The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand. The daily and Sunday SUN are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre (near Place de l'Opéra). The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

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 Referendum.

From the twenty-seventh chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew.

Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let him be crucified.

And the governor said, Why, what evil hath he done? But they cried out the more, saying, Let him be crucified.

When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person: see ye to it.

A Logical Conclusion.

The unanimous action of the Democratic majority in the State Senate in voting for the confirmation of the nomination of the Hon. DANIEL F. COHALAN as Justice of the Supreme Court was the perfectly logical and natural conclusion of the earlier conflict between a majority and a minority in the election of a United States Senator. When the Hon. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN was defeated and the Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN succeeded the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW it was perfectly patent to the most casual observer that "insurgency" at Albany had run its course, for the present administration at least.

It is natural enough for the *Evening Post* to remark, as it did the other night, that "It would in the long run have been better to have had SHEEHAN at Washington than COHALAN on the bench," but precisely the fight that the *Evening Post* and its associates made against Mr. SHEEHAN insured the presence of Mr. COHALAN on the bench, assured that much more serious thing, the unquestioned supremacy of the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY in the councils of the Democratic party.

All that was available for a fight to check the power of MURPHY was wasted, exhausted, spent, in the prolonged fight against Mr. SHEEHAN. When that fight was over Mr. MURPHY had failed to name, not his own candidate, but a man whom he had promised to support, and had succeeded in naming a man personally agreeable to him. At the same time he had destroyed the coherence, the power of the minority by the long struggle. There was needed, then, to demonstrate his complete ascendency only such an incident as the appointment of the Hon. DANIEL F. COHALAN. The unanimous approval of the Democratic Senators shows the full extent of his triumph.

As for Governor DIX, there remained no other course for him which could save even a semblance of his administration. Generally advised by independent journals to place himself at the head of a struggle for an anti-Murphy control of his party, he wisely and naturally reflected that the sole certain consequence of such a course would be the utter collapse of an administration pledged above all else to give the State an efficient and orderly "business" administration. Whatever regrets Governor DIX may have had at a situation he helped to make, his ultimate action was inevitable.

It is interesting to notice that at the precise moment that the Democratic members of the State Senate were voting for the confirmation of Mr. COHALAN'S nomination the survivors of the Democratic State League were holding a mournful session devoted to a sorrowful review of the existing political conditions in their party. Looking at the names of the men present at this meeting it is impossible not to regret that their mistaken zeal in January deprived their party of their help at a time when they could have performed valuable service.

The supremacy of Mr. MURPHY in the Democratic politics of this State was assured in January. It was assured by the action of the insurgents in the Legislature and the men who promoted and engineered that movement. They made CHARLES F. MURPHY the Democratic State Boss. They exhausted all the resources of independent as well as "insurgent" Democracy in a foolish and futile fight. It is Governor DIX'S misfortune that he has to deal with the conditions which the theories of others and his own earlier mistakes and neglects of opportunity created for him.

Advice to New Citizens.

On Friday last the new United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, the Hon. VAN VECHTEN VEEDER, was engaged at the Federal Building in Brooklyn in admitting aliens to citizenship. Colonel THEODORE ROOSEVELT happened in and was invited to a seat on the bench. The old story of Sir ROBERT PEEL attributed to that statesman such confidence in the versatility of his own powers that he was said to be equally ready to cut for stone or undertake the command of the Channel fleet. So our former President, much as he dislikes Judges, at once jumped in and proceeded to exercise some of their admonitory functions. He told the candidates for naturalization that while in their old homes the sovereign was the nation, here they themselves were a part of the nation, a part of the sovereign. "I want you to remember," he said, "that if you do any wrong, if you take any bribes, if you ever vote for money, if you are guilty of any violence against the United States law, you have committed perjury and have been guilty of treason to the republic of America."

When you are instructing new citizens in regard to the law of their new country it is just as well to instruct them correctly, and we doubt whether even so new a Judge as the Hon. VAN VECHTEN VEEDER would agree with Col. ROOSEVELT that either perjury or treason could be predicated of any of the acts which he mentioned. All will concur with him that such misconduct would be very, very wrong; but what had these poor aliens done to lead the speaker to suppose that they needed any warning against yielding to bribery or indulging in crimes of violence?

Suppose one of these candidates for naturalization had inquired whether there was any law of the United States which authorized a private citizen to walk into court, take a seat on the bench beside the presiding Judge and question and lecture aliens who were applying for admission to citizenship.

Would not Judge VEEDER have been obliged to answer no?

