost wholly to the distant view of snowy summits. Triangulation has shown many of these peaks to be higher than the Alps or the Rocky Mountains; some are believed to rival Mount McKinley. Exploration is not an easy task when provision has to be made for the tropical jungle and the distinct class of alpine perils.

This continental mass has opposed effective resistance to the waves of migration swelling eastward from southern Asia. Remnants are found in the dwarf races of a population probably autochthonous, now driven into the higher lands of the interior. The coastal plains and the along grass prairies lying immediately within the littoral alluvium are densely populated by a fairly homogeneous race of Papuans. Living in small communities each at enmity, these Papuans have voracious appetites and very bad manners. When defensive war does not offer sufficient outlet for their energies they wage campaigns on larger account. Since the Papuans established themselves in New Guinea they have held it for their own against all comers. The black races beat upon the inhospitable shores and, beaten back, swept on to the settlement of Melanesia; they have left but scanty traces in New Guinea. The island served as a wedge to split the advance of the light brown Polynesian horde; one stream went north of New Guinea to its eastward way, the other went through the Arafura Sea and Torres Strait to a new home in the central and eastern Pacific. Not more than may be numbered on the fingers of one hand are the spots where it is possible to find in New Guinea any trace left by them in passing. For a score of centuries the Malays, elsewhere masters of that sea, have sought in vain to effect a lodgment upon those forbidding shores. Black races and brown, the Papuans have held them off. The white race has won no more than a foothold.

Such knowledge of New Guinea as we now have is almost wholly of the eastern half, the German colony and Papua, the new designation of the British holdings on the south coast. West of the 144th

meridian lies the Dutch sphere of influence, which was acknowledged by other civilized races in 1828. It remains a blank upon the latest maps.

Commercial needs will not long suffer this wild land to remain unexplored. Its tropical regions are believed to be rich in rubber, its slopes thrust upward into a temperate zone of altitude are undoubtedly clothed with a wealth of timber. These suppositions are based upon explorations pushed at several points into the inner lands of the eastern half of the island. The present activity in England in the exploitation of virgin rubber forests is reaching out to New Guinea. The report of the latest Dutch exploration of western New Guinea will soon be made known, and it is reasonable to expect that commercial settlement will follow close upon the blazed trail of geographical reconnaissance. Thus will come into light almost the last of the dark spots of earth.

Toomey's Hymn. An amateur and a collector of American poetry is good enough to send us the noble ode of the Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON TOOMEY, "Welcome Home, Teddy!" The initial stanza justifies us in discharging the Hon. ANACRON CLIFFORD HAWES of New Bedford, Mass., from his post of American poet laureate and in giving the same to Mr. TOOMEY, now or formerly of Philadelphia:

"Come all you staunch sons of Liberty And gather with the mighty clan To welcome home to his native country Our noble hero and our patriot King. His name has lately been synonymous With all the Members of the world. He has braved the air of the beast venomous And slaughtered the mighty lion in his fold."

Simple, sensuous, passionate, this fulfills a classic definition; but who can have patience with definitions in the presence of this wild and elemental song? Visit the second cascade:

"He didn't go abroad to make a conquest. Nor bring HALLAY'S comet home in his trunk. He simply packed his gun and started for a rest. And just for recreation those wild beasts were 'punk.' With a keen sense of impending danger This noble hero of the San Juan ditch. He picked his way like a classy mariner And left fear and danger far behind."

Language with teeth; plain as a pick-staff and strong as a decent molybdenite loathing citizen ought to be. We wish we could linger on the brink of the third and fourth falls and listen to the surge and thunder, but we must go on to the final and the most glorious plunge:

"To fill the loyal hearts of his admirers. Who with untiring joy live their own West. But are most happy and contented At the homing of their own Teddy Roosevelt."

Now let this grand and appealing ode be read to us of immeasurable surprise. That the future great historians will laudate (He and it both) be the skies. A poem worthy of the theme, a theme worthy of the poet. We shall look with the happiest expectations for further sheaves of song from the Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON TOOMEY, who, we are informed, is to become the Contributing Poet of the Outlook.

Mohammedan Population a Constant Embarrassment to England. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: After forty-five years careful observation of the Eastern question I am convinced that its crucial center is not in Asia but in Egypt. When I was in a large military station in India in 1869 Louis Napoleon opened the Suez Canal with great éclat, and we then recalled the fact that the Mohammedan warlike Premier of Britain, when M. de Lesseps in 1856 submitted his plans to the English Government, resisted the proposal with all the weight he could bring to bear against it. Palmerston maintained that if the canal was successful Great Britain as the chief mercantile power connected with the East would be irresistibly drawn into more direct interference in Egypt; and so it came to pass.

