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New York at Albany.

The recent attempt to upset the apportionment of 1907, whatever its particular motive, may unquestionably have serious results for the Republican party in this State. If the Democrats were permitted at the next session to pass a new apportionment they might with considerable justification, so far as the population is concerned, redistrict the State in such fashion as to make their hold upon the Senate at least almost as good as that of the Republicans prior to the present election.

It is possibly worth while to trace the progress of New York city at Albany during recent years as shown by the size of its delegations. Fifty years ago under the apportionment of 1855 the four counties now included in this city had but seven of the thirty-two Senators. Ten years later their share was nine, at the next apportionment twelve, at the next fifteen, and in 1892 the city had fifteen of the thirty-two members, and to continue Republican control it was necessary to enlarge the Senate to fifty members. In this larger body the city's share was twenty-one under the apportionment of 1894. Thirteen years later under the law of 1907 the city's Senators numbered twenty-two in a body of fifty-one, or four less than a majority.

In the same period the growth of the New York city delegation in the Assembly was proportionately rapid. In 1857 the four counties, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond, elected twenty-seven of the 128 members of the lower house; in 1865, thirty-three; in 1879, thirty-nine; in 1892, fifty-two. Then the lower house was enlarged, and in 1894 the four counties chose sixty of the 150 members. At the last apportionment this number was increased to sixty-three, or thirteen less than a majority.

Looking over the figures of the Senate for the half century it will be seen that between 1855 and 1907 the territory now included within this city increased its representation from seven to twenty-two, while the rest of the State added four members. New York thus acquired fifteen of the nineteen seats added to the Senate by apportionments. Of the four gained up State, Erie county, including Buffalo, took two; Monroe, with Rochester, one, and one was allotted in the rearrangement of other counties.

It is in the Assembly, however, that the real extent of the growth of city membership is most clearly shown. Thus between 1857 and 1907 the four counties of New York city gained thirty-six members, while twenty-one up-State counties lost a member apiece and one county lost two. Three counties, Erie, Monroe and Westchester, made gains of five, two and one respectively; the creation of the county of Nassau also added one. As twenty-two seats were added by apportionment the net loss of the up State was fourteen members.

The last Federal census showed the majority of the population of the State to be south of the Yonkers line. At the next State census, five years from now, this superiority in numbers of the city will doubtless be much more considerable. Even if the Republicans have by that time regained control of all branches of the State government the problem of checking the growth of the city delegation at the expense of the country will be difficult. Under Democratic control, on the contrary, the passage of an apportionment which will make the Senate if not the Assembly easily debatable is certain.

For the first time in many years, moreover, the majority of the legislators of this city next year will be members of the majority in both houses. They will in fact make up the majority of the majority; that is, fifty-one of the Democratic membership of eighty-six in the Assembly and twenty-one of the thirty in the Senate. In spite of tradition, therefore, it is clear that the city is slowly coming into its own in the State.

Mr. McAdoo's Offer.

The terms on which Mr. McADOO proposes to take an operative lease of the triborough system appear to be in every way advantageous to the city. The vital defect in the Public Service Commission's plans is the roundabout, backdoor entrance of the Brooklyn line to Manhattan through Canal street. Mr. McADOO asks that this feature of the triborough route be eliminated "for the present" and that the money which it would cost be applied to the construction of a tunnel from Brooklyn through Wall street.

Such a modification of the route would give Brooklyn passengers through car service to all the principal business sections of Manhattan. The lesser changes asked for in Manhattan are intended to increase the earning capacity of the triborough and its effectiveness as a transportation machine. Finally, the offer to divide net earnings with the city fits in with the popular conviction that the community is entitled to a share in the profits of public utilities. The triborough system as modified by Mr. McADOO would have the cream of the transportation business in New York. It is to be hoped that the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission will find a way to come to an agreement with Mr. McADOO, whose creative enterprise is beyond question.

What Mr. Asquith Asks.

In forcing the British voters to decide suddenly and without discussion or deliberation a grave national question that does not pertain to party politics Mr. ASQUITH shows himself a mere politician and one who is prepared to risk disturbing his country and dividing his own party in order to save himself from embarrassment. The question of the future relations between the two Houses of Parliament was so serious and complicated that the public was satisfied to have it put into debatable shape by the men most competent to deal with it, the leaders of the two great parties, even though there was no precedent for such action. It awaited the outcome patiently, and respected to an unusual degree the secrecy maintained by the committee regarding its deliberations. Now it learns that nothing has been done in all these months and is told to decide itself on the crude, tentative measures which the committee of expert statesmen should have made practical and possible.

