The Sun.

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The Senate as It Was Intended to Be and as It Is.

The constitutional provision that the two Senators from each State shall be chosen by the Legislature thereof is now attacked by the radicals of both parties precisely as if it was a blunder on the part of the framers, and worse than a crime in the evils which it has wrought. The proposal to erase it from the organic law and to substitute the direct election of Senators by popular vote is Number One in the elastic programme of New Nationalism.

How deliberately, how carefully and how wisely the Federal convention of 1787 established this particular feature of the republican system, that is, the Old Nationalism of the past century and a quarter of glorious history, seems to be understood by few of those who are now shouting for the democratization of the Senate. Yet the genesis of that legislative body and the principle of its differentiation from the House stand out in perfect clearness in the records of the convention, accessible to everybody in Professor FARRAND'S fine compilation, just published by the Yale University Press. Trace there the evolution of the United States Senate as it is, and as it was intended to be by the men who produced the Constitution.

On May 29, 1787, EDMUND RANDOLPH proposed his set of resolutions embodying what is known as the Virginia Plan. The fifth resolution was this:

"Resolved, That the members of the second branch of the national Legislature [the Senate] ought to be elected by those of the first [the House of Representatives], out of a proper number of persons nominated by the individual State Legislatures," &c.

On May 31 Mr. SPAIGHT of North Carolina moved to amend Resolution 5 so as to make the members of the second branch, or Senators as they were afterward styled, elective by the State Legislatures instead of by the first branch, or House of Representatives, from persons nominated by the State Legislatures. JAMES WILSON of Pennsylvania thought both branches of the National Legislature ought to be chosen by the people, but was not prepared with a specific proposition. On the question of electing by the first branch from nominations by the State Legislatures, seven States voted no and three States aye, and the convention passed to other questions, leaving this matter temporarily in abeyance.

A week later, on June 7, 1787, JOHN DICKINSON of Delaware submitted, and ROGER SHERMAN of Connecticut seconded, the following resolution:

"That the members of the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures."

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania submitted a substitute, providing that Senators should be elected by the people in districts to be formed for that purpose, after the model of the Senate districts in New York's scheme of State government. This was rejected 10 to 1, and Mr. DICKINSON'S resolution passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Another vote to agree with the principles of election proposed in the Dickinson resolution is recorded in the Journal for June 25: Ayes 9, noes 2. Preceding this vote JAMES WILSON had moved to substitute for the election of Senators by the State Legislatures their election "by electors chosen by the people of the United States." Against this plan Judge ELLSWORTH had argued, as thus reported by YATES:

"I think the second branch of the general Legislature ought to be elected agreeable to the report. The other way, it is said, will be more the choice of the people. The one mode is as much so as the other. No doubt every citizen of every State is interested in the State governments; and, elect him in whatever manner you please, whenever he takes a seat in the general government it will prevail in some shape or other. The State Legislatures are more competent to make a judicious choice than the people at large. In the second branch of the general government we want wisdom and firmness. There weight and wisdom may check the inconsiderate and hasty proceedings of the first branch. I cannot see the force of the reasoning in attempting to detach the State governments from the general government. * * * The only chance we have to support a general government is to graft it on the State governments. I want to proceed on this ground, as the safest, and I believe no other plan is practicable. In this way, and in this way only, can we rely on the confidence and support of the people."

The principle of election by the State Legislatures having been adopted, the convention discussed for many days and in many forms of proposal the question of equal representation of the States in the second branch and the detail of numerical representation therein. The stage of progress at about the first of August is indicated in the draft of the Committee of Detail's recommendations found among the Wilson papers in WILSON'S handwriting:

"8.

"The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legislatures of the several States. Each Legislature shall choose two members. Each member shall have one vote."

And in MADISON'S report in his "Debates":

"V.

"The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legislatures of the several States. Each Legislature shall choose two members. Vacancies may be supplied by the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature. Each member shall have one vote."

Early in September, after passing through the hands of the Committee of Style and Arrangement, it had reached this form:

"VI.

"*Sect. 1.* The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legislatures of the several States. Each Legislature shall choose two members. Vacancies happening by refusals to accept, resignations or otherwise may be supplied by the Legislature of the State in the representation of which such vacancies shall happen, or by the Executive thereof until the next meeting of the Legislature. Each member shall have one vote.