It is now seen, so far as England is concerned, that the mercantile advantages of the canal are to some extent qualified by the political difficulties which it may at any moment give rise to. Mr. Disraeli saw that it would be necessary to take the canal out of French control, and when I was in Egypt in the winter of 1875-76 we regarded it as a master stroke of foreign policy when the Prime Minister secretly acquired possession of canal shares to the amount of four million sterling. At the present time it is said that the shares are worth at least thirty-two millions sterling.

In 1884, when I went to India, we crossed the Egyptian desert on the backs of camels. Now there is a railway from Alexandria to Suez, and about 4,000 English vessels pass through the canal in a single year. In 1907, when I last visited Egypt, the whole of the Sudan was under the hand of a Moslem fanatic. Now it is a centre of civilized influences, with schools and Christian missions. Such has been the rapid course of events in my own observation, and I cannot but think that if Colonel Roosevelt had drawn attention to the rapid development of the country under the hand of the protectorate, instead of throwing a bombshell into the midst of political parties in Britain he would have served the good cause much more than he has done. Both Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon have been in the East, and the Eastern policy of the Liberal Administration, so that it is really a party question, and the ex-President of the United States has been in the East, and the appointment of Viscount Kitchener as His Majesty's Commissioner in the Mediterranean by a clear indication that serious difficulties exist in Egypt at the present time.

In the last letter or nearly the last which Lord Palmerston wrote to the Egyptian Government he said: "As to Russia we shall in a short time see a power almost as great as that of England, and we shall have to show how we would have said of that great German Empire which did not exist in his day? The political difficulties which Palmerston saw in the East, and which fact they are intensely acute. Out of a population of 10,000,000 in Egypt at least 9,000,000 are Mohammedan and the remainder are in the hands of the King of England has 70,000,000 of subjects who are of the same sect and who are taught their religious duties to look forward to a great revival of Islam. Only a spark is needed to raise a jihad or religious war for the extension of Islam. Lord Curzon has made an admission in this respect in an official paper. In addition to this there is the persistent claim of France to a joint control of the canal, which cannot be altogether ignored. In 1906 Lord Salisbury allowed France to use the canal in defiance of the rights of the British Government as a sort of sop to the sensibilities of the French people. It must be remembered that the French point of view of the British occupation of Egypt is but tentative and subject to the will of Turkey, France and Russia. It is therefore Egypt is not in their hands, it is to be seen and not in either Japan or China.

It does not seem that Mr. Roosevelt's determination to take any step which may help matters. The people of Egypt, like those of the far East, travel in bullock carts and are not used to the modern mode of transport. Egypt with a big stick. It has been tried. ANGLO-INDIAN.

The English Crown. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It may be of interest to people who are now viewing the moving pictures representing the funeral of the late King of England to know that the crown which was placed on the King's coffin, and in Westminster Hall and in St. George's Chapel was the same crown that was used at the coronation, and it will be used at the coronation of King George V. Some of the jewels probably date from the reign of the Conqueror, but the crown itself was made for the coronation of King Charles II at the Restoration.

The First Lighthouse for Aerial Navigation. For several months there has been discussion in Germany regarding the best method of aerial navigation, and it is established with certainty that their location after nightfall and in foggy weather. Numerous plans have been proposed for a systematic network of signal stations to cover the entire empire. While no one can say whether the German official or professional suggestion, as a first step in this important matter, has already been taken at the town of Spantau in Prussia, where an aerial lighthouse is now in full activity. The necessity of such a construction has been felt more particularly at this point, where the experience of the "German" air force with aerial craft are largely conducted and successful flights are increasingly frequent.

This pioneer beacon for aerial guidance is comparatively simple in its construction. It consists of a elevated tower, the top of which is a horizontal position a wooden ring of considerable diameter; thirty-eight powerful incandescent electric lights are placed at equal distances about the circumference, and there is an automatic arrangement for interrupting the current at regular intervals for a short period.

The location of Spantau is thus clearly indicated to a traveler passing over the place by a large, luminous electric alternately disappearing and reappearing. The tower is supported by a steel structure of aerostats during the night, it is of little or no use when fog prevails at any time. For such contingencies it will be necessary to install a siren or similar apparatus.

LIMITATIONS OF THE PARK. Has No Sand Piles and No Play Supervisors for Children. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: For children between 4 and 14 Central Park furnishes absolutely no free amusements beyond walking on the paths and sitting on the benches, which by the way are wholly unsuited to children, and visiting the animals. These are good for as far as they go, but they are not play. Running on the paths is not going to amuse a child for 35 days in the year. The police forbid roller skating and velocipedes.

