The Sun.

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The South and the Popular Election of Senators.

The debate in the Senate on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of Senators by direct vote instead of by the Legislatures of the several States fixes attention on an aspect of the question that has received little consideration till now in the South.

In one of the most impressive speeches delivered in Congress for many years Senator ROOT pointed out that if members of the Senate are to be chosen at popular elections the Government of the United States must either retain the power to supervise these elections and by its own regulations, if necessary, make them fair and free, or surrender the power for its own preservation and protection. The Federal Government now has, and exercises, under the Constitution full control of the process of electing Senators by the present system of vote in the Legislatures. The retention of this indispensable power, in case of a change to the direct method of election, is what is contemplated by the Sutherland amendment to the pending joint resolution.

We print in another column, from the *Congressional Record*, that part of Mr. ROOT's speech and of the subsequent running debate which makes clear the surpassing importance of the point which he has raised. Little wonder that the proposition caused astonishment and some consternation among Southern Senators who had previously studied the question of the change to direct popular vote without taking into account the revolutionary effect of that change upon the relation between the States and the national Government.

As Senator PERCY of Mississippi very frankly puts it, "the extension of the power of the Federal Government as required by the Sutherland amendment is a price greater than the South is willing to pay for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people." It is a greater price, Senator PERCY added, than the South ought to pay.

But the "price," as has been so clearly shown by the Senator from New York, is not an "extension" of Federal power. It is the retention and preservation of a power always possessed, always exercised, and indispensable and vital. "The time has not yet come," said Mr. ROOT, referring to the Southern advocates of direct election of United States Senators, "when the people of this nation are entering the market place to buy from them or from any of them the right to preserve and protect by the exercise of our own national power the Government of the United States under its own Constitution."

Flying Across the Atlantic.

If the plans of Dr. EUGENE ALT of Munich prosper next month will see him and his comrades flying westward in a dirigible balloon with the trade wind helping to speed his airship across the Atlantic. This man of science has kept his enterprise in the dark till he was ready to announce it, but at length he has told in *Petermanns Mitteilungen* what he hopes to do. He gives a map of his proposed route and some details of the nature of his projected observations on the way, but very few particulars of his preparations and equipment.

He and his comrades, he says, expect to start in March from Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands, about fifteen degrees of latitude north of the equator and near the African coast. His airship is the Suchard, 197 feet long, 56 feet wide, and well fitted, it is thought, in all respects for the long journey. It will be headed considerably south of west, and the length of the journey, if all goes well, will be from 2,100 to 2,400 miles, according to the landing place, which may be as far south as French Guiana or as far north as the Lesser Antilles, as circumstances seem to favor on the approach to America. At any rate, in this narrower part of the Atlantic the journey is expected to be about 1,000 miles shorter than that which WELLMAN had in view, and with far more equable meteorological conditions than could be expected between the American and European ports of the north Atlantic; and with the probability also of wind astern nearly all the way. To be sure, the Suchard is expected to pass through the southern part of the domain of those whirling and terrific windstorms commonly known as West Indies cyclones, but the period of these storms is between the months of June and November and there is little danger of meeting one of the twisters in March.

Dr. ALT believes that all the atmospheric conditions over the Atlantic point to the route he has chosen as most favorable for air voyages, especially in the experimental stage of these journeys. He thinks that his route reduces to a minimum the chances of buffeting against head winds, so trying to the framework of balloons of the Zeppelin type and increasing the chances of disaster if long continued.

Professor HERGESELL, well known for his investigations of the upper air currents over the Atlantic, recently said that the navigator of propelled airships must seek his routes, in this early stage of experience, as the sailing vessels do. Dr. ALT had this opinion in view when he chose what he believes to be the path of least resistance across the Atlantic.

Instead of a car to hold the party a large seaworthy boat, packed with supplies and provided with screw propulsion, is to be fastened under the balloon. If fortune favors it is thought that the journey will not take more than five days; and success will probably mean that airships will be used in that southerly latitude to study meteorological phenomena at important elevations above the sea, a consummation which Dr. HANN, the great authority in this branch of science, says is much to be desired.