"*Sect. 2.* The Senators shall be chosen for six years," &c.

On Monday, September 17, 1787, the engrossed copy of the Constitution of the United States was signed by GEORGE WASHINGTON as President of the convention and Deputy from Virginia, and by the other illustrious Deputies. It contained the existing provision of Article I., section 3:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

And, according to JAMES MCHENRY'S Notes:

"Major JACKSON Secry. to carry it to Congress—injunction of secrecy taken off. Members to be provided with printed copies—adjourned sine die—Gentn. of Con. dined together at the City Tavern."

On the seventh of February of the next year GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote from Mount Vernon to his friend LA FAYETTE in Paris:

"It appears to me, then, little short of a miracle, that the Delegates from so many different States (which States you know are also different from each other in their manners, circumstances and prejudices) should unite in forming a system of National Government so little liable to well founded objections."

Nearly fifty years after the debates in convention in which he participated and which he recorded so faithfully, Mr. MADISON wrote as follows:

"Nothing is more certain than that the tenure of the Senate was meant as an obstacle to the instability, which not only history but the experience of our country had shown to be the besetting infirmity of popular governments."

This is as true in 1911, the year of New Nationalism, of the initiative, referendum and recall, and of the direct election of Senators, as it was in 1836, when MADISON recorded the foregoing profound observation; or in 1787, when the Gentlemen of the Convention, having deliberately established one great safeguard by refusing to provide for the direct election of Senators, completed the immortal instrument and proceeded to dine at the City Tavern.

The Up-State "Grin."

From the remarks of City Judge O'CONNOR of Utica in criticism of the Levy election bill we take the following:

"The trouble seems to be that the day of reprisal has come. For years past up-State legislators passed bills generally partisan to remedy evils in New York, and most of us up here looked on and grinned. A condition of affairs has now come about so that New York city is on top and it has taken the opportunity to hand the up-State people some of their own medicine."

Admirable, frank and thoroughly accurate. Accepting the generous admission that the public spirited and sympathetic residents of up-State districts have for some years observed with appreciative "grins" the partisan assaults upon this city, is there any valid reason why the citizens of this town should not now treat themselves to that infrequent smile which changed political conditions make possible?

That up-State "grin" should go a long way toward dissipating the moral issue which threatens to disturb the equanimity of local patriots, whose intense admiration for the noble principle of home rule finds application only north of the Harlem River.

A New Terror Added to Aviation.

In the long list of fatal accidents to aviators there was none due, we believe, to fire caused by ignition of the gasolene used as fuel until Captain PRINCETEAU of the French army and M. LANDRON lost their lives at Issy-les-Moulineaux and Château Thierry on Sunday. No such case was brought to the attention of the experts appointed by the Commission d'Aviation of the Aero Club of Paris to review the casualties that had occurred in operating the aeroplane. Between September 17, 1908, and February 9, 1911, thirty-four aviators were killed. In "The Aeroplane," by CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE and HARRY HARPER, a chapter of fifty pages is devoted to these fatalities in the order of their occurrence. Not one was caused by the ignition of gasolene and the destruction of the fabric by fire. They are grouped under these heads: breakage of some portion of machine, 11 accidents; pilot's loss of control, 8; failure of controlling mechanism, 3; machine rendered unmanageable by wind gusts, 4; accidents while on ground, 4; illness of pilot while flying, 2; failure of motor, 1; one unknown cause.

The death of Captain PRINCETEAU has been reported in some detail. It is said that his clothes took fire when the machine was about seventy-five feet in the air; he lost control of it; and as soon as it fell to the ground the gasolene tank exploded. The fabric must have been wrapped in flames instantly and the unfortunate man, pinned under the motor, was literally burned up. The tank and carbureter attachments are supposed to be so carefully made and protected that the leaking or escape of gasolene cannot occur, but here was a case where the thing did happen and a spark wrought the combustion. The violence of the fall of the machine smashed the tank and the explosion followed. Captain PRINCETEAU had no chance for his life. The details of an accident like this are so shocking that a score of deaths from well known causes do not make such an unpleasant impression on the mind. As a sport aviation suffers incalculably from the horror of such a tragedy. M. LOUIS PAULHAN is quoted as saying in the book compiled by Mr. GRAHAME-WHITE and Mr. HARPER:

"I see a definite market among rich travellers. The aeroplane will afford them a new amusement, and once enjoying the fascination they will become enthusiastic. There will be a large number of people who will be eager when a more perfect machine is at hand to make pleasure voyages through the air."