When the park was planned rich and poor mostly had back yards where their children could play. Now 75 per cent. of the people live in tenements and apartment houses, and practically no children, save those who have private playgrounds, whatever. The streets are not satisfactory for a playground and the city would be wise indeed to provide adequate opportunity for healthy supervised play. Central Park could be made to answer the purpose for a great many children and not have its landscape beauty destroyed one particle. Properly warded and supervised, proper instruction in the public schools could educate the youngest citizens to take right care of the park rather than to destroy it, and this should be done. Supervised playgrounds in the park would contribute to the physical health and the character development of children, their self-control, fairness and courage, and would help improve our citizenship in the coming generation.

Some one has made the objection that the city would have to have milk sold in the park. If he does it would be much better for the children than the poor quality of milk now sold. I do not feel that Central Park should be given up to athletic sports for the adult citizens. Grown people can take longer trips to more suitable places, but mothers with little children under 14 ought to be able to get more advantages from it than they can now. The city should have several playgrounds furnished with sand piles, swings and ladders and supervised.

Chance lately brought my boy and me to the playground at the Macombs Athletic Club. The playground was a fine time swinging and climbing on the ladders and came running to me with shining eyes and said, "I hope you have had your 'Central Park' I hope we can, and promptly. JESSIE C. SANDERS. NEW YORK, June 6.

Mohammedan Law. No Crime to Kill a Christian, or With a Revolver. From the Spectator. The case of Warden, the fanatic Mohammedan who was convicted by the Criminal Court for the murder of the late Prime Minister BOUTROS PASHA, was last week referred to the Grand Mufti for confirmation. The Grand Mufti, we may remind our readers, is a functionary who can be best described as the chief ecclesiastical lawyer of the Mohammedan community in Egypt. On Saturday last the Daily Telegraph published an account of the grounds on which he refused his sanction to the sentence of death. In the first place, he pointed out that the Prophet has said nothing in the Koran about the use of revolvers. Therefore, apparently he who kills a man with a revolver is not guilty of any crime known to the sacred law. The second ground was a Christian, and the life of a true believer can never be taken merely on the ground that he has killed a Christian. Thirdly, Boutros Pasha's relatives had not themselves appeared in court to demand retribution. This decision of the final interpreter of the Mohammedan law will seem to most people in this country to be a very good one. It is one of the great difficulties of the Mohammedan States struggle that the sacred law cannot be altered by a fair treaty by orthodox Mohammedans. A good Mohammedan acquiescence contentedly if not gladly in British rule. A good Mohammedan will not touch a revolver, though he may be a Christian, and if other people will take the responsibility of transgressing the Mohammedan law he will not touch himself about it, but may acquiesce in the social violence produced by such transgression.

We believe we are right in saying that according to the Mohammedan law it is absolutely impossible to abolish slavery in a Moslem State. Yet our Mohammedan friends are very glad to acquiesce in its abolition. The practical harm done by the Grand Mufti's decision has to be considered. We believe the fact that so many Mohammedans go to be executed the Grand Mufti's opinion will of course be ignored—a great deal of the Mohammedan law is not applied in this country. Nothing about nationalism will be inclined to the belief that he died a martyr to the true law. This, too, something will have to be done to stress the law in regard to the killing of Christians.

Fighting Regiment. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The record of the Fifth New York Cavalry during the war was in more than twice as many engagements as those of any other regiment. The Fifth New York Cavalry were in 171 engagements, 81 fights where they met with losses. It is very interesting to know that the Fifth New York Cavalry were in more than twice as many engagements as those of any other regiment. The Fifth New York Cavalry were in 171 engagements, 81 fights where they met with losses. It is very interesting to know that the Fifth New York Cavalry were in more than twice as many engagements as those of any other regiment.

John Hancock's Coat of Arms. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: You know it is quite the fashion to go back—the further the better—for the origin of present day fashions or fads. I find that Dr. Franklin was the original designer, and that he was the first to advocate local option in 1778. Therefore I was glad to note in Volume VII of Avery's "History of the People of the United States" that Dr. Franklin started the fashion. I find that Dr. Hancock, as exhibited in colors by Francis Avery, shows the presence of four large red (probably Plymouth Rock) rosters.

Gardening and Grass. From the Deser Republican. The best exercise to develop the figure's contour, every day taking a "fashioner" run. One should not seek the length of the "fashioner" run, but rather the quality of the run. One's form cannot be bad or badish if he just cultivates the radius. Don't go through exercise as men, but go through it as women. Just see your lovely figure in the mirror. If you will stick to your walking, the little bare given charming lines. To all who strive to make it true. And oh, the grace cucumber vines. I'll tell you to be who shall be the best. Miss Venus as the sculptor sought her. Was probably a sculptor's daughter.

