

The Sun

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The full text of the Supreme Court's opinion in the Standard Oil case fully justifies the note of optimism to which we gave expression yesterday.

In stripping the law of its unreasonable literalness and in giving to it a measure of elasticity through the re-adoption of the common law rule of reasonableness, the decision is distinctly reassuring to legitimate business, which will no longer feel itself in a legislative straitjacket.

It makes unnecessary and undesirable any attempt at the present time to modify by Congressional enactment the Sherman anti-trust law.

It leaves for judicial determination the decision as to what is reasonable and what is unreasonable. It reaffirms the common law, and selects its principles—fortified by the wisdom of long experience—as fit instruments to adapt a rule of public policy to the changing conditions of successive generations.

The genius of the common law has demonstrated both in England and the United States that the due regulation of liberty of contract as applied to restrictions of trade could be effected better through judicial interpretation than through legislative action.

For ordering a few chronic offenders off the grounds now and imposing on them adequate fines, managers and players alike will quickly be brought to a frame of mind in which they will behave as they should.

Mr. LYNCH has the power and can work a much needed reform with ease and celerity if he is really in earnest about it.

The coming of General Bernardo Reyes. General BERNARDO REYES, former Secretary of War and Governor of Nuevo Leon, who has been in Europe for a year and a half on a "military mission," is due in the city of Mexico on Saturday.

He sailed from Havre on May 2. The old Revist clubs have taken on new life, and reception committees were recently named to meet the General at Havana and Vera Cruz and conduct him to the capital.

His friends declare that he comes to save his country from anarchy. The relations of General REYES with President DIAZ were strained at the time the General departed for Europe with a commission to study the Continental armies and return with a plan to reorganize and reequip the army in Mexico.

A despatch from the city of Mexico dated November 6, 1909, stated that General REYES left Monterey the day before and that he would establish his residence in Paris. He was living at Neuilly-sur-Seine in the third week of April of this year, when he told an interviewer that he would soon sail for Mexico.

In a year and a half an alert and observant soldier can learn a good deal about the military systems of Europe, even when sojourning in the suburbs of Paris. The General was now wanted at home. The period of exile to be spent in gathering information for the improvement of the national army was drawing to a close. It is interesting to learn what the idol of that army thought of the mission upon which he was about to enter.

"I am going back to help President DIAZ and the Mexican people. President DIAZ is a grand man, a statesman who loves his country. He is ready to make any sacrifice to save Mexico. But I do not believe that he will resign the Presidency. My plans are scarcely formulated, but I think the leaders of the revolution will consent to an armistice pending discussion of the questions on which they seek reform. This civil strife must be settled on the broad question of the honor and salvation of the country. Yet the army must be strengthened to stamp out the guerrilla warfare, which is likely to continue at various points."

General REYES added that he did not expect to be a candidate for any office, but he might accept the War portfolio. It must be understood that the General has professed to be an admirer and supporter of President DIAZ for many years. There seems to be no reason to doubt his sincerity. In the summer of 1906, when he was Governor of Nuevo Leon, his loyalty was suspected, but he said that his personal feelings toward President DIAZ were "warmly friendly," and that he was "radically one of the Diaz party."

Toward Senor LIMONTOUR, the able Minister of Finance, his feelings, it is said, cannot be described as friendly. They have been regarded as rivals for the Presidential succession, with an impression on LIMONTOUR'S part that General REYES was a popular soldier was an obstacle in his path.

General REYES, it may be presumed, will be the man of the hour when he arrives in the city of Mexico. To doubt his pledges of loyalty to the administration would seem to be monstrous, for

he has often renewed and emphasized them. He has the confidence of the army, and he thoroughly understands conditions in the interior of Mexico. Moreover, his popularity is not confined to the army; he was a liberal, generous and democratic Governor. Until General REYES reaches the capital, consults with President DIAZ, and makes a statement, reports of the resignation of President DIAZ, the appointment of new Governors and the success of negotiations for peace with General FRANCISCO I. MADERO, the head of the revolutionary movement, must be accepted with reserve.