Not so long as they may be incinerated in gasolene flames. They might be willing to take the chances of breaking every bone in their bodies, but to be the sport and food of fire will give them pause. It is true that people are burned to death in railroad wrecks and in automobiles. All sport, all transportation, in which great speed is a factor, must in the nature of things be dangerous, but there are degrees of danger, and if a comparison of risks could be made in regard to the operation of the automobile and that of the flying machine, based on reliable statistics, we have no doubt that the margin of safety in favor of the automobile would be found so much greater that aviators and makers of aeroplanes would blush to affirm, as they do now, that flying was no more dangerous than exceeding the speed limit in an automobile.

The Last Ditch of the Slave Raider.

When seventeen civilized nations agreed in the Brussels Congress to work together for the suppression of the slave trade the concerted movement to wipe it out began. Since then every Arab slaver has been driven out of the Belgian Congo, their richest harvest field. Slave raiding has been suppressed in German and British East Africa, in Nyasa Land, in the two northern divisions of Rhodesia, in the French Congo and in northern Nigeria. The cloud that lowered over 70,000,000 of helpless natives has been lifted. Till this better day dawned they did not know when they went to sleep but they might be wakened at daybreak by the shouts of the slave stealers, and for every slave that was led to the marts about seven perished in the attack or on the terrible journey.

The French suppressed the slave trade on all their African coasts in 1848. Among the first to close their African ports against the exportation of slaves, it now devolves upon the French nation to wipe out the last vestiges of slave raiding in central Africa. Their territory of Wadai, in the central Sudan, is the last stronghold of this nefarious traffic.

The business has still thrived in Wadai though everywhere else practically suppressed. The Arabs and their native allies have found it very profitable to cater to the slave markets of Tripoli and the Saharan oases. The first heavy blow struck at their trade was when the French, about three years ago, declared it illegal to transport slaves across their vast domain in the desert. The risks are now so great that the business has become unprofitable. The most recent evidence of this fact is an unsuccessful effort of some Arab slave merchants to smuggle over a hundred negro slave women across the desert to Tripoli.

But slave raiding is still encouraged by the demand for slaves in the towns of Wadai, and the French are now facing this problem. The country is very large and the French have not yet acquired effective possession of the whole of it; but the day is not far distant when the Arab slave power will be rooted out of its last stronghold and "the open sore of the world," as LIVINGSTONE called it, will be a thing of the past.

Holland is doing its best to attract travellers to its richest colony, the island of Java. Elaborate illustrated pamphlets and books with excellent maps are sent out, setting forth the many attractions of Java and proclaiming that there are few dangers to be encountered and that the tropical climate is endurable. A circular in English, received just as the hot weather comes on, sticks to facts and yet lures the traveller on:

JAVA.—The Land of Eternal Summer. The Garden of the East.

Famous Hindu Ruins—Thirty Active Volcanoes—Splendid Motoring—Grand Scenery—The Most Famous Botanical Gardens in the World—Excellent Steam and Railway Service—Good Hotels.

The island is only forty hours by steamer from Singapore. Java, however, is aside from the beaten track of modern circumnavigators; the English speaking tourists are few as yet, Javanese ladies are said to be not unattractive, and the Chicago Midway disclosed some forms of native entertainments that were approved by Western taste.

Progressives are but men.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Belittler of the hyperheroic, snipper of seraphs' wings, hurler of eggs at the tin cuirasses of godlets—go!

As Representative JOHN E. RAKER of California, who was elected by a plurality of 134, is the only Democrat in the delegation, and the only Democrat in the House from the Pacific Coast, any bill he may introduce providing for the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers from the United States is not likely to make much headway even in a Democratic House.

While most of the members of the Missouri delegation are straining at the leash in their desire to get busy for Mr. CLARK, Senator REED is standing pat and insists that the indorsement of Mr. FOLK is binding on all Missouri Democrats. —*Despatch from Washington.*

It would be a pity to deprive JIM REED of the opportunity to make the nominating speech. Kansas City has no more willing orator. He would talk himself hoarse to a mummy.