Suppose CHARLES F. MURPHY seated himself on the bench beside Justice COHALAN and asked similar questions of applicants for naturalization and gave them similar advice.

What would the community say to that?

No doubt Colonel ROOSEVELT'S intentions were the best in the world. It is essential to the welfare of the Commonwealth, however, that all proceedings in a court of justice should conform to the law. In our system of legal procedure relative to naturalization there is no place for sermons to foreigners from guests on the bench—even though the guest may once have been President of the United States.

The New Superintendent of State Prisons.

No appointment that he has made since he became Governor is more creditable to the Hon. JOHN A. DIX than his nomination of Colonel JOSEPH F. SCOTT as Superintendent of State Prisons. By this action he has assured to a discredited and demoralized State department that reorganization and reformation which the long administration of the Hon. CORNELIUS V. COLLINS, Republican boss of Troy and "right hand man" of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, had made imperative.

By political faith Colonel SCOTT is a Democrat. Yet the Republican State of Massachusetts recognized his distinguished ability in prison administration by making him superintendent of the great reformatory at Concord, and his administration of this institution won him a national reputation. Named superintendent of Elmira Reformatory at the direction of a Republican Governor, Colonel SCOTT has in the eight years in which he has served the people of this State earned increasing respect and approval in a steadily widening field of responsibility.

The appointment of Colonel SCOTT is one in which there is not the slightest suggestion of political influence or personal preference. In the minds of all citizens familiar with this State department there was but one man mentioned whose merit warranted his selection. In nominating Colonel SCOTT Governor DIX has deserved a commendation not often earned by partisan executives.

The Rights of Dealers.

Custom and usage established in many lines of trade a system of distribution by which merchandise proceeded from manufacturer to wholesaler, from wholesaler to retailer and from retailer to consumer. As an incidental result there developed from this system a generally recognized policy, infrequently violated, under which manufacturers declined to sell to retailers or consumers, and wholesalers refused to make sales at retail. Signs bearing the inscription "No Goods at Retail," or other words of similar meaning, were displayed at the entrance of thousands of stores and warehouses in the wholesale districts, and the rule was generally enforced. The system was perhaps first deranged by manufacturers who sought direct trade with the larger retail houses. In time the middlemen in some lines of business were entirely or in large degree crowded out. In several cases middlemen, wholesalers or jobbers, were almost a necessity, but in many they were at best a convenience.

The suits recently instituted against the retail lumber dealers bring this matter into public notice. Apparently the retailers have acquired an honest conviction that the long established custom has assumed the nature of a commercial law under which they hold certain inherent rights. In their effort to assert those supposed rights they have now bumped into the Sherman law. In his letter printed in THE SUN of May 22 Mr. JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON appears to take the ground that the suits are a reflection on the honesty of the defendants. That does not seem to us to be the case at all. It is not a question of individual honesty, but of general public policy. The boycott and the blacklist are not necessarily signs of what is commonly known as dishonesty, but the courts have held both to be unlawful. It may or may not be good business policy for the proprietor of a sawmill to sell lumber directly to an individual who is about to build a house, but the right of the seller to sell if he sees fit to do so and the right of the buyer to buy are alike undeniable. If the seller sees fit to sell to such a consumer at the same price that he would quote to a retail dealer his legal and his moral right cannot be questioned.

The policy adopted and followed by the people against whom suits have now been brought has been in effect a denial of that right, an insistence on their right to direct the business of the seller in the matters of customers and prices. Their individual right to refuse to buy from manufacturers whose methods do not suit them is beyond question; but the matter appears in a somewhat different light when, as is charged in the complaint filed by the Department of Justice, the purpose and effect of a system adopted by an association of retail dealers in lumber has been and is to force the ultimate consumer to buy the required supply of lumber or lumber products from some member of that association located in his immediate vicinity. It also appears in a different light when by boycott or blacklist such an association attempts the prohibition of direct sales from manufacturer to consumer.

One of the indicted dealers has said that the object of the association is "to keep the trade in legitimate channels." This indicates perhaps a general confusion between the legitimate and the customary.