Dr. ALT may be looking pretty far into the future, but he really thinks that if his journey, with the prevailing winds, is successful it may point a way for the use of the dirigible in the practical affairs of life. He mentions the diurnal contrasts of land and sea breezes and believes that some day the air freighter may carry loads to the near hinterland on the sea breeze and back to por on the land breeze. If this idea should be found practicable, of course only the coastal belts would profit by it, for the sea breeze seldom extends more than twenty or thirty miles inland.

The Texarkana Titan.

It is one of the many modest privileges and happinesses of THE SUN to offer from time to time to the eyes, ears, hearts and scrapbooks of mankind elegant extracts from the works of the Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD, A. B., LL. B., LL. M., P. B. K., M. C., formerly "a student in the common schools of Daingerfield, Pittsburg, Cumby, Austin and Linden," the noblest orator but two or three ever born in Wheatville, sometime Sovereign Banker of the Woodmen of the World and still the sovereign statesman of Texarkana. He mounted his eloquent legs in the House of Representatives Saturday. Behold him pirouette and perorate with even more than his old splendor:

"Oh, may this movement for good roads succeed. It is ordained of God. It should be accepted of man, for down these rural highways have come the intellectual Titans of the earth. [Applause.] It is fraught with blessings for God's multitudes. It will bring to the rural home the modern comforts and refinements, and young men will no longer hasten to desert the firesides of their fathers. It will quicken rural life with the pulsebeats of modern progress. When this republic, fashioned in the people's blood, the people's tears, shall have been interlaced with highways everlasting as the roads of Rome, imperishable as the Pyramids, when along these mighty roadways the people's homes shall rise in beauty, and aspiring youth shall find in the adornment of the rural home the highest object of ambition and of pride, when these material monuments shall proclaim the advent of universal brotherhood and culture, then, and not till then, will the dreams of the founders have been achieved, a Government of the people in truth established. [Loud applause.]"

All right. Welcome to the intellectual Titans on shanks' mare, bicycle or devil wagon. Note, however, that the mighty roadways should not be built, as Mr. SHEPPARD and divers other supposed Democrats seem to desire, by the Federal Government. Unknown to most folks, quietly awaiting its hour of swollen appropriations, exists at Washington the Office of Public Roads, which began business seventeen years ago at an annual cost of $10,000. Let the Hon. ASBURY F. LEVER of South Carolina, who loves the Office of Public Roads as deeply as anybody carrying on the business of a rural Representative must, give the Wheatville Webster a little lesson in economy:

"In this bill we carry an appropriation of $160,760. More than that, the estimates that come to us from the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, call for an appropriation of $60,000 for this particular purpose. The Committee on Agriculture has given exactly what was asked for, and that is an increase of $17,000 over last year's appropriation. It does seem to me, therefore, that it is bad legislation; it is a bad beginning for us here, who are about to be charged with the responsibility, to force down the throats of these various departments large sums of money which they have not asked for."

One more cold aspersion upon the heat and fury of the Texarkana Titan. Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia is up:

"I have taken the position before my own people, sometimes to my political hurt, that I would not vote for any bill that proposed to empower and authorize the Federal Government to go into a State and take absolute control and charge of the building of its roads, and I never will."

The Office of Public Roads is limited for the present to the collection and distribution of expert information and instruction about roads and road building, but the magnification of its duties and its appropriations is inevitable. May we be forgiven for saying so much or little before commending to the Lone Star "Speaker" and all other repositories of oratory the Texarkana Titan, flashing along the rural highways of Texas in his chariot of fire?

An Apology.

From the news columns of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* we take the following cheering information:

"Another thing that indicates that we [citizens of Albany] are as up to date as other cities is the fact that many of our people have begun learning the old English folk dances."

The burden of our offending is now apparent. If ever by whisper, insinuation or innuendo THE SUN has suggested that Albany was somnolent, wrapped in beautiful slumber, given over to the pleasures of memory, we apologize, acknowledge our error, humbly ask for undeserved forgiveness. We have sinned against the light and are sorry.

If that forgiveness be granted, may it be shown in a gracious permission some time, when the period of penance is at end, to take our stand upon the Capitol steps and thence to look down upon the park filled with Albany's "leading" and most progressive citizens moving in the pleasant measures of the Morris Dance. From Friar Tuck to Maid Marian we hope to see them all, and having seen we shall go forth to give our testimony before all men that every other city is but a way station on the road of progress, which leads to Albany.

Prussian Population.