The result has been that the vital questions of the reform of the House of Lords and the limitation of its powers have not been discussed at all. Even the customary suggestions and expressions of opinion volunteered by various persons in letters to the *Times* and other newspapers have attracted little attention, because it seemed futile to propose and guess before the committee settled the new basis, while public speakers of all parties have respected the "neutrality" that was asked for. Now Mr. ASQUITH calls for the immediate suppression of the rights of the House of Lords with a fury that was perhaps excusable when Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S budget was rejected, and an arrogance that seems absurd considering that his last appeal to the country left him in a minority of the whole House. It is worth while to consider what the Liberal leader asks British voters to do, stripping the facts of the conventional phrases that disguise them. Mr. ASQUITH cannot expect any one to take his long list of promised reforms as anything more than ante-election promises. He certainly intends to put the budget through. Both parties will agree to that. The rest of his programme would require months of legislation and cannot be forced through in the ten days of life he concedes to this Parliament. Neither can he make anybody believe that his action has not been influenced by the promises he made to Mr. REDMOND and the Irish members.

Mr. ASQUITH in substance asks England to suppress the powers of the House of Lords as it has those of the Crown, and to put them entirely in the hands of the Prime Minister. His phrase is "that the will of the House of Commons shall become law within the life of a single Parliament," and there will be much declamation on the voice of the people and the benefits of representative government. As a matter of fact the majority of the House of Commons nowadays can do little more than vote the measures which the few men who control the Cabinet wish to put through, and the British elector has very little say in the choice of members of the Commons. In England there are no party conventions, no local meetings to select candidates. The party managers pick out the person they favor for each constituency; the candidate is often a total stranger to the people who are asked to vote for him. The elector has merely a choice between a Liberal and a Unionist to make; that in later years has been extended by the possibility of preferring a Laborite, a Socialist, a Nationalist or occasionally an independent candidate. The British member of Parliament may through tradition pretend to represent the people or a constituency; he is in fact simply the nominee of the managers of his party.

When once elected he is powerless without the aid of the party managers. The great mass of public business that must be transacted in a limited time has nearly put an end to real discussion in legislative bodies and made independent action almost impossible. The "tyranny of the Speaker" is really the tyranny of business that must be done, and can only be done by holding to a strict method of procedure. In the British Parliament the evil is made greater by the fact that that body deals not only with imperial and national matters but is obliged to meddle with local, almost parochial, affairs. Very little is done at any session except what the Government wishes to have taken up. The Commons has become an administrative body which performs the legislative work the Government requires of it and in which discussion is limited and very nearly a mere form. It is guided almost arbitrarily by the leader of the majority for the time being, who is either the Prime Minister or carries out the Prime Minister's wishes.

The Prime Minister's authority, of course, rests on his party's holding a majority in the House of Commons, but he is the master and not the servant of that majority. With the increase in the number of important administrative departments the size of the Ministry, and even of the Cabinet, has become too large for all members to be consulted, and of late years the actual Government has been in the hands of only a few of them. The power of the Prime Minister and of the party managers behind him has been strengthened. He has practically taken the place of the King in directing the conduct of Great Britain; he holds all the power of the Commons; he now asks to be freed from the limited control of the other House. Mr. ASQUITH for the moment is in the place that Mr. BALFOUR may hold before long. Whichever party is in power, the conditions are the same; a properly working second chamber would act as a check on the growing power of the Ministry. Mr. ASQUITH asks the country to remove that check.

His procedure does not add to respect for "responsible" Ministers, a sacrosanct phrase in English history which means, now that the fashion of imprisonment in the Tower and the executioner's block have passed away, that after a Minister has made a mess the country will suffer and his party may lose office, while he retires to enjoy private life. The ability to look above party should rationally precede a request for greater power; and this neither Mr. ASQUITH and his colleagues nor the Unionist leaders in the Commons have shown.

After all the spoiling of his Christmas dinner may have more influence than the Constitution on the British voter.

Rewarding the Manager.

An artistic organization of several hundred members has promised to support for a term of three weeks all the plays produced here that conform to certain conditions which it imposes. In "characterization," "technique," "plot," "dialogue," "manner of production," "general idea" and "acting" each drama must attain a certain high standard before it can receive the promise of support from this society. Doubtless managers will be duly grateful, although they are likely to appreciate most the patronage that comes from all classes of the public.

Perhaps in the case of a play that possesses all the merits demanded by these exacting standards the manager is not nervous about the response of the public. The greatest service that these new pillars of the stage can do for the managers will probably lie in the recommendation of productions that do not interest the general public. The most modern dramatists, those the least inclined to take a cheerful view of life, and therefore less popular with the mass of theatregoers, may meet all the requirements of this committee without entertaining their audiences. Under such conditions managers will welcome kind words, although dubious as to any good results from them.

Still, the work of the society will be advantageous to the drama. Serious discussion of the theatre is always beneficial from an artistic point of view, whether or not it helps the manager's finances; and that, after all, is a matter which affects him only.