There are departments of industry in which middlemen are either desirable or necessary. It is seldom possible for farmers to sell their butter and eggs and cabbages directly to consumers; cotton mills could not conveniently sell to consumers a yard or a few yards of sheeting or calico; and the makers of pins cannot conveniently deal directly with the users of pins. There are many industries in which some manufacturers now cut out both wholesalers and retailers and do their own retailing. This is notably the case with boots and shoes; but there are still general dealers in boots and shoes, both wholesale and retail. There are manufacturers who retail through their own stores and who sell their wares both to wholesalers and to retailers. There are manufacturers who employ commercial travellers who sell only to wholesale houses and other travelling salesmen who sell only to retail houses. The custom of limiting sales to those who buy only to sell to others who buy to sell again, common enough some years ago, is passing, and in some trades has already passed. The lack of middlemen who break up large parcels into small parcels would be in some instances vastly inconvenient, but the system as a whole is a tremendous economic burden greatly increasing the prices paid by consumers. The right of middlemen to insist on holding a profitable place in the line of commodity distribution under rules and regulations made by associations in a given line of business needs determination as clearly as does the right of hat makers or stove makers to institute a boycott.

Whether or not, as Mr. HUNTINGTON holds, "building cannot go on smoothly without lumber yards, lumber yards cannot be had without a profit, and a profit cannot be made if the lumber drummer is to sell goods to the yards and then drum the natural trade of the yards besides," is not a question for legal decision. The legal question is whether or not producers and consumers have rights that intermediate dealers are bound to respect.

The Unchanged Police Boss.

So long as Mayor GAYNOR remains the boss of the police the personal characteristics of the man who draws the Commissioner's salary are of small interest to the public. BAKER or CROPSEY or WALDO; they are figures in the procession of good, bad and indifferent Commissioners, but they have no place in the gallery of the rulers of the force. Mayor GAYNOR establishes the policy, sees to its enforcement, accepts the inevitable abuse, and deserves whatever of credit may be extracted from a difficult job.

His policy may not attract the ablest men to an office made purely administrative and practically reduced to a low degree of importance, but the Mayor at least reserves for himself the privilege of deciding in what manner his administration shall be wrecked by the police if disaster is unavoidable. He will not suffer for the unregulated zeal of his subordinates. It will not be said of him that his successes were earned by others. And to his credit it should be borne in mind that among his predecessors there have been Mayors whose sole thought seemed to be to escape responsibility while never for an instant relaxing their control of the meanest details of police administration.

Another Step in City Betterment.

The experiment of gathering ashes and house waste in the late night and early morning hours undertaken in several parts of the city several weeks ago by the Department of Street Cleaning has proved a success. A few complaints have been made because of the noise made by the collectors, but it has been found that this can be reduced to a degree that removes all annoyance. As the men employed in the work have become familiar with their novel surroundings they have learned to move quickly and quietly. The general adoption of the system would bring about improvement in many details.

Not only would the removal of waste at night relieve traffic congestion, clear the streets in the daytime of unsightly carts and the atmosphere of unpleasant odors, but Commissioner EDWARDS believes it would increase the efficiency of the plant and the personnel of his department. Men and horses, relieved of the intense heat of the daylight hours, would be less exhausted and could cover larger territories. Interruptions caused by crowded roadways and sidewalks would be eliminated. The streets would be cleaner because of the absence from them during work hours of the receptacles containing ashes, papers, dust and the like. The unhealthful clouds of dust that, rising from carts and cans, now fill the mouths and eyes of passersby would no longer be in evidence. A neater, pleasanter city would result.

Commissioner EDWARDS has found that to put into operation throughout the entire city this civilized scheme of removal would cost more than does the present system now in use. He has not told the public what the difference would be. If it is within reason the necessary sum should be voted promptly. The improvement to be brought about by the extra expenditure is one for which every taxpayer would be glad to make a contribution.

While all Washington is sizzling with the thermometer around the 100 mark, the President's office shows a temperature of about 80. The President sits over a ton of ice each day, for the White House refrigerating plant is just beneath his desk. The cooled air is forced into the room by fans, and statesmen who wend their perspiring way to the executive offices find Mr. Taft smiling and comfortable. If it comes to a struggle between Congress and the President, Mr TAFT will have an aid in the hot weather.—*Washington despatch to the Macon Telegraph.*

Mr. TAFT does not need the adventitious aid of a ton of ice to keep cool in any contest that Congress may thrust upon him. Temperamentally and intellectually he is calm and philosophical, and he has the logic on his side in the reciprocity issue. It is the political farmers arrayed against the bill who are likely to suffer most during the torrid season, and they can derive no comfort from any appliances for cooling the atmosphere.

Evidently Governor Foss of Massachusetts is doing pretty well. The Boston Democrats are turning against him.—*Providence Journal.*

Mr. Foss is certainly giving an exhibition of a Massachusetts Governor who works twelve hours a day or more, and he is doing "pretty well" as a writer of veto messages; but he is much too practical a politician to throw down the ladder by which he mounted to the Governorship.