HEARINGS ON EXCISE BILLS. Only Two Appear in Opposition—Liquor Dealers and Brewers Favor Them. ALBANY, June 6.—There is a division of opinion among those interested in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants regarding the Conkling bills, on which Gov. Hughes held a hearing to-day. Judge William N. Cohen, representing the New York City Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade, and William Foster, who said he represented the New York State Lager Brewers Association, were the only ones to appear in opposition to the bills, and they objected only to a few provisions in one of the three bills, the measure which aims gradual to reduce the number of liquor tax licenses until there shall not be more than one to each 750 of population.

Judge Cohen said that there was no opposition to this particular provision in the bill, but the measure had been held down by other objectionable amendments. He pointed out one provision which prohibited the renting of a bedroom in a hotel or lodging house between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. more than once between those hours or to be occupied by more than one party with no limitation of numbers during that period. It is also provided that no room shall be rented for immoral purposes and that a register shall be kept in a hotel, boarding or lodging house containing the name and home address of each person occupying a room, which shall be signed personally by each of such persons.

State Excise Commissioner Clement is responsible for the Conkling bills, and he has been accused by the liquor dealers of the State as well as nearly all of the liquor dealers associations and many of the local brewers associations throughout the State. Commissioner Clement questioned the right of Mr. Foster to represent the State Lager Beer Brewers Association and said that representatives of the liquor dealers and brewers who were present from many sections of the State in favor of the Conkling bills best represented the sentiment of the liquor dealers. A delegation of fifty from all sections of the State backed up Commissioner Clement in favoring the bills.

WANT TO HEAR GOV. HUGHES. Anti-Tammany and Hearst Men Invite Him to Talk on Direct Primaries. ALBANY, June 6.—In accordance with an engagement made last week a delegation of half a dozen, headed by Thomas Gilligan, representing the City Democracy and the Hearst and other anti-Tammany political organizations in New York City, waited upon Gov. Hughes this afternoon and asked him to address a mass meeting under their auspices in New York City on the question of direct primaries. William A. Larney, an unsuccessful candidate for Tammany leader in the Sixteenth Manhattan district, told the Governor that his defeat was due to the operations of thugs, thieves and white slave cadets at the primaries and that the police looked on at violations of the primary law without even attempting to interfere.

Mr. Gilligan agreed with Gov. Hughes that the Cobb direct primaries bill was better than nothing but that the Hinman-Green bill was preferable. Albert J. Weber, though the Governor should recommend legislation making violations of the primary law felonies instead of misdemeanors. In responding to the request to speak in New York City the Governor said: "I can say nothing to you at this time definitely with regard to the invitation that you are kind enough to extend. I hope to be able to express my views further upon this matter before the special session."

"These days are exceptionally trying. I have about 800 bills, I believe, which include a large number of appropriation bills, and I am sure that the day and night are not long enough, despite the most unremitting labor, to cover the work which has to be done. Now I am doing the best I can to meet all the demands there are upon me, and I cannot say that it will be physically possible for me to do so."

"But I thank you for your invitation, and I will give it consideration. I trust that the sentiment of the State will have a very strong interest in this question and my own deep interest in this question and belief in its fundamental character cannot be too strongly emphasized, and I hope that those who have the power to reflect the sentiment of the State by appropriate legislation will realize not merely their duty to the people but their privilege at this time to give the State of New York a proper measure of primary reform."

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The collier Maru has arrived at Hampton Roads, the cruiser Wolverine at Muskogean, the cruiser Prairie at Cristobal, the tug Fortune and the submarines Grampus and Pike at Mare Island, the cruiser Dixie at Newport and the gunboats Wheeling and Petrel at San Francisco.

The gunboat Princeton has sailed from Acapulco for Bremerton, the gunboat Helena from Hankow for Nankin, the cruisers Chattanooga and Cleveland from Guam for Honolulu, the battleship Michigan from Delaware Breakwater for Tompkinsville, the cruisers Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina from Bahia Blanca for Montevideo; the cruiser South Dakota from Bahia Blanca for Valparaiso; the collier Brutus from Delaware Breakwater for Bradford and the torpedo boat Flusser from Delaware Breakwater for Newport.

Army and Navy Officers. WASHINGTON, June 4.—These army officers were issued to-day: First Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, Cavalry, to Fort Barrancas; Major Robert N. Wynn, Medical Corps, from Fort Logan H. Jones in his stead; First Lieut. Howard Taylor, Signal Corps, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and relieve Capt. Mack W. Cummings, Signal Corps, who will go to Seattle, Wash.; First Lieut. Beverly C. Day, Fifteenth Infantry, is retired list.