Societies for the discussion of theatrical affairs have rarely lasted long in this country. The idea was imported here from England, but never took deep root. Managers do not seem to have had faith in them here at any time, although there have been reports of their important achievements in London. Purveyors of amusements in this city may have been indifferent to them hitherto because their members when they went to the theatre at all were likely to go there on passes. Managers usually have a prejudice against judges of this kind. Let us hope that these volunteer censors scorn the too common degree of D. H.

The hunt of the Pablo herd of buffalo by a party of royal Canadian hunters and others, which was to have been a great event this month in Montana, seems to have been cancelled. The Attorney-General of the State declares that to kill the animals would be a violation of the laws and he has armed a game warden with his opinions and sent him into the Flathead reservation. But this does not exactly settle the question who owns these buffaloes, the United States, Canada, Montana or MICHEL PABLO.

The original herd was sold several years ago to Canada and by means of annual roundups all with the exception of seventy or eighty were corralled and shipped to a reservation created by the Canadian Government. Recently permission was granted by the Dominion Government for a party to come over and slaughter the remainder of the herd. Such a storm of protest arose that the Montana State officials were forced to take some action.

The buffaloes are descendants of calves captured in 1877 by a half breed Indian on the plains of Montana. There seems to have been no question of PABLO'S ownership so long as he kept them under fence and in charge of herders. He sold them, however, for $250 a head, to be delivered at the Canadian park. Now it is maintained that the Dominion Government cannot assert ownership until the bison have reached their destination, and had no right to send hunters over to kill them. But they belong to PABLO only so long as they are controllable, according to Montana authority, and to the State if they are wild or unruly. PABLO says that he will not kill the controllable members of the herd, but that for the good of the settlers and farmers he thinks the unruly old bulls should be put out of the way. "But you must not," says the State, "for since they are unruly they are wild and under protection of the game laws." Then again, if the animals have strayed on a Government reservation they are wards of the national Government. So it seems that Canada cannot get her bisons, PABLO has no right to kill them, and Montana and the national Government do not want them because they are a menace to settlers. Taken all in all, here is quite a delicate international problem.

Marking an Old Trading Post.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Old Settlers Club, assisted by the park board, is having a log cabin erected in Mitchell Park on the site of the first trading post. This is to be done in commemoration of the memory of the first white trader and because of the historical value of the spot. The cabin is being erected in the northeastern part of the park and on the exact piece of ground on which the cabin of Jack Vieau, the first white man who traded with the Indians in what is now known as Milwaukee, was located away back in 1791. The cabin will be a model of the rough cabins which were built in those days.

The site on which stood the log cabin of Vieau, the Frenchman, so many years ago was located by Hans Reinertson, a member of the Old Settlers Club. Mr. Reinertson had in his possession papers relating to the location, and with the aid of these it was found.

Discovery of Manganese Ore in Austria.

Innsbruck correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

Very extensive deposits of high grade manganese ore have been discovered near Hüttenberg in Carinthia. The quality is said to be equal to that of the finest Swedish manganese, while the ore lies near the surface and can be very easily worked. Viewed industrially Carinthia is one of the poorest provinces of Austria, so that the new find is expected to have an important bearing upon the manufacturing development of the country.

PRICES IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Probably few housekeepers have noticed any material change in the cost of living, but statements have recently been made asserting decline in commodity prices. Because of wide variation in local prices and because of the influence of immediate and temporary forces it is not possible to make fair comparison of the prices of many articles required and used in the household. An official record is kept showing the wholesale price from week to week of a considerable list of standard commodities, and it is probable that these quoted prices afford a clue to general price movements. Selecting from that list the prices quoted on or about October 1 of the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, there are found both advances and declines, with on the whole more of the latter than of the former, but the declines do not seem to affect materially the credit balance in the housekeeper's account book. Lower prices for bessemer pig iron, scoured wool and No. 2 oats are not a direct and perceptible advantage to the average household.

Some of the price changes are obviously only the fluctuations constantly recurring by reason of immediate conditions. Thus the October 1 wholesale price of granulated sugar for the four years here considered has been respectively 4.65, 4.95, 4.85 and 5 cents. These changes are due entirely to natural market conditions, to supply and demand, and not at all to the influence of either tariff or alleged trusts. The price of coffee on the same dates has been 6½, 6¾, 7¼ and 11 cents. For the first time in years coffee prices crossed 9 cents last August. By the first of October they had risen to 11 cents. The valorization scheme that was to steady prices by carrying the surplus of years of abundant yield for distribution during years of short yield seems to have in some way slipped a cog. Good medium Japan tea shows an increase from 19½-20 cents on October 1, 1907, to 24½ cents on the same date last year, and a drop to 21 cents on the first of October, 1910. Good rice shows a steady decrease in wholesale price, the October 1 quotations for the four years being 5¾, 5½, 5¼ and 4½ cents. Crude petroleum shows a decrease from .178 to .13 cents a barrel of forty-two gallons, and the decline is reflected in a drop of 1 cent a gallon in the price of kerosene in cases. On the other hand prime lard shows increase thus, 9¼, 10¾, 12½ and 12¾ cents. Tallow was 6 cents in 1907 and 7½ on the first of October. Family beef, in barrels, was $14.25 in 1907 and $20 on the corresponding day of 1910.