The House Democrats are going to probe the Weather Bureau, possibly in the hope of claiming that their party will be responsible for bumper crops instead of the Republicans.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Isn't it more likely that the purpose of the investigation would be to find out why the forecasts of the Weather Bureau are so erroneous and demoralizing?

WATER FROM THE LAKES.

Revival of a Comprehensive Plan for General Relief.

The following letter has been sent by ex-Senator J. Irving Burns of Westchester county to Governor Dix:

SIR: Much is said about the present shortage of the water supply in New York city and Westchester county. As to the merits of the situation from an engineering standpoint I am not informed, but from general information there are substantial grounds for uneasiness at the moment as well as for the future.

After practically exhausting the supply of Westchester county New York city has turned to Ulster county, and its sources of water supply are being drawn upon. How soon will some other county be asked to surrender its supply?

During my terms of service in the Assembly and Senate bills were frequently passed authorizing New York city to secure additional water supply from Westchester county. As a member of the Cities Committee of the Assembly, which had such bills under consideration, I supported them because the future did not portend what is now revealed—a short water supply for both Westchester county and New York city, and although the majority action in such cases was taken with disinterested intentions it has proved practically a wrong in one case and wholly ineffective in the other.

My support was not given, however, without some opposition to the plan of going into Westchester and other counties, and even to the Adirondack lakes, which was mooted, as a proper source of supply. I then urged that the proposed line of action was fundamentally if not constitutionally wrong, whereby one locality might be compelled, contrary to its wishes and interests, to yield its supply for the advantage of another locality, when it was impossible to tell how soon the supply of such locality might itself be exhausted; and to-day we have a most forcible illustration in Westchester county.

I urged then that the only way to secure a probably inexhaustible supply of water, whereby cities and places between Lake Erie or Lake Ontario and New York would make sure of an abundant future supply, and the whole State share in the benefits, if necessary, was to have the State take control of the entire water interests of New York, and that conveyance pipes be laid along the berm bank of the canals from said lakes or by any satisfactory route to Albany and thence to New York city.

The suggestion at that time seemed too extended and expensive, which upon investigation might have been found to be the case, but it is a question whether, after all the millions of dollars that have been and are to be expended to supply New York city alone with water, it would not have been cheaper and vastly wiser to have then taken such a course. The time, however, may not be inopportune to adopt it now.

I respectfully present the foregoing to your official notice, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Water Board of the State or to the Legislature, with a request that a resolution be passed providing for the appointment by yourself of five commissioners to give a thorough investigation of the project above proposed and report to the Governor, its findings and recommendations in the premises at its earliest convenience. Yours sincerely,

J. IRVING BURNS.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 22.

The Dear, Dear Farmer.

Representative Dupre of Louisiana in the Congressional Record of May 20.

Certainly the farmer cannot justly complain that he has been neglected or overlooked in this extra session, for the *Record* teems with praises of him; of his patriotism; of his industry; his energy; his pluck; his progressiveness; with exultant joy at his prosperity and tearful lamentation at his adversity. Always he has held the centre of the stage, with light of every hue known to the spectrum playing artistically and effectively on his sturdy form and noble brow.

The majority and the minority are equally his friends. Leaders and followers, veterans and recruits, standpatters and insurgents, gentlemen from every section, of every style of oratory, of every degree of personal pulchritude, and of every sartorial taste, have testified to their affection for him and their tender solicitude for his welfare. The gentleman from Birmingham [Mr. Underwood] loves him no less than the gentleman from that lesser Birmingham, Pittsburg [Mr. Dalzell]. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Fordney], though he would sell him his lumber at the highest possible price, thinks as much of him as does my silver tongued and silver haired friend from the cotton belt, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Heflin]. That king of globe trotters, with the inevitable diary in hand, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Hill], is no more his friend than is the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Candler], who prefers the beauties of the Tombigbee to the castled banks of the Rhine. [Laughter and applause.] It would be as hard to decide who has the farmer's interests most at heart, whether the Sage of Danville [Mr. Cannon] or the Giant from Marion [Mr. James], as it was to decide the memorable debate at the Press Club the other night on the relative merits and demerits of hirsute ornamentation. The apostle of precedents, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Hinds], in his philosophic tribute to "The Man with the Hoe," was not less solicitous than the poet statesman from California [Mr. Kent], who made Dame McKinlay famous by defeating him. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. La Follette], who lives so near Saskatchewan that he can see the frolicsome sheep play hide and seek across the Canadian border, has no advantage in his love for the farmer over the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies], who, from his Beaumont home, can hear the turbulent roar of the Mexic Sea. By such as these has the farmer been glorified within the last month, and by a host of others, including the distinguished leader of the minority, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mann], whose quondam inoffensiveness and blithe spontaneity and "near" omniscience are not so conspicuous now as in the good old days when his desk was connected with the Speaker's chair by a wireless apparatus and he could always send or receive the danger signal—C. Q. D. [Laughter.]