The results of the recent census in Prussia merely furnish later information concerning a fact long ago well recognized, that Prussia, like several other States of the German Empire, is growing at a rate out of proportion to that of its western neighbors. A century ago Prussia, still suffering from the dismemberment of NAPOLEON, scarcely exceeded in population the 6,000,000 of the last days of FREDERICK the Great. Now the figures of the recent census show a population of 40,157,000.

It is true that the contemporaneous Prussia is considerably larger than that of a century ago. The Congress of Berlin, in addition to restoring many provinces, bestowed others, and these with the annexations between 1815 and 1866 well nigh doubled the area of this State. Yet if the growth of Prussia from a State of 6,000,000 in 1810 to a kingdom of 24,000,000 in 1870 was largely due to annexations, the forty years that follow reveal a hardly less striking expansion upon territory which is substantially the same.

Forty years ago Prussia was fourth among the four great States of western Europe. Great Britain, France, and even the newly achieved United Italy surpassed her in population, although in area the German State exceeded all but France. The following table shows the march of Prussia and the other three States between 1870 and 1910 in millions:

	1870.	1890.	1910.
France	36.1	38.3	39.5
Great Britain	31.8	38.1	45.8
Italy	26.7	30.1	34.5
Prussia	24.0	30.0	40.1

Of the three rivals of 1870, therefore, Prussia has overtaken and passed all but England. Between 1870 and 1910 Prussia had added 16,100,000, Great Britain but 13,700,000, while in the last twenty years the Prussian gain has been 10,100,000, against 7,400,000 for Great Britain. As for France and Italy, in forty years their increases have been but 3,400,000 and 7,850,000 respectively. In the recent census Prussia at last passed France.

Even for Americans accustomed to considerable expansions between each census the growth of Prussia has its surprises. Thus the area of the German State corresponds almost exactly to that of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, 135,134 for the former, 135,445 for the latter. In 1870, when the population of Prussia was 24,000,000, that of the three States together was 10,570,000. Twenty years later the Prussian total was 30,000,000, that of the three States 15,930,000. In 1910 the respective populations were 40,150,000 and 21,550,000.

In forty years Prussia, by natural increase and wholly unaided by immigration, had added 16,100,000 to its population, while the population of the three great States, despite the large annual contribution derived from immigration, had increased but 11,000,000. Measured even by American standards, therefore, the development of contemporaneous Prussia deserves notice.

For France this recent expansion of Prussia, wholly peaceful in its character, has changed the whole face of Europe. In a sense, indeed, it has made the French nation a secondary Power, ranking with Italy in numbers and Austria in actual military strength. For Great Britain the commercial and naval expansion accompanying the growth of population has had equally serious results, which the discussion of European policies in all British journals in the last few years has indicated.

A century ago the French Empire, then at almost its greatest point, contained a population of more than 42,000,000, while the population in territories which still remain to the nation was upward of 27,000,000. In that period the French Empire contained the largest population of the European nations, surpassing even Russia, while Italy and Germany were merely indicated upon the map by a heterogeneous collection of insignificant States, many of them in reality merely extensions of French power and influence.

After a hundred years modern Germany and Italy have taken their place on the map. Russia has become a nation of 125,000,000, Germany an empire of nearly 70,000,000, and France, which had 42,000,000 people in 1810, has less than 40,000,000 in 1910. It is the realization of this condition, again emphasized by the latest Prussian census, which has given rise to so much pessimism in France in the last few years. Conversely, the confidence and assurance with which the Germans travel the highways of the world seem to rest upon the apparently solid basis of the new Prussia, which, without being Germany, certainly dominates and directs it.

The Sunday Outing.

The young gentlemen of Brooklyn whose riotous behavior on a Ridgewood elevated railroad train led to a serious accident on Sunday unquestionably had an enjoyable holiday. They drove from one of the cars all the respectable passengers and gave a sound beating to the train crew. Their playfulness caused such a delay on the line that a collision resulted. A sufficient number of persons was injured in the smashup to divert attention from the authors of the trouble, who escaped in the excitement without being inconvenienced by arrest.

It is scarcely worth while for the city to spend its money on playgrounds, athletic fields and similar outing places, as it is frequently urged to do, while the youth of the community prefers to take its exercise and work off its surplus spirits by rioting in street cars. The better way to minister to the comfort and health of the rising generation would be to provide at municipal expense tickets entitling the holder to create a disturbance in a car on any line he might select and to furnish a suitable number of decrepit old men, nervous women and young children for him to insult, tease and assault. It is unhappily true that at times there are not enough respectable passengers about to afford relaxation for all the young men who are in search of a jolly time.