Beef prices are always of interest and they demand special attention. They cannot be reviewed and compared in the field of final distribution, but the basis is shown in quotations for "native steers, Texas steers, and cows, top price per 100 pounds on the hoof." The lowest price for native steers since January 1, 1907, was 6 cents a pound in February of that year, and the highest was 9½ cents in December, 1909. The October 1 prices for the four years were 7.3, 7.75, 8.5, 8.2 cents. For Texas steers the range has been from 5.15 in July and November, 1907, to 7.75 in June, 1908, and in several months of this year. The October 1 prices for the four years have been 6.2, 6.7, 7.15 and 7.25 respectively. October 1 prices on cows have been 5.3, 5.25, 6 and 7.1 cents. On this narrow range of quotations "on the hoof" there stands the increase noted by housekeepers in prices "on the block." The responsibility of the packers for the greatly increased retail prices is not entirely clear. The assertion, frequently made, that farmers and graziers get no more for their stock than they did several years ago is not supported by the "on the hoof" quotations.

Corn and oats are cheaper, but the change in wheat is not enough to make much difference in the price of flour. The October 1 quotations are as follows:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
No. 2 red winter wheat	1.06	1.07	1.20	1.03
No. 2 corn, mixed	75	87	68½	50
No. 2 oats	53	53	42	34

Raw cotton shows a marked increase in price, the October 1 quotations for the four years being given as 11.65, 9, 13¼ and 13¾ for middling. Manila hemp shows a decline, thus, 7¾, 6¼, 6¾ and 5¼. This may be good for users of rope, but it bears somewhat heavily on our little brothers in the Philippines. On the other hand our neighbors who produce rubber are being enriched through the abundant prosperity that enables so many Americans to buy automobiles. The quotations on Para rubber at the beginning of the four Octobers have been $1.00, 97 cents, $2.03 and $1.65. The range of metal prices (October 1) has been as follows:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Lake copper	14.72	13.50	12.65	12.07
Straits tin	35.00	29.30	30.60	34.75
Lead	4.65	4.50	4.35	4.45
Bessemer pig iron	$22.90	$16.00	$18.90	$15.90
Iron bars	$35.00	$28.00	$30.00	$29.00
Steel bars	$32.00	$28.00	$29.00	$28.50

Wool shows fluctuations with present lower prices, but the decline in the cost of carpets, clothing, blankets, &c., at the retail end has not been impressive. The figures in the appended table are for October 1 of each of the years named:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Washed Ohio XX	.34	.32	.35	.30
Unwashed Ohio fine	.27	.22	.25	.23
Scoured fine medium staple	.72	.56	.73	.60

Under the variously approved and condemned Payne tariff bill, hides of cattle went on the free list, presumably in the interest of shoe wearers, users of harness and users of heavy leather in other forms. The October 1 quotations on heavy No. 1 packers' Texas hides for 1907 and 1908 under the Dingley rates were 13 and 15½ cents respectively. Quotations for the same date in 1909 and 1910 under the Payne law were 16¾ and 14¼. The low quotations for 1910 seem unlikely to continue. The prices on No. 1 packers' native hides have been 14¾ and 13¼ for 1907 and 1908, and 18 and 16 cents respectively for 1909 and 1910.

From a broad consideration of the whole matter only one conclusion seems possible. That is that the world as a whole has entered an era of price advance in which the present price level is more likely to be a minimum than a maximum. There will be fluctuations in the future as there have been in the past, but there is no reasonable ground on which to base expectation of materially reduced price levels.

The Inns of Chancery.

From the Law Journal.

Most of the old Inns of Chancery are no more. Clement's Inn, where Falstaff and Shallow "heard the chimes at midnight"; New Inn, of which Sir Thomas More was a member; Lyon's Inn, where Coke once taught the students; Furnival's Inn, where Charles Dickens lived; Thavies Inn, which was one of the earliest of all the legal settlements in London; Barnard's Inn, where Lord Chief Justice Holt was among the "principals"—all these historic places have, "in the change and chance of time," disappeared from view. Staple Inn remains in its ancient state by the good will of the insurance company that purchased it some twenty years ago.

STATUS OF THE NEGRO.

Decisions and Statutes in Southern States Reviewed.

The interpretation of the statutes of Southern States relating to marriages between blacks and whites was the question before the Supreme Court of North Carolina in a suit to annul a marriage under the statute providing that a marriage between a white person and a person of negro descent to the third generation inclusive shall be void. The court in its decision in the case, Ferrall vs. Ferrall (69 S. E., 60), holds that to render a marriage void the negro ancestor of the third generation must be of pure negro blood and not one who has his status as a negro fixed and ascertained by the recognition and general consensus of the neighborhood where he lives.