So long as the Consul Grotstück lies in the harbor of Port au Prince the rumor will persist, no doubt, that General CASTRO is on board, for no one who gets a sniff of the town from the porthole of a ship would have any desire to land. The fact that the little man cannot be seen on the quarter-deck is not evidence that he is a passenger; on the other hand the repulsion which Port au Prince exercises works powerfully for the rumormongers.

A Vermont Hen Collector.

From the Bristol Herald.

I want all your fat hens. I will give you the top cash price any day in the week. R. F. HATCH.

SCHEDULE K: WOOL.

A correspondent writes as follows:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Schedule K is now the subject of so much attention that I am sure a good many readers of THE SUN who, like myself, are ignorant of its provisions would like to know what they really are. If the much talked of schedule is too long for publication in detail an intelligent condensation of it would, I have no doubt, be appreciated by your readers.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 19. JOHN WOOLLY.

Schedule K is the section of the tariff that fixes the duties on wool and woollens. Commercially and for tariff making purposes the two are almost inseparably entangled. For the present purpose each can be considered independently. The history of legislation affecting wool and woollens runs back to 1789, to the first session of the First Congress. The tariff of 1846, commonly known as the Walker tariff, imposed a rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem on both wool and woollens, and the tariff of 1857 reduced the rates on both to 24 per cent. The wool growers held that they were not adequately or even fairly protected under those conditions. The outcome of a struggle for protection for their respective industries was an agreement between the wool growers and the woollen manufacturers and the adoption of the provisions of that agreement as the basis of the wool and woollen schedule in the tariff of 1867.

It is customary for Democrats to refer to that as an "unholy" alliance or in terms even more opprobrious. As the general system then accepted has been employed ever since, a fairer view of its moral status seems desirable. In an address in the Congress of that time the Hon. Justin S. Morrill said:

Last fall and winter the wool growers, through the various agricultural societies and other State and national organizations, got together for the first time and discussed the subject of wool growing in its relation to rival foreign interests. The wool manufacturers also met with them in joint convention. After months of patient toil and critical examination they presented to us in April (1866) the fruits of their joint labor so far as it relates to the duties upon wool. The proposition as it relates to woollens came along considerably later. A mutual agreement was arrived at, and upon a basis fair and equitable, of parties that had never agreed before. I think their work does honor to those who conceived and have so far successfully matured these several propositions.

The law approved March 2, 1867, divided raw wool into three classes, describing them broadly as clothing wool, combing wool and carpet wool. This system is still employed. In the report accompanying the bill now under consideration clothing wools are defined as "fine wools, short in fibre, used for carding and spinning into woollen yarn. They consist principally of wools from sheep of merino blood and are imported mainly from Australia and Argentina." Combing wools are defined as "long fibred wools that are used for combing and spinning into worsted yarn. They come principally from the English breeds of long haired sheep, such as the Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Romney Marsh and Leicesters." Our imports of the second class are much smaller than those of the first. Carpet wools are coarse wools comparatively little used for any purpose other than that indicated by their classification. They come mainly from Russia and Asia. The combing wools include the hair of the goat, the camel, the alpaca and other like animals. The clothing wools are subdivided into the unwashed, the washed and the scoured. Unwashed wools, dutiable at 11 cents a pound, are wools in their natural condition as shorn from the sheep. Washed wools are wools that have been washed on the sheep's back or on the skin and from which by that process a part of the dirt carried by the wool in its natural state has been removed. On the ground that this partial cleansing increases by approximately 100 per cent. the quantity of usable fibre in a pound of wool the duty on washed wools is 22 cents a pound, or twice the duty on unwashed wool. Scoured wool is that which has been subjected to still further cleansing processes and thereby so freed from dirt and other foreign substances that one pound of the scoured is assumed to carry the fibre equivalent of three pounds of natural or unwashed wool. The duty is therefore three times the rate on the unwashed, 33 cents a pound.