It cannot be denied that there are many spoilsports who heartily wish that means could be found to curb the lively young men who now make a journey from one end of the town to the other a trip full of adventure. These are creatures of unromantic mind, who would rejoice were the city authorities seriously to second the efforts of the transportation companies to maintain order on their premises. They would like to know that part of the money they pay in taxes went to support jails full of Sunday rowdies and to furnish raw material for athletes keeping themselves in condition in the excellent exercise of breaking stones. But persons of this class deserve no consideration. The only useful end they could serve would be to receive the thumps and buffets that the joyous street car rioters so generously distribute.

The Hon. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, the most modest and patriotic man in Congress, nay, in the world, has seldom shown both qualities to better advantage than in having reprinted in the *Congressional Record* of February 11 a lecture covering nearly six and a half pages of that sterling sheet, an old lecture of his on "The Great Destroyer"—Alcohol. Thus at the expense of the United States Mr. HOBSON recommends himself to the Drys.

A census is to be taken in India this year and, as if the troubles of the British Government were not enough with the political agitations that are stirring up the peninsula, the inquisitiveness of the census officials threatens to excite religious dissensions among the Hindus. They wish to probe the caste system on which Hindu society is based and to separate statistically the goats from the sheep. The questions proposed, the answers to which will distinguish persons who call themselves Hindus but are debarred from all social and religious privileges of the race, are as follows:

"1. Do the members of the caste or tribe worship the great Hindu gods? 2. Are they allowed to enter Hindu temples or to make offerings at the shrine? 3. Will good Brahmans act as their priests? 4. Will degraded Brahmans do so? In that case are they recognized as Brahmans by persons outside the caste or are they Brahmans only in name? 5. Will clean castes take water from them? 6. Do they cause pollution (a) by touch, (b) by proximity?"

The Brahmans and the Hindus generally look on these questions as an attack on themselves. The Indian Government is accustomed to distribute civil service appointments and to apportion representation in legislative and municipal councils among Hindus, Mohammedans and others according to their relative numbers, and if the pariah castes are thrown out the offices open to Hindus will be fewer in number. The low castes themselves will probably resent being excluded; all Hindus will be aroused against outside interference with their customs, and the British administration in its desire for precise information seems to be stirring up a hornets' nest that will be as troublesome as that which was aroused when it attempted to settle the local traditional system of land tenure according to British ideas.

Will New Jersey Bolt the National Conventions of 1912?

From the Washington Post.

The open character of the proposed New Jersey Presidential primary can be approximated from the fact that among other things any Presidential candidate may have a petition filed with the Secretary of State and his name will appear on the party ballot under the words "Choice for President." Delegates may also have printed opposite their names on the ballot the name of the man for whom they intend to vote in the national convention. At the primary all the candidates for delegates are voted for directly by the party voters, and such voters may express their preference for President for the guidance of the delegates.

To make the plan over into a Statewide primary, such as some States have adopted in the election of Governors and Senators, would only require, as it appears, that no delegates be voted for and that the primary be a free for all as between the candidates for President who had filed a petition with the Secretary of State. As to just what modus operandi would be devised to enable New Jersey to give expression to her voice in convention there is no line as yet, but that detail may safely be left to the resourceful minds of the advanced school of reformers whose specialty is a nation-wide Presidential primary.

Is the Sun of New Nationalism Rising in the Southwest?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You of course never imagined that you could keep the citizens of Arizona from ratifying their progressive Constitution. Congress or the President may check the advance of that enlightened people to the goal of Statehood, but even such interposition cannot long retard the march of a Commonwealth to which Maine might gallantly surrender her "Dirigo." If *Chanteclee* could not make, neither could he hinder the sunrise, nor could the silencing of *Chanteclee* interrupt the solar round. Said James Walker, sometime president of Harvard: "You may wring the neck of the crowing cock, but you can't stop the morning!"

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

NUTLEY, N. J., February 11.

On the Length of Cows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A correspondent, "A. J.," in to day's SUN observes that the signal cord used in the surface, subway and elevated cars of this city "unmistakably consists of one continuous and unbroken piece of cowhide," and inquires where cows as long as street cars may be seen.