The statute in question, which is part of a section revised in 1905, headed "Who May Not Marry," applies either to a negro or an Indian to the third generation inclusive, and this or an enactment expressed in similar terms has long been the statute law of the State governing questions of that character, and the courts have always held that to bring the marriage within the prohibited degree one of the ancestors of the generation named must have been of pure negro blood.

The court said that in Hare's case (113 N. C., 10 S. E. 55), involving the right of an applicant to be admitted to the white schools, the statute providing separate schools for the two races at that time defined the status of a rightful applicant in terms exactly to the law as to marriage, and it was held that the ancestor of the third generation whose blood should determine the issue must have been of pure negro blood. The court said in that case that the words "the third generation inclusive" must be construed to prohibit intermarriage of whites with persons who are not beyond the third generation or in the fourth generation from the pure negro ancestor.

Again in the State vs. Chavers (50 N. C., 11), involving the construction of a statute defining free negroes as "all free persons descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive," the court approved a charge that "every person who had one-sixteenth negro blood in his veins was a full negro within the meaning of the statute" and declared that "no person can cease to be a negro unless he had reached the fifth generation from his African ancestor." A similar principle of construction has been established by authoritative decisions in Virginia and Alabama.

The court says nothing is found to the contrary except a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in Isabel Wall vs. James Oyster et al., a case not yet reported, which was procured for the North Carolina court by counsel. That case involved the construction of a statute of Congress providing for separate white and colored schools in the District, and arose on mandamus proceedings to compel the Board of Education to enroll the petitioner in a white school, the admission being made that the petitioner had not less than one-sixteenth negro blood. The application was denied chiefly on the ground that Congress had not undertaken by enactment to define "what race or what percentage or proportion of racial blood shall characterize an individual as colored, the term, being without legislative definition, is left to the import ascribed to it in the common parlance of the people." Applying this rule the court held that the applicant must be considered a colored child within the meaning of the statute.

The North Carolina court says that if the District of Columbia decision was in direct contravention of the principle obtaining in that State it would not justify the court in departing from a line of precedents long recognized as authoritative and controlling, but "it will be noted that the language of the statute is very general in its terms, 'white' and 'colored' schools, and on that very account the common parlance of the people was allowed to prevail and the case therefore presents a very different question from the one we consider in construing a statute which defines status as 'a person of negro or Indian blood to the third generation inclusive.'"

The court adds:

In this connection an interesting compendium of the laws of the Southern States on this subject was furnished us by defendant's counsel, showing that the four States of Alabama, Tennessee, Maryland and North Carolina make substantially the same provision with reference to these marriages, and that all of them have regulations on the subject in terms equally specific and definite. In view, then, of these decisions of our own courts to which reference has been made, and the very definite language of our statute we may not approve the position earnestly insisted upon by the plaintiff's counsel, that the negro ancestor whose blood must determine the issue should be considered not a person of pure negro blood but one who has his position as a negro ascertained and fixed by the general consensus of the community where his lot is cast. Such a position ignores the ordinary and usual acceptation of the words "of negro descent to the third generation inclusive," is contrary to a long line of authoritative precedents, and is further objectionable as setting up a varying and uncertain standard by which to determine a most important legislative requirement in the civic and social polity of the Commonwealth.

We are confirmed in this view by the fact that this same enactment as to negroes, long embodied in our statute law, and with this repeated and well known construction by the court, was afterward transferred without any change whatever into the Constitution of the State and is now a part of our organic law. The action of our constitutional convention in thus adopting a public statute of accepted construction and in a subject of momentous interest, and making the same in its entirety and very words a part of our organic law, affords evidence that the words were intended to bear their established meaning, and on this subject should prevail as the law of the land.

The *Harvard Law Review* in commenting on this decision refers to a recent decision by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, where, in State vs. Treadway (52 So., 500, La.) the court ruled that an octoroon or person having one-eighth negro blood is not a person of the negro race within the terms of the statute making concubinage "between a person of the Caucasian or white race and a person of the negro or black race" a felony.

The *Law Review* says that most of the statutory definitions of the word "negro" are broad enough to include an octoroon, as in the statutes of Florida and Alabama, but whenever the question has been considered by the courts independently of statutory definitions they have been in accord with the principal case (Felix vs. State, 18 Ala., 720; Monroe vs. Collins, 17 Oh. St., 665). Statutes of other States where there is no arbitrary definition of the word "negro" invariably add "or mulatto," "or person of negro descent to the third generation inclusive." In Virginia "negro" and "colored person" are used interchangeably and defined by statute as "a person with one-fourth or more negro blood." The decision, furthermore, is sustained by the rule that penal statutes are to be construed strictly in favor of the accused.

Japanese Influx to Corea.

From the Westminster Gazette.