Two Governors and the Income Tax. From the letter addressed by Governor DIX to the Speaker of the Assembly in which he discusses and defends the income tax amendment now pending in that body we take the following:

Opponents of the amendment assert that they favor an income tax, but oppose the pending amendment for the reason that the inclusion of the four words from whatever source derived gives to Congress the broad power to tax income from State and municipal securities and from salaries of State and municipal officials. In other words, they stand for an income tax that cannot be assessed uniformly on all incomes, no matter from whatever source derived, but only on salaries earned outside the public service and on income on investments in trade, commerce and financial and industrial enterprises.

Is it possible to conceive any proposition more unfair and more antagonistic to the American ideal of equality and to the democratic principle of opposition to privileges than an income tax so levied that it would divide the people of the United States into two classes: one subject to tax upon income for the expenses of the national Government, the other privileged by exemption from such a tax? The privileged class so created would consist of two elements of our population: Public officials and officers and owners of State and municipal securities. Professional men, farmers and artisans would be subject to the tax with the merchant, business man, financier and owner or investor in productive enterprises of every sort.

In a certain village in northern New Mexico, since the coming of the Spaniards, there has been a certain house surrounded for various nights by owls and foxes (the fox is another animal whose form witches like to take). Fearing harm from the owls, since the hooting of the owls and the howling of the foxes is a bad omen, almost insufferable, men went out to meet them with bows and arrows. The owls and foxes disappeared in all directions, with the exception of one old fox, which had been wounded by an arrow.

One day he approached the wounded fox, however, and the next morning it was discovered that an old lady, a witch, living near by, was in her deathbed, with an arrow wound in her heart.

I am referring to a proposal to authorize a tax which might be laid in fact upon the instrumentalities of State government. In order that a market may be provided for State bonds and for municipal bonds and that such bonds may be afforded for State and local administration, such securities from time to time are exempted from taxation. In this way lower rates of interest are paid than otherwise would be possible. To permit such securities to be the subject of Federal taxation is to place such limitations upon the borrowing power of the State as to make the performance of the functions of local government a matter of Federal grace.

The most careless reading of the former statement will not suggest that it is an answer to the latter. Nothing in the remarks of Governor DIX touches the gravamen of the criticism made by Governor HUGHES. Governor HUGHES opposed the income tax legislation in its present form because he rightly concluded that it would impair the advantage now possessed by States and municipalities by robbing them of the right to issue non-taxable securities.

As for the solicitude of Governor DIX in the matter of the "privileged class" that owns State securities, not even the unexpected eloquence with which he discusses this point justifies serious attention. The message of the Hon. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES is instinct with sound public policy, that of the Hon. JOHN A. DIX reveals a Governor who yields to considerations of personal if not party politics.

If cannibalism is "the eating of human flesh by human beings" (Century Dictionary definition) the Papuans of New Guinea are cannibals in spite of Dr. H. A. LORENZ. In addressing the Royal Geographical Society in London recently on the subject of his successful ascent of Wilhelm Peak (18,125 feet) in the Snow Mountains, the doctor made this defence of these natives of New Guinea:

"Until more convincing proofs are forthcoming I cannot believe that the Papuans, whom we visited, are real cannibals—that is to say, that they feed on human flesh, the conditions in which they live being so favorable. That there exist cannibals in the heart of the island, are consumed in order to secure the courage and the intellect of the slain enemy I can readily believe, but I do not consider that cannibalism."

It is not an attractive subject, but how much of an enemy must a Papuan devour to make him a cannibal in the judgment of Dr. LORENZ?

The trustees of the new Carnegie Hero Fund in Germany might be directed to the valor of passengers by Count ZEPPELIN'S great airship. Doubtless thrilling and successful flights are made, but we hear more of the mishaps. Of the latest at Frankfurt, occasioned at the very start by collision with the walls of the hangar, it is reported:

Three sections of the airship were completely wrecked. The passengers and crew were uninjured and were removed from the wreckage by members of the fire brigade.