This inquiry is eminently natural to one who has no nearer conception of a dairy than the 7.30 buzz of the dumbwaiter with the cream bottle. There are no such cows; their average length being only a trifle over sixteen feet, the maximum, counting tail and eyelash, being about twenty feet, while some of the cars are three times as long.

The manner of securing the one piece strip of cowhide is well known. Post mortem the animal is splitted on an apparatus similar to a turning lathe, and instead of being "skinned" is, technically speaking, "pared," as an apple in an apple parer, the operator using a keyboard similar to that of a linotype to regulate the width of the strip.

NEW YORK, February 12. BIBLIOPOLA.

Why Bell Cord Is Expensive.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A live cow is put under an anæsthetic and girdled the long way around, thus requiring a cow only half the length of a trolley car to furnish the bell rope. Although the wound heals rapidly, the hide is never as good after the operation and is sold at a reduced price as "split cowhide." This makes the bell cord correspondingly expensive and explains why the conductor always charges you five cents if you pull the wrong one.

VERITAS AND ALSO PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW LONDON, Conn., February 12.

The Coming Out of a Prophet.

Jonah emerged.

"Nobody cared about me," he explained, "but the S. P. C. A. got me out for the sake of the whale."

FOR THE SOUTH TO CONSIDER.

Mr. Root on the Necessary Effect of a Change to Direct Election of Senators.

From the Congressional Record of February 10.

The theory of our Constitution was that regarding all matters within the limit of the Constitution the relation of the national Government should be a direct relation between the Government and the people that it should operate upon the people. It was that these Senators who are about me are not ambassadors from a foreign State, but they are officers of the United States; that their primary obligation is not to any one State, but it is to the common good of the commonwealth of the United States. And the theory of the Constitution was that the national Government should be invested with all the powers necessary for the preservation of its national life and the execution of its national powers and the performance of its national duties, so that it would not be dependent in any respect upon the will or pleasure of any State. That was the fundamental change from the Confederation to the Union under the Constitution.

So the Constitution, after providing that the members of the House of Representatives should be elected by the people and that the members of the Senate should be elected by the Legislatures, provided that the times and places and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed.

As I have already said, it is a peremptory command, so that the duty is performed as a duty under the Constitution of the United States and not at the will or pleasure of the State itself. They provided that when the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives have been prescribed by the Legislature of a State, in performance of that duty under the national Constitution, the Congress itself may at any time by law make or alter such regulations.

Now I submit that the proposed substitute, which takes out of the Constitution the peremptory command resting upon the Legislatures of the States, and which takes out of the Constitution the right of the national Government to make or alter regulations for the selection of the members of the Senate, revolutionizes the relations between the Government of the United States and the government of the States. We no longer have, if this amendment is adopted, the power of self-preservation and self-perpetuation.

James Madison of Virginia was the great advocate of the provision which gave to the Government of the United States the power in the last resort, and, if ever need be, to control and direct and require the elections which were to determine the constitution of both bodies of its national legislature. Now, sir, we are about to abandon it, if this resolution is adopted.

Mr. President, the provision which is now to be wiped out of the Constitution was the basis of the Federal election law.

My memory goes back far enough to remember the condition of affairs in the State of New York when the Federal election law of 1868 was first applied. For several years while it was in force I happened to be the District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York and to be charged with the enforcement of it. I beg to assure my colleagues in the Senate that the application of that Federal election law broke up a condition of corruptions in the elections in the city of New York which made the election of Senators and Presidential electors a mere matter of the dictation of one man. Ballot box stuffing, false counting, repeating in large parts of that city were the rule rather than the exception, and it was only the application of the Federal election law of 1868 which made possible a reform in those conditions and led the way which the State of New York itself followed by its own enactments designed to continue the honesty of elections produced by the application of the Federal law.

I do not know, sir, that the time will ever come, I hope it never will, when it will be necessary to apply another Federal election law to prevent the creation of members of this body from being a shame and a disgrace, but I protest against robbing our nation of the power to exercise such control over the selection of the men who are to constitute its Government.