According to the Seoul correspondent of a Japanese paper, from 600 to 900 Japanese reach Seoul daily, of whom about 100 remain in Seoul. Thus the Japanese in Seoul alone are increasing at the rate of 3,000 monthly. The Japanese are also increasing in other parts of Corea. The annexation likewise appears to have encouraged the introduction of capital from Japan proper, though it was previously rather timid.

Football Envoy.

From the Denver Republican.

(With the usual amends to Kipling.)

When earth's last halfback is crippled,
And the mud on the oafs has dried,
When the forward passing is ended,
And the loudest rooter has died,
We shall rest, and faith we shall need it,
Lay off for an aeon or two,
With the hope that the sport page experts
Will never start writing anew.

And those that played not shall be happy—
They shall have no signals to call,
While ear muffs may be dispensed with
As no one shall rah rah at all;
And no one shall count his fractures
Nor doctor his bruises with paint,
But each may hurrah, in three whispers,
For the football glories that ain't.

CHURCH UNITY.

Difficulties in the Way of the Consolidation of the Sects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The large gift of $100,000 for the furtherance of a congress for the consideration of church unity will undoubtedly produce some results, but in what direction it will be impossible to forecast. From a purely business standpoint nothing seems more reasonable than that the Methodist Church on one side of the street should consolidate with the Presbyterian Church on the other side of the street, and that the Lutheran and Baptist churches just around the corner should merge themselves into the same organization. Such a step would be an immense saving of money. But the real question is, Will it promote piety and spiritual strength? Such unity is enforced by the Church of Rome, but can those of us who have travelled widely say that this enforced unity has raised the spiritual standard of the Church? Unfortunately, experience shows how very difficult it is to eliminate party spirit from such assemblies.

A great deal has been written and said regarding the wonderful effect of such extreme High Churchmen as Father Frere, the Superior of the Community of the Resurrection, and others, appearing on the Protestant platform of the great Edinburgh conference. But those who have read the correspondence in the English Church papers and the discussions among the supporters of the venerable Propagation Society will realize that the advanced churchmen went to that conference simply to instruct and not to learn.

This proposal for such unity really emanated from the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, and the giver of the large gift is a leading layman of that church. Consequently, it will be expected that the "American Episcopalians" will make the first effort for unity by inviting what is known as the "Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church" to return to their mother church. This body came into being in 1870 when Bishop Cummings seceded and consecrated certain bishops. At the last census it numbered eighty-three ministers and 9,419 members. Now, from the attitude assumed by the Episcopal Church with reference to Swedish orders, it is well nigh certain that the bishops and ministers of the schismatical body would be required to submit to reordination. The same terms would be extended to the Methodist Episcopal bodies, which number about seven or eight millions. This is the beginning of unity as far as Episcopalians are concerned. No bishop, no church.

The Anglican communion seems to have made some way toward union with the Eastern churches, and at the present time a priest of the Church of England celebrates the Eucharist every Sunday in one of the side chapels of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. But the Eastern Church is divided into the Greek, Russian, Coptic, Armenian, Nestorian, Syrian and the Abyssinian national churches, and these Eastern churches, which I have visited in past years, entertain anything but kindly feelings toward each other, as may be seen in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem every Easter.

Then as regards the Roman Catholic Church. Both the present Pope and his predecessor have made it very clear that there is little hope for Protestant Christianity to come to any terms of union with it. Since I commenced this letter I have taken up the London *Church Guardian*, in which I find very severe stricture upon Canon Hanson of St. Margaret's, Westminster, because he has asserted that he does not think episcopacy is necessary for a Christian church. The hope of that unity which will be of practical benefit to the religion of the present day must be first found in lessening the divisions which exist among non-episcopal communities. The divisions among these communities are simply preposterous. The Baptists are divided into fifteen different sects, the Methodists into seventeen, the Presbyterians into twelve, the Lutherans into five with a very considerable number of "independent synods." We might expect to find unity with the United Brethren, but they are divided into two communities. It must be borne in mind that the multiplicity of sects in Protestant churches are of comparatively recent birth.

I must admit that in many cases these divisions have been evidences of growth. There is an impression that the various sects of Christianity are a great hindrance to foreign missionary work. Such is not really the case. The prophet of Arabia foretold that his followers would be divided into seventy-three sects, and they have actually grown to 150, and it is estimated that the Buddhists are divided into at least three hundred sects.

When the congress does assemble it will be found that there are doctrinal differences which stand in the way of union and that these doctrinal differences are such as the lay mind can scarcely appreciate. It is within my recollection that Mr. Voysey and others were removed from their curacies because they did not believe in endless punishment. I have a very clear recollection of a clergyman standing at the altar of his church and denouncing the "old fashioned views" of the preacher.

Dean Farrar said the age of martyrdom had passed, not because there were no bigots to burn them, but because there were no martyrs to be burned. I am sure that he was entirely wrong. The zeal and spirit of martyrdom in China alone shows that there are men quite willing to die for the truth. But I am afraid that in most Protestant countries the people are so saturated with unbelief that, like the philosophers of Rome, they look upon all religions as equally true and equally useful. All this will come out in the great conference for unity.