Princes, countesses, ministers, scientists and other notables make agreeable flights in aeroplanes with certified aviators, but the real risk and the excitement that makes the heart beat high are to be experienced in trusting oneself to the vagaries of the giant dirigibles.

The Percentage of Bad Dogs Small. To the Editor of THE SUN:—Of the thousands of dogs that give pleasure to humanity, how small is the percentage of those that do harm? It is indeed deplorable that a child should be injured by a dog, equally so that a child should be run down by a motor driven by, perhaps, a dog hater. It is deplorable that civilization finds it necessary to organize societies for the prevention of cruelty to children to protect them, not from dogs, but human beings. It is deplorable that some people are made crazy by the barking of dogs and others by the crowing of roosters!

"A woman barking in the mouth" is not an unlikely canine. Which does the more harm in the world, the dog hater or the dog? I have "my own best bet" on this subject. G. N. W. LONDONVILLE, N. Y., May 16.

A Scamster Notice. From the Nantuxet Inquirer and Mirror. Rosie Deane, wife of Manuel Deane, left home last night, and does not wish to return back to him. I do not wish to trust her any more, because she is not my wife any more. MANUEL DEANE. Slastonset Mass., May 5, 1911.

WITCHES IN NEW MEXICO.

From the Journal of American Folk-Lore. Los brujos & brujas are mischievous individuals who practise evil on their neighbors, often for little or no cause. Generally, however, it is on their enemies that witches practise their evil, which they are able to perform. No one is born a witch. Witchcraft is a science, a kind of learning which may be learned from other witches. Near Pecos Blanco, in central New Mexico, there is a school of witches. The apprentices enter their names in a book, and the devil and old witches preside. At first the beginner is taught to transform herself into a dove, then into an owl, and finally into a dog. Any one who is a witch can give and the power to give to another, though an individual by practicing evil may, on agreement with the devil, become a witch. New Mexicans speak of a witch as being in agreement with the devil (pacheco el diablo, or pautuco el diablo).

Belief in witchcraft is found practically among all primitive peoples and has survived in all countries until comparatively recent times. In New Mexico this belief is still widespread. People young and old, have a terrible superstition that enters their minds, and they believe that numerous stories are true, and these are often confused and sometimes even contradictory. The means of doing harm which the witches have at their disposal are various, but in practically all their methods they bring into play the power of being transformed into any animal whatsoever. A lady once visited with a lady friend who she did not know to be a witch. She retired in the evening and went to sleep in her room. About midnight, the hour when witches go forth from their homes to practise mischief and take revenge on their enemies, the visitor saw her friend get up from the bed and light a candle. She placed it on a table and kept her eyes on it, and putting them in the dish, flew out through the chimney, riding on a broomstick. The visitor could no longer stay in the house of the witch, but dressed in haste and ran to her home to play the owl, which she feared, and is supposed to be the animal whose form the witches prefer to take. The hoot of the owl is an evil omen, and the ominous presence of an owl at nightfall near a house is supposed that witches are approaching with evil intentions, or that some evil is about to visit the house.

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SUFFRAGE AND HEREDITY.

A Mother's View of Why the Ballot Should Be Given to Women. To the Editor of THE SUN:—In regard to Flora Hazard's attack on the degeneracy of men in a letter to THE SUN of May 15, if she is the student she professes to be she ought to know that the traits of will she seems to have discovered so largely in her own father and which she attributes to inheritance through their mothers, are not the traits which are the outgrowth of equality or the yearning for it, but are the natural consequences of slavery and oppression.

Flora Hazard has unconsciously, as the ants so often do, put her finger on the real reason why women should have the privilege of self-expression and perfect freedom. Sons do inherit largely from their mothers, and daughters from their fathers. Let women heed that fact well. The lack of beauty in many of the women of to-day may not be the only inheritance our girls have taken from their fathers. The fathers' love of liberty, their independence and even their courage are inherited from their mothers. On the other hand, our present generation of men, if they are the degenerates Flora Hazard finds them, may be the products of a line of mothers who to attain their ends were obliged to resort to indirect methods, deceit, and every other means.