In *McClure's Magazine* for June John Moody and G. K. Turner describe the work Mr. J. P. Morgan has done, Ellen Velvin continues her accounts of animals in captivity, Sydney Brooks gives impressions of leading British statesmen, President Eliot relates the experiences of a postmistress, and H. B. Fuller tells of the wits in Congress. There are five short stories, with the continuation of Mrs. Humphry Ward's serial, and three poems.

THE YOUNG TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—Since the declaration of the Constitution the Turkish Cabinet has never been attacked so fiercely by the opposition as recently. The Young Turkish régime is passing through a serious internal political crisis, which apart from its internal character possesses an international importance. In speaking of the Turkish parliamentary parties it is very difficult to define exactly the various groups, representing diverse political principles; in fact there is only one well organized political party, which constitutes at the same time the majority in the Chamber and is composed of members representing the Committee of Union and Progress. The other groups belonging to the minority form a kind of an opposition party which from a parliamentary point of view is of little value, owing to the fact that these groups, apart from the fact that they do not possess a political programme, are disorganized and the interests they are called to defend are not unified in a concrete form. Almost in every case one finds the interests of one nationality diametrically opposed to those of others. For instance, questions which may possess vital importance to the Greek population do not necessarily coincide with those which are of importance to the Bulgarian, and vice versa.

Recent proceedings in the Chamber go to prove the absolute necessity of purifying and purging the Parliament, over and over again, before any serious work can be done in the common interests of the Ottoman Empire. In order to appreciate better the importance of the present political situation it is necessary to study those principal causes of the general dissatisfaction which is spreading gradually among the various elements forming the Turkish Empire.

These causes of discontent are many and manifold. Some of them are more or less magnified and exaggerated, but most of them are true results of the mistaken policy of the authorities in power.

Notwithstanding the repeated denials of the Committee on Union and Progress, there seems no doubt that the committee has adopted a mode of imperium in imperio in dictating and controlling both the Government's foreign and its internal policy. They have from the beginning pursued a policy of strongly nationalistic tendency, which to a very great extent has complicated the good relations existing between the Christian and Moslem subjects of the Sultan and has served to estrange and sever the diverse racial elements, causing political troubles of no mean signficance in various parts of the Empire. The committee is gradually losing the popularity it enjoyed at the beginning, and the confidence placed in it seems to disappear owing to an aggressive policy.

The Government so far has done nothing toward the development of the industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial resources of the country. The chief reason for this is that the various Young Turkish Ministers and higher officials do not possess a sound business education and are perfectly ignorant of the economic needs of their country. Few steps have been taken to consider seriously the various important proposals submitted by American and European groups in connection with the industrial possibilities of the country, though several projects for building railways, &c., have been discussed freely both in official circles and in the press; but up to the present writing we have not seen any practical results. The Young Turks do not seem to comprehend the importance of the economic condition of the country; they do not seem to think at all about the masses of the unemployed and the miserable, wretched condition of the population of the interior provinces, which are almost on the verge of starvation. The Government so far has not encouraged individual initiative and enterprise. There are hundreds of cases in which proposals of various applicants have met with the disapproval of the Council of the State on grounds which would be considered as ridiculous in any civilized country. I am of the opinion that unless Young Turks encourage both foreign and internal enterprise they will come face to face with difficulties which will greatly hinder the work of reform begun by them so brilliantly at first.

Dissatisfaction is expressed at the fact that the enormous sums borrowed abroad are chiefly devoted to the needs of the army and the navy, without considering that the Ottoman population in its present economic position is incapable of supporting an ideal army and navy, as pictured to them by the more chauvinist section of the Young Turkish party. We fully appreciate the fact that Turkey needs a well organized strong army and navy, but these things are done gradually in other countries, and a country whose financial position was only recently subject to criticism and suspicion in various financial circles of Europe cannot afford to spend on her army and navy the big sums which she has been expending for the past two years. An army and a navy cannot be kept always on borrowed money at a high rate of interest. All sincere friends of the Young Turks have repeatedly advised them to abstain from the mania of militarism, which at the present stage is not calculated to improve the foreign political relations of constitutional Turkey.

