

The Sun

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The Bare Chance.

In view of the present interest in "insurgency" it would perhaps be worth while for certain Republican statesmen to recall the first "insurgent" movement in their party in this State. This undertaking had for its principal "progressive" leaders the Hon. B. B. ODELL, Jr., the Hon. FRANK S. BLACK, the Hon. WILLIAM L. WARD and the Hon. WILLIAM C. WARREN.

All that has happened in the Republican politics in this State since has been a natural consequence of this "insurgency." The first uprising took the Republican leadership from Senator PLATT and placed it snugly in the hands of B. B. ODELL, Jr. This made it inevitable that there should be a second "insurgent" movement to restore the party to other hands.

The net result of the first two "insurgencies" was that the Republican party in the State was reduced to a playground for factions. One set of statesmen had "rescued" the party for political reasons, a second had introduced a "moral issue," one of the most dangerous things professional statesmen can deal with at any time.

At the present time the Republican party is nominally in the hands of a group of leaders who are at least theoretically united for the first time since some of them were seized with the "reform" inspiration in the days of the late THOMAS C. PLATT. So far as the organization is concerned, it is precisely in the state any work of art would be after four complete "restorations" by rival artists. As for the "machine" itself, it is a scrap question whether it should be "scrapped" or repaired, so complete has been the wreck.

"Scrapping" the whole machine would mean retiring BARNES, WOODRUFF, ALDRIDGE, HENDRICKS, WARD and GREINER, as PLATT, BLACK, ODELL, WARREN, PARSONS, FASSITT and half a dozen other Republican statesmen have already been retired. So far as one can judge from the present temper of the Republicans of this State, such a heroic remedy would arouse little protest if it were possible to see anywhere the slightest evidence of political competence to replace what has for some years been a monument of increasing incompetence.

Since such competence is at the moment nowhere to be discovered, it is reasonable to believe that one more chance remains to the men who now enjoy the benefits flowing from the collapse of the last "restoration." It is not a very large chance, and the rate of insurance for the future would be somewhat high. But then it is a bare chance. The real question which must concern every one interested in New York State Republican prospects is whether these statesmen to whom the chance is open can take it, whether reading the history of the last ten years correctly they can apply its lessons.

If they cannot do this, presumably they will still be a Republican party in this State, probably that party will be conducted upon precisely the lines that the old was, since party machinery changes less than all else in political life. But it will not long be necessary to waste time with names which have been familiar in the public life of this State for upward of twenty years or more. Four "restorations" have made extensive alterations in the political map of this State; the fifth will not improbably leave little that the "first voter" of 1811 on the Republican side need trouble himself about.

The Voice of Jersey.

It is natural and logical that the effort to force upon the Democracy of the State of New Jersey those doctrines which have gained quadrennial prominence through association with the Presidential progress of WILLIAM J. BRYAN should be followed by a similar attempt to make New Jersey a convenient starting place for the rehabilitation

of the political fortunes of this candidate himself. The political purposes served by such an interesting undertaking require no elucidation. That Mr. BRYAN should now be able to point to New Jersey as one of the conspicuous examples of the States clamoring for his fourth candidacy, that he should be able to advance his ambition to reassert party leadership by reference to recent events in New Jersey: these are logical consequences of all that has happened in that State since January 1.

But is the Democracy of New Jersey in a different mood toward Mr. BRYAN now than in 1896, 1900 or 1908? In those years the pluralities against the "Peerless Leader" were 87,002, 56,899 and 82,172 respectively. Did the conspicuous and complete overturn of last year mean that the majority of the Democrats of New Jersey had changed their minds, confessed their mistake and were seeking a new chance to vote upon a familiar candidacy?

At the present time Mr. BRYAN has skillfully adapted to his own purposes and ends conditions and ambitions which he rightly diagnosed. What promises, what assurances, what agreements he made it is not yet possible to say, although it is easy to suspect. What is certain is that the Democratic revival in New Jersey last fall has been made to serve the most useful of all turns in restoring Mr. BRYAN to Democratic leadership.

It remains to be seen to what extent this use of Democratic opportunity in New Jersey satisfies the voters, who by a considerable majority decided that the Democrats of New Jersey should have another chance to demonstrate their capacity to rule. In the nation at large, the rehabilitation of Mr. BRYAN in New Jersey has had striking results; coincident with his return to Washington it has made that return notable beyond any possible expectation.

How do the Democrats of New Jersey enjoy the privilege of revealing anew their everlasting loyalty, first to the doctrines and then to the person of the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN? If they are satisfied, it is hard to imagine any one, including the recently defeated Republicans, who cannot view the present philosophically and the future without apprehension.

The "Congressional Record" for a Dollar.

If Senator HAYBURN's bill to make postmasters agents for the sale of the Congressional Record and reduce the price to a dollar a session becomes a law that excellent publication will undoubtedly have a wider circulation, for the present terms, \$4 for a session, are almost prohibitive. Only a sterling and very curious citizen is willing to pay so much to learn at first hand what is being said and done in Congress. At a dollar the Record would be cheaper than most of the monthly magazines, and the subscriber would get a great deal more for his money, both in bulk and ideas.

Persons not acquainted with this daily report of the proceedings of Congress should understand, however, that it is not illustrated and has no cover in colors nor readable advertising matter. But it is well printed on good paper, and as a record of what is said and not said in the Senate and House it is as accurate as a clock. What is not said is supposed to be said, however, and is inserted under leave to print by members who cannot get the floor but want to get their thoughts before their constituents. We are inclined to think that if the Congressional Record ever becomes a popular periodical the subscribers will demand that "leave to print" be suspended except in special cases. It is a privilege that is frequently abused, sometimes outrageously. Members get in page after page of intricate and more or less irrelevant statistics, besides old speeches and writings of other men, and sometimes their own articles contributed to magazine issues long dead and forgotten. HENRY GEORGE'S "Progress and Poverty" and other popular "works" and classics have been stuffed into the Record without a qualm.