The awful responsibility of transmitting to our children our own traits should arouse fatherhood and motherhood to think deeply. If we want our boys honest, brave and clear we should give them a motherhood not simply of training after birth but a prenatal condition of equality and justice. If we want our girls sweet and pure, grant them a motherhood of equality with their fathers, we should see to it that they have a fatherhood of high morality, a sense of duty, and a sense of responsibility toward all high and noble things.

It will not be enough for a mother to turn her eyes toward a world and keep herself as a trainer of the young. She ought to know the world for which she is going to her boys, and she ought to know the world which she is inheriting from her father's belief, are inherited mental and moral traits from her.

I do not find, as Flora Hazard has, that our men of to-day are degenerates. I am a suffragist and the mother of clean, decent boys, who have inherited nothing from me, honor me by their traits and characteristics. My association with the men of to-day has not made me a pessimist. I have inherited from my father who are most like their mothers are the offspring of an inheritance of brave equality, and I have inherited from my mother who we have much to answer for in the traits we transmit, but it comes more from the mother than from the father. We were permitted the equality we crave for the boys, as we have for the girls, the economic condition of women and the moral code would be changed.

It is not right, however, that we must in part transmit our qualities of mind and body to our children to leave them alone the settlement of their own destinies. How dare we? How dare our men permit us to do this? If mothers from a retreat which eliminates the world from their world, would train their children, how can they know what they are training them for, or how to train them? If mothers are to be outside the home, and if our daughters must inherit from the fathers, what sort of a world are we to give them?

Our boys, according to Flora Hazard, are degenerates to-day, and our girls untrained. I do not believe that she has struck a blow for the equality of women and that she has done more to help us to save ourselves, and women would come forth and demand as a body the rights that she has helped to save.

CHINESE MOHAMMEDANS. Arab Settlers Took Islam to the Middle Kingdom in the Eight Century. From Theophrastus' New China. A short time ago it was announced from Constantinople that a delegation of Chinese Mohammedans had arrived there. This fact is of much interest, as it is the first time that at least 7,000,000 of the inhabitants of the Middle Kingdom are of this faith.

In Pekin alone there are 200,000, and in one town in Szechuan 80,000. Very Arab settlers in China are said to have been introduced by the English missionary, Mr. Broomhall, in a new book on Islam follows the traces of relations with Arabia to the time of Harun Al Rashid. In A. D. 757 on the invitation of the Emperor Su Tsung, Arab soldiers were sent to China to restore order in the towns of Sianfu, where revolts had broken out.

The foreign troops remained and were settled in military colonies, having their land tax free. The religious laws and military service. From these settlements the Mohammedan population spread in course of time to all parts of the Chinese Empire. In A. D. 847 and 878 when two Arab travellers, Ibrahim Ibn Arabi and Ahmad Ibn Fadlan, returned from the country, the Mohammedan population had increased very considerably. In the country the Mohammedans were allowed to retain their own laws and other valuable privileges. At this time the Emperor Hui Tsung organized four monarchies in the world besides himself, the Kings of Turkey, India and Greece (Byzantine Empire).

Du Haido, whose great "Description de la Chine" in four volumes, published in 1735, contains a chapter on Mohammedans that they never engaged in proselytism. Their increase was due to their prosperity. They were never subjected to persecution until the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Emperor Hui Tsung in Yunnan which developed into a revolt of many religious war, one incident of which was the massacre of 30,000 Mohammedans, men, women and children.

The Chinese Mohammedans are negligent in the observance of the religious laws and customs, but perhaps the renovation of Turkey is calculated to infuse new zeal into them. The Emperor Hui Tsung sent the warship Ertozul to China to announce to his fellow believers his accession to the throne. The Emperor Hui Tsung had previously by the stranding of the ship on the coast of Japan. It would be remarkable if the Emperor Hui Tsung had not repeated an attempt to enter into closer relations with the 7,000,000 of Chinese Mohammedans.