Discontent is rife among all those nationalities, most of which have suffered more or less during the old régime. The Government has promised a great deal, without any results. Armenians in Asia Minor are still struggling to obtain possession of their lands, which were taken from them by force during Hamid's reign. The Government appointed a special commission to inquire into the matter, again with no results; and the repeated applications of both the Armenian committee and the Armenian deputies have resulted in failure. On the other hand, Greeks have their own grievances. Arabs in Yemen do not acknowledge the new régime, Druses in Hauran revolt and refuse to submit to the Government, while Albanians, Bulgars, Serbs, &c., both in Albania and Macedonia, are restless. Hundreds of cases of maltreatment by troops have been reported from Albania during the collecting of arms from the inhabitants. Though much has been exaggerated by zealous patriots and paid intriguers, still there is some truth in the various reported cases of cruelty. On the other hand, the Young Turks are to be congratulated on the step taken by them in disarming the population, and we are told that the semi-barbarous Kurdish tribes of Asia Minor, who have been and still are a terror to the peaceful and agricultural Christian subjects of the Sultan, will also be disarmed in a short time. They have to disarm gradually every one and establish perfect safety of life and property before they can claim to be considered as a constitutional Government.

The continuation of martial law, though a very good step for a country like Turkey, is not appreciated by the majority of the population. I believe that the Government, in prolonging the period of martial law under the present circumstances, is doing a very useful work until the more fanatic section of the population gets accustomed to constitutional ideas. But I am of the opinion that in exercising the laws and regulations of martial law no favoritism should be shown, and the point in connection with the liberty of the press should be stretched a little. Those papers which are anti-committee are not permitted to discuss freely or criticise the actions of the Government, while on the other hand papers which are either influenced or even managed by the members of the committee enjoy every form of freedom. Consequently this form of nepotism and favoritism cannot but have an ill effect upon the population, who are asked to believe that there is a perfect liberty of press under the new régime. Two noted editors were mysteriously assassinated and till now the Government has not explained the assassinations under martial law, or why or how it is that the assassins cannot be found. In fairness to the committee I must, however, say that the committee was in no way connected with the above murders, though the anti-committee papers endeavored to accuse the Young Turks of instigating the crime. Then followed the arrest of a Liberal member of Parliament, and the Government's explanation in regard to this affair cannot be considered as satisfactory. Having in view that the reactionary element among the population is still very strong, we must consider justifiable some of the harsh measures adopted by the Government in order to stop in time any movement which may endanger the Constitution; but by this we cannot justify cases of injustice, maltreatment and cruelty which have occurred even here in the capital.

The foreign policy conducted by the Young Turks cannot be considered otherwise than as extremely dangerous. There is no doubt whatever that the Young Turks have so far pursued an opportunist policy. An opportunist policy is too adventurous to be safe. I regret to say that the Young Turks, through their own actions, have lost some of their best and most sincere foreign friends. The attitude adopted by them in foreign questions has not always been correct, and they must always have in view that they are not sufficiently strong to steer clear through the troubled waters of international politics. They have made mistakes, but this is due to the lack of able politicians. There is a dearth of statesmen, capable men who could conduct foreign affairs in a manner which in no way would touch the amour propre of the Young Turks.

Doubtless the political state of Turkey is not very favorable, and in case it continues as at present, who knows what may happen? In any case the issues of such troubled conditions cannot be favorable to the Young Turks. They must endeavor to win over to their cause the various Christian and other elements; they must exercise justice and equity. The times of Mohammed the Victorious and Suleyman the Magnificent are past. The Young Turk must create a truly constitutional country, ready to take its place in the ranks of the world's civilized Powers.

WHAT NEW YORK DRINKS.

A Record of the Beverages Called For in One Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: A friend of mine is a bartender. I asked him if he would make me a list of drinks he dispensed in one day.

The list fairly represents the drinking habits of New York, which includes Brooklyn and other boroughs also. When I am in Brooklyn or The Bronx I drink in just the same way as if I were in Printing House Square or Wall Street.

I leave out the prices and just give you the various styles of drink and quantities. His list was:

Beer, American	360	Ale, American	50
Beer, imported	25	Ale, imported	30
Whiskey, bar	110	Ale and beer	50
Whiskey, case	50	Stout or porter	1
Martinis	50	Soda	20
Manhattans	30	Sarsaparilla	10
Sherry	3	Milk	40
Port	1	Ginger ale	15
Rock and rye	5	Brandy	2
Cordials	1	Milk punches	10
Rum	1	Sherry and egg	2
Vermouth	1	Gin	4

This represents the fair average of drinks served daily by each bartender in ordinary business centres. Of course there are exceptions either way. In Staten Island and East New York more beer is drunk; in the Stock Exchange haunts more brandy; in the Cotton and Maritime Exchange cafes more whiskey.