The case is clearly and accurately stated in Mr. Underwood's report:

There is an almost endless variety of wools, according to the breed of the sheep and admixtures thereof, the countries and sections where the sheep are raised and the conditions affecting the grazing and keeping. Almost every kind and variety of wool shrinks to a different degree in passing from the greasy to the scoured state, depending upon the variety and handling of the sheep. Some wools shrink only 20 per cent., leaving 80 per cent. of the weight clean and available for use. Other wools shrink 80 per cent., leaving only 20 per cent. of the weight clean and available for use. Between these percentages of shrinkage there are all possible variations in the wools imported and in the domestic wools with which they compete.

In view of these facts certain inequalities are practically inevitable under a system of specific duties, but there is no assurance that inequality and seeming injustice will be entirely eliminated by the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. The Underwood bill abolishes all classifications and groupings and imposes on all unmanufactured wools an ad valorem rate of 20 per cent. The theory of the ad valorem rate is sound, but serious objection is made to it on the ground of its invitation to frauds in billing. A well known and thoroughly reliable woollen importing house says that under the ad valorem system "undervaluation would flourish and smuggling become a fine art. The Government, using all its powers to stop it, would have but indifferent success. The higher the ad valorem rate the more lucrative and extensive will be the undervaluations." Yet this concern says that as far as equity goes ad valorem duties are far better than specific duties.

Because of the difficulties due to shrinkage and because of price fluctuations the reduction that might be effected by the proposed change cannot be shown with exactness. In 1909 there were imported 98,390,649 pounds of unwashed wool of class 1, valued at $20,387,760, or an average price of 20 7-10 cents a pound. The duty paid amounted to $10,823,961, the ad valorem equivalent being 53.09 per cent. The laid down and duty paid price to the importer averaged 31 7-10 cents. Under the proposed rate and system the revenue to the Government on the same quantity at the same import price would be $4,077,552 and the laid down and duty paid price would be 24.84 cents a pound, or practically seven cents less than under the present system. Unless imports were largely increased there would be a reduction of nearly $7,000,000 in the public revenues; and there is no good reason to believe that there would be any reduction whatever in the cost of clothing or any improvement in the quality of cloth. The proposed lowering of the rate is little if any in excess of the decline in the price of domestic wool in the last year or two, and it is doubtful if those who have bought their summer suits have noticed any reduction from last year's prices. The duty on wool cuts a very small figure in the price of our clothing.

Of worsted making wools in class 2 there were imported in 1909 16,199,294 pounds at an average price of 20 9-10 cents and dutiable at 12 cents a pound. The duty under the proposed bill would be 4.18 cents a pound on importations at that price. In the same year there were imported 76,807,086 pounds of wool in class 3 valued at an average of 10 1-5 cents a pound and dutiable at 4 cents. By the Underwood plan the duty would average a small fraction more than 2 cents, import prices being the same. In the wake of these major products follow the minor and incidental products, from "tops," which is worsted wool in an advanced stage, to "noils" and "waste" and "degras," the last a wool grease obtained in the process of scouring.

The theory that the price of domestic wool and of articles made of wool will of necessity be appreciably reduced by such a change as that proposed is not as sound as it seems to be. We import carpet wool in large quantity because very little is produced in this country, so little in fact that wool of class 3 is practically a non-competitive commodity, and the proposed reduction is little likely to make any perceptible difference in the price of floor coverings. We import clothing wools in large quantity, partly because of an insufficient domestic supply of wools of that kind and partly because we do not and probably cannot produce wools having the particular qualities of some of the staple produced in other lands. In connection with commodity prices one fact should be kept in mind. That is that the world supply of wool is limited and except under the stimulus of considerably increased prices is likely to continue limited in its relation to an increasing demand. In the last twenty years the world supply of cotton has increased 45 per cent. and the supply of silk has doubled, but the supply of wool shows an increase of less than 20 per cent. The increase in the last ten years has been only 5 per cent.

There appears no good reason for belief that the proposed reduction in the tariff on wool would result in any drop in the selling prices of articles made wholly or in part of wool, nor is it at all probable that it would result in improvement in the quality of woollen goods.

A NEW MONARCH.

First Notice of a Change in the Swiss Form of Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the "souvenir programme" of the Russian ballets presented by Miss Gertrude Hoffmann the account of M. Alexis Kosloff contains the following startling statement:

He appeared before the Russian Czar in 1902, and later, in Berlin, before the Kaiser Wilhelm and the King of Switzerland.