THE COMMUTING FARMERS. How Proposals for the Amelioration of Their Condition Have Been Received. To the Editor of THE SUN:—In my character of amateur farmer I have been borrowing a few laying hens each year from a professional neighbor, and last season I was so encouraged to make a rooster too on the supposition that he could be a protector to his women folk. Talk of the decadence of the male! Why, when our cat playfully charged the hens that old rooster would run first and furthest and swiftest, and the old hen would follow the son and moon apart, so that he crows continually when either was in the sky.

Mention of my experience as an amateur farmer brings me to the subject of my pet proposal to start up an Amelioration Society for the Condition of Amateur Commuters, and no one knows better than I the need for such an organization.

My letter some time ago to THE SUN on the matter has brought forth many replies, and I have been very gratified to write a full article on the subject. The whole thing by giving it publicity, and that much is needed, but I could not find a room, now that the qualifications for membership are known for he has for years cared for the matter, and I am a constant benefactor to his wife, and he would never have the courage to face her anger if he were to do so. My plan is very simple. If there is a balance on the wrong side of the ledger he raises the price of everything he does for her, and I pay to the family table, so that eggs go up 10 cents or more a dozen, cream from 18 to 20 cents a quart, and cows from 18 cents to 20 cents a pound.

Another man asks if he may not join, even though he lacks the requisite number of acres, for he sits on his little garden in year for seeds and tools, not counting his own time as of any value, and he got out two tomatoes, six radishes and one lima bean.

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UNION SEMINARY GRADUATES.

Reference in the Speeches to Possible Trouble at the Assembly. At the meeting yesterday of the alumni and officers of Union Theological Seminary and at the graduating exercises last night it was made plain that the school looks forward with apprehension to the Presbyterian General Assembly meeting at Atlantic City day after tomorrow.

The hero yesterday was Prof. Charles A. Briggs. When veterans of classes were being called at the first session held in the chapel Prof. Briggs rose at the wrong year. His appearance was a signal for applause, and culminated in a demand for a speech. In this speech Prof. Briggs defended the seminary.

The first meeting of yesterday was that of the Alumni Association, held in the chapel. The feature of it was a review of the year by the president of the trustees, the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown. President Brown, giving an account of the activities of the faculty last year, said that some had been guilty of what might be called "perilous activity." Everybody recognized his reference to possible action by the coming Presbyterian General Assembly against himself and Prof. William Adams Brown for utterances in recent publications.

Prof. Charles A. Briggs followed President Brown with the statement that nobody knew what the future may bring forth, but that whatever it did Union will stand. Then he outlined Union's position. The seminary, said he, stands for three things:

"1. The Holy Scriptures as the inspired word of God.

"2. The Divinity of Jesus Christ.

"3. Vital piety.

"Union has still some enemies," he went on, "and it is usually misunderstood. It is not radical in its theology and never has been. There are differences in the Presbyterian Church. It is altogether likely these differences will increase in the near future. People who made mistakes in the Union Seminary are mistaken ones who care less for vital piety than for literal orthodoxy." He then explained why Union withdrew from the Presbyterian Church's control.

Following luncheon, served in the library, there were more addresses, chiefly from representatives of classes. The oldest alumnus present was the Rev. Henry G. Elliott, who was graduated in 1843.

Yesterday afternoon, from 5 o'clock, in spite of lowering clouds there was a lawn tea, partly lawn and partly in rooms. The wives of the professors and trustees were hostesses.

Last night at the graduating meeting Robert C. Ogden, president of the trustees, gave diplomas to forty-two graduates and the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown conferred the degrees of bachelor in divinity upon thirty-three. One to receive a degree was a woman, Miss Muriel H. G. Elliott, who was graduated in 1908. She will be a Presbyterian minister.