I am deeply sympathetic, Mr. President, with our friends from the South, who are dealing with the difficult problem of adjusting the relations between the white and the black populations of their States. I look back over our history and realize that mistakes have been made in the attitude of that part of the country where I was born and bred and where I received my first ideas of the political policy of our country. I would not now like to see an attempt to stretch out the hand of Federal power and interfere with the progress of our friends in the South toward the solution of that difficult and embarrassing problem.

But, Mr. President, I must protest with all the energy of which I am capable against our country's robbing itself of the power to do it if need be.

Freely conceding to our friends of the South the manifold shortcomings of my own people in the North, they must not think hardly of me if I say that from time to time things are done in some parts of the South that the States ought to prevent, and if they do not that the country must prevent the moment they touch the Constitution of our Government.

It is true that in the State of New York we cannot afford to be without the safeguard always standing back of our political procedure of power in the nation to compel purity, fairness, honesty. No State can afford it; no State, North or South, can afford it; and, above all, loyalty to the nation cannot afford it.

Mr. President, it is true that this resolution would leave in the Constitution that provision which makes each house the judge of the elections and qualifications of its members; but, sir, it would rob this house of the power to require the regulations regarding the elections of members to be such that we could exercise the power of judging of the elections.

Sir, we found it necessary in 1842 to change the method of electing Congressmen. We found it necessary in 1866 to reach out our hand and change the methods by which the State Legislatures were electing members of the Senate. With that experience before us, will gentlemen tell us that never in the long process of time is it possible that it will be requisite for the national Government to reach out its hand and in order that the election of Senators shall be so conducted as to make it possible to perform the duties of government in judging of their election to control and direct and modify the regulations under which they are elected?

It is true, Mr. President, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments will still remain in the Constitution, but, so far as those amendments affect the exercise of the power of the States or of the individual voters in the States to constitute a member of this body, the second part of this resolution would rob the Government of the United States of the power to make those preliminary dispositions regarding elections necessary for the enforcement of the amendments.

There has been some discussion here as to whether the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. Sutherland] proposed the granting of a new power to the national Government over the elections in the States or whether the resolution proposed by the committee provides for taking away an existing power.

Let me state what I think it is. As the Constitution now stands Senators are elected by Legislatures whose proceedings are under the control and regulation of the national Congress. The resolution proposes to transfer the power of election from the Legislatures to the popular electorate without extending to the new electorate that power of national control. The Sutherland amendment proposes to carry over to the new body of electors the same control which the present Constitution attaches to the existing power of electors.

Now, Mr. President, we are told that that is too high a price for the South to pay. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Percy] has said to us:

Notwithstanding the suggestions of the Senators from New York and Montana, the day may be far distant, if it will ever come, when any political party will again find it expedient to attempt to enact Federal laws for the supervision of elections. But this optimistic hope furnishes no safe reason for extending the power of the Government as to the enactment of such laws, and I would not be dealing in frankness with our Republican allies, who are supporting us in this measure, and for whose patriotism and earnestness in the support of it I have the profoundest respect, if I did not say to them that in my judgment the extension of the power of the Federal Government, as required by the Sutherland amendment, is a price greater than the South is willing to pay for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people. I have no hesitancy in saying that it is a price greater than it should pay.

Mr. President, I beg leave to say to the Senator from Mississippi and to his Republican allies, from a heart full of sympathy with all measures of conciliation between the two parts of the country, that the time has not yet come when the people of this nation are entering the market place to buy from them or from any of them the right to preserve and protect by the exercise of our own national power the Government of the United States and its Constitution.

Mr. Bacon: * * * I wanted to ask him [Mr. Root] to state plainly if he meant that if the Constitution shall be so changed as to provide for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people in his opinion the Sutherland amendment was needed in order that if, according to the opinion of Congress, the laws of the Southern States with reference to the suffrage were not such as accorded with the view of Congress as to the rights of the people under the several amendments of the Constitution to cast their votes in the election, it would then be the duty and power of Congress by law to see to it that the laws of the Southern States in those particulars were abrogated and annulled and that those elections for Senators should be governed by laws which would emanate from Congress and not from the States? Am I correct in that? I will ask the Senator.