Professor Westcott once said to me at Cambridge: "You will live to see that unbelief has penetrated within the altar rails."

BROOKLYN, November 19. D. D., LL. D.

Suffrage Victory in the State of Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The rejoicing of the suffragists grows as the fuller returns from the State of Washington come in.

Seattle had been regarded as the stronghold of the opposition but the woman suffrage amendment carried in every ward of the city except the Fourteenth, the "tough," slum ward. The majority for it in the university ward was more than three to one.

Out of the 141 precincts in the city only twelve went against it. In the city and county the total vote was 11,937 in favor and 6,675 against. It was the largest vote ever given for any amendment in that State.

A multitude of women, young, middle aged and white haired, stood at the polls all day in a drenching rain, quietly handing to every voter a little slip of paper reminding him to vote on the amendment; and it is said that this ocular demonstration of the earnest wish of many women for the ballot had a marked effect on the vote.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

DORCHESTER, Mass., November 19.

More Manufactures Exported Than Ever.

Exports of manufactures from the United States in the year which ends with next month will, for the first time, exceed $800,000,000 in value. For the single month of September the exports of manufactures aggregated $70,000,000 and for the nine months ended with September $613,000,000, an average of $68,000,000 a month for that portion of the year for which figures are now available. The figures thus far show a large gain over those of last year in both classes of manufactures. "Manufactures ready for consumption" show for the nine months of the present year a total exportation of $402,000,000, against $347,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1909; and "manufactures for further use in manufacturing" $211,000,000, against $187,000,000 in the same months of last year. For the month of September manufactures ready for consumption show a total exportation of $44,000,000, against $38,000,000 in September of last year, and manufactures for further use in manufacturing, $25,000,000, against $20,000,000 in the same month of last year.

Praisegod Barebone's Brother.

From T. P.'s Weekly.

It is perhaps in the perusal of musty old parchments and parish registers that the really curious name is found. At the beginning of the seventeenth century and extending well into Puritan times they are remarkably numerous. Among the baptisms are such Christian names as Repent, Freegift, Restore, Constant and Faintnot. That remarkable member of the Parliament of 1653, Praisegod Barebone, was actually baptized by that name and is so called in the records of the Leathersellers' Company of London. But it must be admitted that Barebone's brother adopted his Christian name, which ran thus and could never have been comfortably accommodated upon an ordinary visiting card of to-day: "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-thee-thou-shouldest-have-been-damned Barebone." And this individual had but himself to blame because his lightsome friends and the wits called him Damned Barebone.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Lord Crewe, Like Most of His Predecessors, Has No Oriental Associations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The official position of the Secretary of State for India is a most influential one, directing, as he does, the administration of an empire of 300,000,000 of the human race, and yet his powers are very restricted. He has a council in the India office in London consisting of thirteen members. The vice-president, Sir Felix Schuster, is the president of a London bank, and of no Indian experience. There are two native members, and the others are retired India officers, either civil or military. Difficulties are frequently occurring between the Viceroy in India and the Secretary of State in London, and it is understood by Anglo-Indians that Lord Morley at the commencement of Lord Minto's rule was disposed to deal far too mildly with the disloyal natives, who really did not represent the sinew and muscle of the great native races of India, but merely the educated section trained in the Anglo-vernacular schools, which Lord Lawrence and Sir Herbert Edwardes sixty years ago declared would, without religious instruction, produce disloyal subjects.

It is somewhat strange that in the selection of a Secretary of State for India a statesman of Indian experience is never appointed. It would seem that a man with Oriental affiliations of a literary kind is to be preferred. Lord Crewe is the son of Lord Houghton, known in English literature as Richard Monckton Milnes, who was a patron of men of letters and a man of letters himself. He is said to have secured the laureateship for Tennyson and to have been the first to recognize the genius of Swinburne. He was specially interested in Oriental studies, and left his son, the present Secretary for India, a magnificent Oriental library of 35,000 volumes. The Countess of Crewe is the daughter of the Earl of Rosebery, whose mother was a Rothschild. But while Lord Crewe has no actual Indian experience, there are as many as three retired Viceroys of India in the House of Lords, Lord Elgin, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon, and when Lord Minto returns next month there will be a fourth. Two of them will be seated on the Ministerial benches and two on the Opposition. But it cannot be said that Lord Elgin and Lord Minto will be able to cross swords with such statesmen and orators as Lansdowne and Curzon. In fact, Lord Crewe will have a hard time of it, although he is supposed to have great debating powers. In the House of Commons there is a former Secretary of State for India in the person of Lord George Hamilton, who served in the Salisbury and Balfour administrations.

The patronage of the Secretary of State for India is limited to the appointments of Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Judges of the chief courts and the commander in chief in India. All other appointments rest with the Viceroy.