The graduates last night were: Joseph E. Aeschbacher, Anton T. Bolzen, Frelon E. Bolster, John F. Burnell, William T. Caldwell, Charles A. Carrell, Irving S. Chubb, Arthur H. Cullen, Charles H. Cumming, William P. Dunn, Elmer F. Eastman, Edward W. Fell, Horace F. Ferry, William M. Fincke, Samuel F. Gordan, William G. Greenleaf, George C. Hood, Lyman H. Howland, Melville T. Kennedy, Lorenzo H. King, William A. Knight, Percy C. Ladd, William G. Lang, Edward R. Lewis, Samuel B. Long, Reuben H. Markham, Alexander McP. Meikle, Edgar K. Morrow, Herman S. Morse, William H. Perry, Charles H. Purdy, Cassius B. Reed, Ernest Reid, James H. Robinson, Warren L. Rogers, Henry H. Rowland, Theodore F. Savage, Herbert A. Sturges, John P. Taylor, Norman M. Thomas, Leslie Vickers and Theodore H. Wilson.

DANES HERE TO SING. Jeanie Draggles a Her Petticoat in the Hug Comin' Tho' the Rug. Sixty singers of the Danish University at Copenhagen arrived yesterday by the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and on the way made the ship's passengers glad they had embarked on a musical journey. They are under the leadership of Viggo Christoffersen and Solomon Levyssohn. Tomorrow night in the dress of their university they will sing in concert at Carnegie Hall. On Friday they will give before President Taft the Danish version of "America." The ultramarines asked them aboard ship yesterday to warble "Comin' Tho' the Rug" for the benefit of the Scotch reporter, and they did it willingly thus:

Vaad til Skindet er nu Gluetten at det er i Rug. Vaad om Hosten, vaad om Truten at den koldt Dug. Hvis nu Gluetten modt Gluetten gaesede i Rug. Skulde Gluetten nu Gluetten er Par i Sime?

After travelling among the Scandinavian settlements and cities of the West, where there is a large Viking population, the singers will return to this city in June and sail back to Copenhagen by the Scandinavian American liner Oscar II.

27 BID FOR WATER TUNNEL. Lowest Bids for the Four Sections Aggregate \$10,084,637. Bids were opened yesterday by the Board of Water Supply for the construction of the high pressure tunnel for the distribution in the city of the Catskill water. The tunnel is to be built in four sections—that part of it which is to begin at Yonkers and extend to Fort Green Park in Brooklyn. Although no awards will be made for a week because of the difficult work of tabulating the bids the members of the board said yesterday that the lowest bidders seemed to be: Section 1, Mason & Hanger Company, \$3,709,372; second section, Pittsburgh Contracting Company, \$5,590,225; third section, Grant Smith Company & Locke, \$3,512,665; and the fourth section, Holt, Cabot & Rollins, \$5,272,435. The total of these lowest bids was \$19,084,637. The bids were opened for the four sections was \$23,882,852. There were twenty-seven bidders and among them were many of the foremost contractors of the country. The work must be finished in four and a half years.

Mayor Hopes It Will Come This Year, Ever as a Charter Amendment. Mayor Gaynor is not sanguine that the new Charter will go through at this session of the Legislature. He has told his friends that all that can be expected before the adjournment of the Legislature will be the referring of the Charter to a committee. He thinks that it would be advantageous to the city if the Legislature of the new Charter and make them particularly anxious that the section relating to the Board of Education should be passed this year. He insists that the existing Board of Education is unwieldy and that the school system of the city would be benefited by changing the makeup of the Board of Education to five or seven paid members.

President Abraham of Jewish Hospital Tells Them to Be Cheerful. Eleven nurses were graduated last night from the training school attached to the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn. The exercises were held in the school building at Classon and St. Marks avenues, Edward C. Baum, president of the school board, presiding. Between 500 and 600 persons attended.

Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton, Abraham Abraham, president of the hospital, and the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Hahn, pastor of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, addressed the graduates. In the course of his talk to the nurses President Abraham said:

Your teachers and others more competent than I have impressed upon you the ethics of your profession. I will expect to see in your work the same experience and observation in life as I have taught me that a cheerful disposition is a great and indispensable asset to success. A cheery nurse in the sickroom hastens the recovery of the patient. Cultivate the cheerfulness of the nurse, and you will not be bright and hopeful. Such a nurse is a treasure in the sickroom and is always welcome, especially to children. The nurse must have the child's confidence or her mission fails.

Your graduation marks your admission to a noble profession and this is an occasion potent with great interest. It is for you a point of departure,