Mr. Root: Perfectly, Mr. President. My proposition is that if the members of the Senate are to be elected at popular elections the Government of the United States must retain the power to make those elections honest and fair and free, the power to say, if the regulations prescribed by the State are not adequate to that end, that they shall be superseded by regulations made by the Congress of the United States. My proposition, further, is that without that power accompanying this change in the method of the election of Senators, if the change be made, the Government of the United States has surrendered the power for its own preservation and protection.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President, do I understand the Senator from New York to mean that if the States have now upon their statute books laws which regulate the suffrage in those States, such as the Senator speaks of as "the grandfather clause," though that is simply a term generic in its character which relates to a general class of legislation—does the Senator mean that, with the laws now upon the statute books of the several Southern States, if the proposed amendment of the Senator from Utah [Mr. Sutherland] should be adopted and we should pass the joint resolution to amend the Constitution and it should be ratified by three-fourths of the States, it would then be within the power of Congress, if it conceived that these grandfather clauses as they are called, all the body of laws with reference to the regulations and limitations of the suffrage in the Southern States—if Congress should conceive that they were unconstitutional, does the Senator mean that in his opinion Congress would have the power, under the amendment of the Senator from Utah, to annul those provisions and to make Federal laws to control the election of Senators in such way as to insure the right to vote to all persons thought by Congress to be entitled to vote?

Mr. Root: Without the slightest doubt.

Mr. Bacon: Well, Mr. President, it is well that we are given this notice of what the Senator does mean and what the Sutherland amendment means.

Mr. Root: I mean to put you on notice, and I mean to put the whole country on notice if my words are able to do so.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President, I have performed a service in having the Senator announce it, not in general terms, but in particular terms. Sir, with this view it is certainly a very grave risk to run to adopt the Sutherland amendment and to put any such power in the hands of Congress.

Missouri's Fearless Shield.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hines of Joplin, who held sole possession of a Pullman car at Ogden and demanded that he be taken through to Los Angeles without change, according to contract, has surrendered, left his padded coach and started back to Missouri. This surrender to soulless railway corporations is humiliating to Missouri, and we can only cry, as did the late brilliant Colonel John Edwards on the occasion of another railroad victory over Missouri independence: "Tear the two bears from the shield of Missouri!"

The School Street Music Box.

From the Boston Record.

When Mayor Fitzgerald arrived at the Vine street church, Roxbury, to attend the hearing given there to receive suggestions as to municipal improvements some one in the audience arose and yelled: "Now, three cheers for Sweet Adeline." They were given, and the Mayor bowed and smiled his acknowledgment.

AROUND THE GALLERIES.

The late Robert Hoe, whose collection of pictures is on view at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, was a man of catholic taste in art. He evidently valued less an attribution than the picture itself, and for groupings or schools he seems to have cared not at all. So there is a wide range of names in the list of 123 examples shown and, needless to add, plenty of variety in subject matter. The catalogue compiled by Mr. August F. Jacacci would probably contain some surprises for the late collector if he could revisit the glimpses of Manhattan. The above named authority has been exceedingly cautious in his ascriptions and in no place does he write with too great emphasis. This is well. The inequality of the assembled pictures is the natural result of buying to suit yourself. But there are some mighty fine paintings all the same, and perhaps the prices at the two sales next Thursday and Friday evenings in Mendelssohn Hall may prove a surprise.

To begin with there is the Rembrandt "A Young Girl Holding Out a Medal on a Chain" (height 25¾ inches, width 22¾ inches), which is not the greatest Rembrandt in the world, but Rembrandt is Rembrandt, and this specimen has a well authenticated history. It was formerly in the Cotterill Dormer collection, Cliffordshire, where the picture remained over 100 years; the Sir Charles Robinson collection, London, and the Sedelmeyer Gallery, Paris. It was painted about 1640 to 1643. See Michel's "Rembrandt," pp. 447-561, and Dr. Bode and Hofstede de Groot's "The Complete Work of Rembrandt," Vol. IV., p. 197. The girl is about 12, rather more than half length, less than life size, stands facing and looking earnestly at the spectator, her head slightly inclined. With one hand she holds out a gold medal or locket, which is attached by a cord to her red and jewelled girdle. She is laying the other hand on her breast. She is bare headed and has fair hair, plaited, the braids fastened in front by a jewelled headdress. A light veil hangs from the back of her head. She wears a dull yellow mantle over a gown of the same color cut out at the throat over a pleated chemisette, pearls in her ears, strings of pearls on her right wrist and a jewelled necklace. And she was painted by Rembrandt.