It seems strange that in this day of ever spreading democracy so surprising an instance of reaction should be found, especially in so ancient a stronghold of liberty, and that it should first be announced through a theatrical programme.

Is it prophetic? Does it mean that liberty, now sadly out of fashion under democracy, is at last to find refuge in its immemorial home, under monarchy? And whatever the future, how has this remarkable revolution been so quietly achieved and successfully concealed?

In default of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which I have not yet received, I appeal for information to the only other fount of knowledge available. HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY.

NEW YORK, June 19.

PHALANX AND PILUM.

Dissertation on the Art of War as Adapted to the Tariff.

From a speech in the House by the Hon. Henry George, Jr., of New York.

In the times of Alexander the Great the Macedonian phalanx was the invincible military formation of the world. It originated in Macedonia before Philip and Alexander, was greatly developed by them, and then was taken up by the Greeks. For centuries it swept all before it.

This formation consisted of spearmen. They were heavily armored and carried great oblong shields to hide the body. They bore but one weapon, a spear sixteen feet long. They formed in close order, shoulder to shoulder, their spears extending. They were ranged in ranks, close together, four, six, eight and even more deep. Those behind had their spears extend between those in front. It made one solid mass of moving armor and spear points; a formation at first 4,000 men strong, then 6,000, and at last up to 20,000: a great, slowly advancing wall, flanked on either side with armor and spears and likewise backed.

Advancing over flat ground, this huge living military machine carried all before it; with it the Macedonian and Greek armies were invincible until the latter tried to conquer Italy. Under Pyrrhus the phalanx went down into the dust before the free formation of Rome.

The Roman soldier, carrying his lighter body armor, his smaller shield, his short double edged sword, was quicker, more nimble, could move over the field in open or close order. But when he met the phalanx he had a new military problem on his hands: spears, spears, spears, a gigantic oblong of spears, whether in front, on either flank or in the rear. They bristled like a vast porcupine. How was he to get within arm's reach of the body of the Greek soldier, for do this he must to use his weapon, the short sword. Then was the true Roman genius called upon to invent a weapon that should destroy the phalanx. The weapon was produced. It was the pilum, a lance or short spear that could be hurled with great force and accuracy fifty feet or more. Each Roman soldier, with his broadsword by his side and the pilum in his hand, marked out an individual behind the wall of spears. Watching for an exposed part he hurled the pilum. If but here and there a spearman was struck, he made confusion in falling. There was a wavering of other spears. That was the Roman chance. The legionaries ran in between the points and with their swords had the spearmen, helpless in heavy armor, at their mercy. One such breach made, there was a wedgelike rush from the Roman ranks, and the whole Greek strength was destroyed. Thus it was that Pyrrhus was vanquished. The Roman with his broadsword and his pilum became the world's master.

Mr. Chairman, the tariff beneficiaries have been the economic and political phalanx for long years in the United States. They have formed one great compact, united body. Realizing that they must stand together or be destroyed in detail, they have acted as a mass, their shields spread, their spears advanced; from time to time moving forward to new ground of vantage; making at all times a common bristling defence against any general attack.

And so it has been until this Congress. In this special session the method of attack on the tariff phalanx has changed. The pilum has now come into use in this Democratic House. This wool bill which we are now debating; the Canadian reciprocity bill and the free list bill which we have passed; the other schedule bills that may hereafter pass, are our Roman lances which we hurl at weak points in the tariff ranks. We break down the spears here, we break down the spears there, we make a breech [sic] and open it with a rush, and then the cry in the tariff ranks is each for himself. Small and insignificant as these bills may appear, they carry destruction. Hurled by this Democratic side in this Congress the tariff armor, line will at points be pierced and breeched [sic] and the monopoly phalanx which so long as it could stand intact was invincible will end in utter rout and destruction. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

The Bean on the Tee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have always been interested in the various animal stories that appear in the Sunday SUN, and the accounts of unusual occurrences in baseball, golf and other sports.

I do not, however, remember seeing the story of a golf player who discovered the Mexican jumping bean. This, as you may know, when placed on a table jumps around in a most curious, erratic way. This is caused by some insect which lays its egg in the bean, and later the bug hatches out inside the bean and its motions inside the bean cause the antics of the bean on the table without any other apparent cause.