ANGLO-INDIAN.

BROOKLYN, November 19.

Automobile Signals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In answer to the plea for musical rather than discordant automobile horns, let me quote the following from a recent article by Hudson Maxim:

"Though warning sounds may differ widely in certain respects, there is one common characteristic possessed by all of them: they are harsh and untuneful, they are not pleasing to the ear. The warning bark of a dog, the cry of the fowl that voices danger, the warning snarl of a pair of tigers fighting over a piece of meat, are not pleasant or musical or wooing sounds.

"A wooing or musical sound is as inappropriate to the uses of the automobile as would be a feather instead of a club to drive away an angry dog. It is the tone of the voice far more than what is said that calls a dog to us or drives him away from us. All animals are repelled by repellant sounds and attracted by attractive sounds. A musical sound made by an automobile horn tells a falsehood to the pedestrian whom it is expected to warn. It indicates that there is no danger when danger is most imminent."

I am very much interested in the subject of automobile warning signals, and I firmly believe that the time is not far distant when some standard signal, loud enough to be always effective will be required by law.

CHARLES M. LAWRENCE.

NEW YORK, November 19.

The First Academicienne.

From the London Globe.

Some of the French newspapers have fallen into a singular error by stating that Mme. Judith Gauthier is the first lady Académician. The first woman so honored was Mme. Deshoulières, who was elected a member of the Academy at Arles as far back as 1670. At that time the Academy at Arles was affiliated with the more famous institution which will always be associated with the name of Cardinal Richelieu. In the *Journal of Trevoux*, the organ of the Jesuits in the eighteenth century, it is stated that it was for Mme. Deshoulières that the word Académicienne was created.

The example of Arles in electing Mme. Deshoulières a member of the Academy led to the formation in that city of an academy for women. This was in the eighteenth century. At that time the admission of women into the academies was the order of the day. Following the example of Arles, Rouen elected Mme. du Bocage, while Mme. de Beauharnais and Mme. Desbordes-Valmore became associates of the same seat of learning. The last advocate of that day who pleaded the cause of women was no less a personage than Robespierre, who pronounced a discourse before the Academy at Arras.

The Sprightly Style.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I found the other day in a magazine a short five page story in which the author abandoned the conventional "he said" and "she said" for a number of other expressions. I became so interested that I wrote them down. They were: He, she or somebody returned, asked, grinned, declared, encouraged, denied, worried, observed, admitted, yelled, grumbled, refused, laughed, growled, asserted, spoke up, interrupted, informed, put in, struck in, began, scolded, suggested, volunteered, inquired, ejaculated, reminded, hesitated, persisted, qualified, claimed, maintained, demanded, denied, praised, testified, remembered, sneered, exclaimed, responded, quoted, disagreed, concluded, glared, questioned, remarked, appealed, flared, complained, announced, broke in, answered, shouted, gasped, invited, ordered, called, teased, added, complimented, warned, thundered.

This list may be useful to those at a loss for a proper expression. As for this particular tale, I confess I forgot to read it. H. G. C.

NEW YORK, November 19.

Bear Law or School Law.

Marinette correspondence St. Paul Dispatch.

Eugene Rousseau, a resident of Newhall, Mich., south of Escanaba, has appealed to Judge Judd Yelland of the Escanaba Municipal Court for advice in a curious predicament.

Under the Michigan laws bears are protected game. On the other hand there are laws under which parents may be prosecuted if they do not send their children to school. Rousseau informed the court that two of his children had been chased by bears while on their way home from school and that he himself had been made to sprint by a big black bear. Not being able to shoot the animal the homesteader was in a quandary whether to break the law by not sending his children to school or by shooting the bears and wolves.

He was informed that the protection of bears ended November 1 for the season and that he can now shoot as many as he likes, if he can protect his children by so doing.

Indian Treaty as Evidence.

From the Chicago Record Herald.

A treaty with the Indians of Chicago and vicinity made in 1795 by General Mad Anthony Wayne was introduced in evidence before Special United States Commissioner Neil Satterlee yesterday in the taking of testimony in the Government's suit to enjoin the construction of a dam at Dresden Heights. The treaty was explained by Professor Alvord of the University of Illinois. "It gave the Government the right to use the Chicago, Desplaines and the portage to the Illinois River," he said. The Government is seeking to prove that back in the fur trading days the Desplaines River was used as a navigable stream.

Pumpkin Bread.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* To make the only real genuine pumpkin bread take twelve cups of pumpkin boiled and mashed, one and three fourths cups of buckwheat flour, three and a half teaspoons of allspice, three teaspoons of salt, five teaspoons of sugar, and bake until stiff. When cold cut in slices and fry. H. A.

CLIFTON, N. J., November 19.

The Way of It.

Knicker—Every one has seen better days.

Bocker—Yes, split milk has always come from pedigreed cows.