The point I wish to make is that each generation modifies its drinking habits. In my grandfather's day rum was more used than anything else; toddies were fashionable and proper. To-day who thinks of toddies? Highballs are more in vogue, especially in the summer time.

When I was interested in the South, sherry cobblers and mint juleps were quite au fait. Who bothers with them to-day? Only a few old timers, old topers and antiques.

With the heavy spirituous drinks one could not drink often. Now one can drink light drinks freely and no ill effects follow.

JOHANN N. STAVLAS.

NEW YORK, May 23.

The Governor Itinerant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: It seems most strange that Governor Wilson, a man of acknowledged ability and intelligence, should fail to realize that "swinging around the circle" is not the accepted way to win a Presidential or even a Vice-Presidential nomination, and that he, being politically unknown and untried, should expect to interest the public in his personal fortunes as an exponent of radical schemes, in which rôle both Bryan and Roosevelt, both men of unsurpassed popularity and of singular power to catch the public ear, so signally failed, at least with a majority of the voting strength of the country, as evidenced by Bryan's career of successive failures and Roosevelt's impressive "turn down" of last November, not only in his own State but in every other State in which he had propounded his peculiar ideas.

The voting population of the country is still so jealous and scrupulous of the high office of its Chief Magistrate that no man as yet who has reached out strenuously or grasped eagerly for it has ever attained to it, and probably never will so attain. Generally speaking the path to preferment in this country lies in sticking close to the job in hand, and not in trying to invent or adapt newfangled schemes of Government or novel economic exploitations.

SENEX.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 23.

Decked Out.

Knicker—This gives a column to the bride's costume: what did the bridegroom wear?

Bocker—A scared look.

Wanderlust.

Mother travels for her health,
Doctors told her sure.
Spends a pretty pile of wealth
Taking every cure.

Sister travels for a beau,
Though she won't admit:
Mountains, seashore, to and fro—
Always on the flit.

Brother travels for his boom
Up and down the land,
Thinks he sees an office loom
That will just be grand.

Father travels for the firm,
North, south, east and west;
He's the unconsidered worm
Paying for the rest.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

OUR GREAT CANAL.

Expression of Apprehension Concerning the Culebra Cut.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: A sense of duty, mingled with a feeling of regret, is the impulse behind the words which follow:

The writer has a friendly, almost a paternal, feeling for the United States Government and for the canal. He has, at great personal and pecuniary sacrifice, sustained the high level position of two Administrations against enemies who sought to ditch this great project by an attack upon the very foundations of the Gatun dam in an effort to throw up that great engineering system of locks for a lower plan of sea level. He modestly claims the ear of the public on the grounds that he professes to be an engineer, as he holds membership in all the societies, and that his familiarity with conditions on the Isthmus dates from the De Lesseps era and is founded on several personal visits. Lastly, he is a friend and warm admirer of Colonel Goethals.

The fact is that slides, too numerous to mention, have taken place at Culebra and have already shown themselves in fissures in the paleozoic rocks which form the core walls of the Gatun dam; it is even claimed that as this formation is of aqueous and not trachytic origin there can be no hope that the natural caloric effects on the ground will close the fissures, as has sometimes occurred in metamorphic strata in the earth's crust. Ancon Hill is itself affected, no less an authority than Dr. Alaross having asserted that he has discovered of late numerous cracks, exudations and even traces of lobnitz at the hospital.

The writer has personally estimated that with a rainfall of 116 1-5 feet a year, the average of ninety-nine years on the Isthmus, there is likely to be an erosion through slides and fissures sufficient in four and a half years time to level Ancon Hill and the Gatun dam to the height of the third flight of locks at Miraflores. These figures take no account of the Chagres floods, which have been known greatly to affect the difference in tide level between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

A Chagres flood, uniting with the heavier saline mixture from the Pacific and accelerated by a sudden slide from the Bohio, might create a tidal wave against which the rocks of the Gatun dam would shake like pebbles on the shore at Fire Island.

That these Culebra slides are a serious menace is well known to engineers at Bas Obispo, whose houses are in danger and who are even apprehensive lest the igneous rocks of the tertiary period on the Atlantic end of the canal be some day swept away, thus destroying all of the old French canal at Porto Bello which forms now the only completed section.