"The Sybilla Persica," by Ambrosius Benson, which hangs on the opposite wall, is a fine example of a master too little known. There is another Benson, and a "Judith with the Head of Holofernes," by Lucas Cranach. The anonymous Flemish masters are alike worth studying. A Charles Chaplin, upstairs, will arrest the eye of those who admire his voluptuous style. The Foughtons we do not care for, but he is still sought for. Gérôme is here, a nude. Daubigny, too, "Sheep," by Jacque; a John La Farge, a Greuze—the mixture of names and schools is difficult to avoid—a Poucher, a Chardin, the portrait of the Italian violinist and composer Viotti, not a wonder breeding performance; a Nicholas Poussin, a Rigaud, the portrait of Louis XIV.; portraits by Allan Ramsay, Hogarth, Reynolds, Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante; a Madonna by Giovanni Pedrini, a Joos van Cleet school Madonna, a landscape by Jacob van Ruysdael, the Benson referred to above, and a Magdalen by the same master; a school Fra Filippo Lippi, another Florentine school (No. 101), a Joos van Cleet the elder (No. 105), an "Esther Before the King," ascribed to a Flemish painter about 1510; a Franz Floris—these are only a few of the admirable pictures in this collection. The drawings and prints are rare, and there are nearly 2,000 engravings and etchings by masters of the graphic arts. These are catalogued by August F. Jacacci, Fitzroy Carrington and Ferdinand Meder, and even to skim over them would take weeks. Doubtless Mr. Hoe was more deeply interested in black and white than oils, but then, what wasn't he interested in, whether porcelains and bronzes, books or furniture? "Amazing" is the word you hear in the air when visiting the American Art Galleries, and amazing are various collections exposed there.

Mr. Emil Sperling of the Kleinberger Gallery has just returned from his accustomed midwinter trip to Paris, bringing with him a small, choice collection of French, Flemish Primitives and Dutch masters. Among others that appeal is a "Deposition," by Jehan Prevost, a pupil of Gherard David, which was formerly ascribed to Rogier vander Weyden, when it was exhibited in Bruges a few years ago. The Crucifixion is painted in the same picture. The David influence is strong in this strangely pathetic composition. A triptych by Andreas Bouts, brother of Thierry (or Dircks), is individual. The Donatrice figures in the centre panels and the two wings. There is a Cologne master, known as the Master of the St. Bartholomew Altar. It is a Christ head. This painter's work is seldom encountered. Mr. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia owns an example. The "Petrus Christus" might easily pass for a Hans Memling, as it really did at a Bruges exhibition in 1901. It depicts a charming Mother and Child set in the foreground of a lovely landscape. Behind her are Gothic pillars. The entire composition breathes sweetness and serenity. Thierry Pouts is represented by a "Madonna and Child." A fresh François Clouet, a flat painting on a panel, shows a lady wearing a ruff. Her hair is dark; there is a miraculously fine grain to her complexion. Her countenance expresses energy. A vivid Clouet this. François Pourbous is here, the portrait of an aristocratic lady, the tone old gold, her hair wheat color. She wears jewels. A large canvas, 58 by 53, is ascribed to the Master of the Holy Blood. It is a composite picture, showing Christ's passion, the carrying of the cross, the scene on Golgotha; a truly dramatic presentation of a sacred subject by an unknown Bruges master. St. Martin on a white horse dividing his cloak is of the fifteenth century and set down to an Amiens master. A pupil of Pinturiccio is represented, also a Mabuse, a portrait of the Prince of Brabant, with finely painted hands. Then we come across an imposing Carreno de Miranda, the portrait of a stately personage who might have been an Ambassador. It is signed and is from the collection of the late Russian statesman Nelidoff. It ought to hang in the Hispanic Museum.

Mr. Sperling still has his superb Frans Hals "The Burgomaster," but he cannot promise to keep it long, as it goes to the exhibition of Dutch and Flemish portraits which is to be held at a gallery in the Tuileries next May, June and July and is now being organized by M. Kleinberger. An unusually large Van der Neer portrays a street in old Amsterdam. There is also a smaller moonlit water scene by the same painter. It is interesting to study a Jongkind in a high tonal key and note the common ancestry with Van der Neer, though their styles are far asunder. Illuminated manuscripts there are at this gallery and of a quality to delight the heart of a collector. But to our notion the "nail" of the exhibition is the "Petrus Christus."