The abuse has cost the people an immense sum of money in the total for printing bills. This Government publication should certainly be formed by deletion. Nothing but what is actually spoken in debate should be published in it. In its present form no one who is not obliged to read it in a professional way would ever try to master its contents. A three days speech by Senator LA FOLLETTE appeals the stoutest intellect. A desert of statistics contributed by a tariff orator would make the Record dear at one cent. But there is much in it that is useful and entertaining.

The dollar subscribers would learn who are the really able and industrious men in Congress, and they would get light upon difficult problems in the speeches of men who have burned the midnight oil over them. They would also discover posturers and humbugs among their idols, and obviously dull men and bores; but these they could avoid afterward. Particularly would the dollar subscribers know how intellectual, famous and noble members of Congress always are after they die, for only good is spoken of a man by his colleagues in memorial exercises. It is then that the sentiment of members, their taste in poetry and their general culture appear, to be embalmed in the Record.

Let us not forget the personalities of debate, to turn from the melancholy to the gay; the heated exchanges, the sarcasm, the brutal candor indulged in when nerves are unstrung by the press of business and the flight of time, are certainly worth one dollar a session. We are convinced that the Congressional Record is a great educator, and if it were placed in the hands of the plain people they would not be fooled so much by the "highbrows" and the muckrakers.

Mr. Sulzer Begins Well.

If Representative WILLIAM SULZER, the new chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has accepted the President's assurance that 20,000 regulars were not sent to San Antonio to overawe the Japanese Government in Tokio, Mr.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

SULZER has begun his new duties creditably. It is gratifying to read that "Representative SULZER and his fellow Democrats on the committee say that the information which they received from the President convinced them that Japan had nothing to do with the mobilization, which was brought about solely by conditions in Mexico."

That there is dynamite in the Mexican situation is conceivable, and it is well to be prepared for emergencies; dynamite sometimes explodes when it is supposed to be harmless; but in our Japanese relations there is not the menace of a firecracker. Japan is a patient and long suffering nation, as any one may learn who reviews the eight months negotiations with Russia that preceded the war of 1904-05. From the note of Baron KOMURA on July 28, 1903, proposing to "remove from the relations of the two empires every cause of future misunderstanding" to the issue of the Japanese imperial rescript declaring war and calling the world to witness that "it is entirely against our wishes that we have unhappily come to open hostilities with Russia," the Japanese negotiations were conducted with a moderation, self-restraint and self-respect that would have been admirable in any nation of the superior West. In fact, the Western nations are not always conspicuous for either rationality or deportment in their diplomacy under irritating circumstances. It would be well for those among us who start at every reed shaken by the wind when the name of Japan is mentioned to make themselves acquainted with the noble patience that Japan displayed under the arrogance, intolerance and duplicity of Russia in the period immediately before the war for national existence.

The Japanese mind and character have not changed, and the presumption is that Japan, with her increased responsibilities, her greater economic burdens and the never absent menace of a war for revenge by the nation she humiliated, will do all in her power consistently with honor to avoid a war with the United States.

Common Drinking Cups.

Under the ordinances of the Board of Health the use of a common drinking cup for water in any public institution, hotel, theatre, factory, hall, school, railroad station or ferryhouse will be illegal after October 1 of this year. Already some of the public schools have been equipped with a jet apparatus, so arranged that the drinker's lips do not come in contact with any part of the machinery. The use of such devices is likely to increase greatly. A number of railroads have adopted a paper cup, supplied to the thirsty on payment of a small fee.

This elimination of one means of spreading disease is entirely praiseworthy, and the reform might be extended to cover a number of other matters. Is there a barroom in the town in which glasses after being used receive more attention than a dip in cold water and wiping with a towel that has already seen considerable service? The manner in which dispensers of soda make a "lick" and a "promise" serve for washing is apparent to all. There is no reason to believe that the drinking vessels used over bars and soda outlets are even approximately clean.

The crusade against the common water cup has been supported by many men and women who never stop to consider the dangers they run in all places of public resort in which the articles used for the service of beverages are not washed with soap in hot water. The glasses used in such places may look clean, but the manner in which they are treated leaves them in a far from ideal sanitary condition. Perhaps some time this subject will enlist the efforts of the Department of Health. A high degree of cleanliness in glassware is not too much to demand in a town where prices for drinkables are not low.

Senator CULBERSON of Texas after voting for the Hon. THOMAS S. MARTIN for chairman of the Democratic caucus of the Senate cannot hope for any quarter from Mr. BRYAN. The great man will regard the defection of Mr. CULBERSON as an odious ingratitude, for the Senator was one of Mr. BRYAN's choices for the honor as a "progressive." The Texan is rather celebrated for his independence, and the presumption is that he does not look with favor upon Mr. BRYAN's interference in the affairs of the Senate.

Consular Notes.

Brazil had a foreign trade in 1910 of \$27,900,650, nearly \$10,000,000 more than in 1909, according to figures of the Brazilian Commercial Statistical Service. Exports were \$20,500,476, a decrease of \$6,500,000, and imports were \$7,400,174, an increase of \$1,900,000. The value of the exports in 1910 was \$27,900,650, and of the imports \$7,400,174. The value of the exports in 1909 was \$17,900,650, and of the imports \$5,500,000. The value of the exports in 1908 was \$17,900,650, and of the imports \$5,500,000. The value of the exports in 1907 was \$17,900,650, and of the imports \$5,500,000.

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