It has been noticed that the President has not paid his annual visit to the canal; no group of progressive Congressmen has gone there, and the new Secretary of War, the titular head of the work, has never been on the spot. Is this because of the fear of a slide? If so, let us not hesitate to appoint a commission, a commission of able engineers who, if they work like beavers, can and will build a dam, greater even than Ashokan or Gatun, and thereby attain the angle of rest for the alluvial algas on the slopes of the Culebra cut.

W. L. S.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Earnest Words from a Colored Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: As a colored man of very dark hue I venture to propound to the leading American newspaper these questions: Does the lynching habit, now so prevalent in many sections of the country, conduce to the making of patriots? Are the American people so absorbed in business and the pursuit of the elusive dollar as to be unable to realize the certain consequences of the awful deeds of violence and murder which are reported almost daily in the press? Is not the frequency of these lynchings and burnings of negroes by mobs of white men in the South a reflection on the utility of the courts in the sections where they occur, and if so, would it not be better to abolish these courts?

YONKERS, May 23. JOHN E. BRUCE.

Decision in a Whisper.

Washington correspondence Boston Record.

Chief Justice White is becoming one of those orators who sink their voices to a whisper when they feel most keenly the emotion they strive to give utterance to. This was shown in the delivery by the Chief Justice of the Standard Oil decision. He is a man usually eloquent and can be heard throughout the small hall, but it was not so on this occasion.

Everybody was anxious to hear every word the Chief Justice spoke, that his reasoning might be followed and the conclusions drawn thoroughly grasped. The case was momentous. But the Chief Justice became inaudible in his climaxes and spoke loudest when the sentences were not important. The result was that when he had concluded many did not really know what had happened except that they understood in a vague way that the decision was against the oil trust. It was not until Justice Harlan, who is in his seventy-eighth year, in stentorian tones commented on the decision that the many auditors knew approximately what the opinion of the great court had been.

Some orators as they grow old are prone thus to speak. They get to believe that the ears should be strained to catch the climaxes. Senator Root in the Senate grows eloquent in a similar faulty way.

Palmetto Cates.

From the Columbia State.

The canteloupes of Barnwell, the grapes of Greenville, the watermelons of Lexington, the spring lamb of Edisto Island, the spring chicken of Oconee, the beef of Anderson, the scuppernongs of Sumter, the shrimp of Charleston, the bream of Black River, the peaches of Edgefield, the strawberries of Horry, the hams of Darlington, the pecans of Orangeburg, the venison of Berkley, the dicks and rice birds of Georgetown, the cottonseed oil of Marlboro, the corn from Jerry Moore's county, the tomatoes from Miss Marie Cromer's county, the terrapin of Beaufort, the okra of Colleton, the asparagus of Bamberg, the tea of Dorchester, the glorious kid of Laurens of the kind that beguiled poor Esau, the apples of Spartanburg, the pumpkins of Pickens, the butter of York, the eggs of Chester, the mint of Sumter, the lettuce of Marion and the unapproachable sweet potatoes of Richmond.

Tea by Automobile.

From the London Globe.

"One by one, slowly but none the less surely," says a letter from Russia, "things old and venerable are pushed aside, destroyed or disregarded by trade, progress and other relentless instruments of change. The latest is the attack on the Asiatic caravan, by means of which the best tea has been brought from China, packed in air tight metallic canisters, across the Great Gobi desert of Central Asia to Russia, crossing en route three ranges of high mountains. This picturesque transportation system will soon give way before the automobile. A line running at regular intervals has already been established and two weeks time is cut off, while the tea is better because of the shortened time of exposure."

Bounties on Wolves in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

For bounties on wolves the State to-day is sending out warrants amounting to $16,456.50. This represents sums paid for inflicting the death penalty on 1,075 full grown wolves and 548 cubs. For a full grown wolf the State pays a bounty of $7.50 and for cubs $2. The records show that Beltrami county produced the greatest number for slaughter. The sum disbursed there was $1,024.50. This disbursement compares equally with disbursements of other periods, indicating that the supply of wolves is not materially decreasing.

Explaining Kansas.

From the Western School Journal.

Mild climates enervate people. A changeable, severe climate gives robustness and vigor of body. A monotonous mildness in the air leads to languor and laziness. Sudden changes develop alertness, liveliness, strength. Kansas has a perfect climate.

The Model Ferry.

Charon was running his boat.

"Take notice this is not a municipal ferry," he cried; "we are always on time."

Thereupon he hooted in the direction of Staten Island.

Present Version.

Little drops of water
Leaking from the tap
Bring the famine nearer
No one cares a rap.