A golfer, learning that he was entitled to use any kind of a ball and only the strokes that he actually delivered the ball counted, procured one of these beans and trained the bug inside so that he could put the bean on the tee, hit it a slight tap with the golf club and then the bean proceeded to propel itself to the next hole. As a result the golfer succeeded in making the round of eighteen holes with eighteen strokes, much to the discouragement of his adversary. R. S. HALE.

BOSTON, June 19.

CORONATION ETIQUETTE.

Why Should General Greely and Admiral Vreeland Wear Court Costume?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In a London despatch in THE SUN of June 18 the following amusing paragraph appeared:

The special embassy, which it will be observed does not come into existence officially until Monday, has a sartorial problem which it hopes to be able to solve by that time. It was expected that General Greely and Rear Admiral Vreeland, the military and naval attachés, would wear their respective uniforms on Monday night at the reception held by the King at Buckingham Palace. Word was received on Saturday that it was expected that they would appear in court costume with knee breeches and silk stockings, with the ordinary evening dress coat and a white waistcoat and buckle shoes. A difficulty arose because General Greely was in Paris and Rear Admiral Vreeland on the high seas on board the battleship Delaware, which is due on Sunday. General Greely has been asked by wire for the dimensions of his breeches, stockings and shoes, while there is considerable guesswork as to what size will be required for the accommodation of the Rear Admiral. A wireless message has been sent to him and a hustling London tailor is anxiously awaiting the measurements so that the essential garments may be completed.

At official receptions at European courts military and naval attachés of foreign missions wear their military or naval uniforms. Ambassadors, Ministers and all members of foreign diplomatic missions, whether regularly accredited or on special embassy, wear their particular diplomatic uniform only when they chance not to hold grade as military or naval officers. When such Ambassadors or envoys are either army or naval officers the military uniform has precedence over every other dress. Furthermore, international etiquette requires that military members of special or other embassies should wear their military uniforms on all official occasions. The military uniform of an officer partakes of the symbolism of the flag and independence of his country, and the exaction that such representatives of a country's army and navy should be forbidden to wear their official uniforms could only rightly come from a sovereign power to the envoys of its subject power or colony, if indeed such a request could even then have a raison d'être.

In view of these international regulations, who issued these orders to General Greely and Rear Admiral Vreeland forbidding them to appear in their country's uniform? Were the same orders issued to the members of the other foreign missions, and if not, why was the American mission the subject of such discrimination? L. A. C.

NEW YORK, June 18.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Results of the Initiative and Referendum in Oklahoma.

From the Enid Events.

"You will be surprised with how much stupidity the world is governed," once said a learned Chancellor, and so one thinks when reading recent Congressional debates. However, stupidity is not altogether expressive of direct legislation in practice. "Impractical," "unwieldy," "not adapted to the conditions of society," were more expressive words, and the operation of the initiative and referendum in the State of Oklahoma amply illustrates the latter characterization. Twenty years ago direct legislation was the prime argument of the Populist, the Socialist and the visionary of whatever affiliation. Now it appears to have become a fad with a certain school of old line politicians, and we find it treated seriously among men for the judgment of whom we may have heretofore entertained respect.

A study of the situation unquestionably reveals that there is no demand or desire among the rank and file, the ordinary citizenship, for direct legislation. The public, always wiser than it knows, refuses to become interested to any serious extent in that "panacea." It is reserved to political climbers, seekers after power, leadership and emolument, to espouse direct legislation as a new found issue, calculated to advance their claims for public support and maintain them more conspicuously in the limelight. We may expect any time now to have free silver paraded before us as a "new issue" and to hear revamped 16 to 1 again proclaimed from the housetops, also to have the pleasure of perceiving the politicians tumbling over themselves in strenuous efforts to gain the front ranks in advocating that new and altogether progressive solver of national difficulty.

Whatever may constitute the remarkable qualities of direct legislation in theoretical discussion, in practice the initiative and referendum prove not only a failure but impractical and entirely superfluous. Like any other law procedure the enactment of which does not arise from the needs and requirements of society, the initiative and referendum become an incubus to be avoided, set aside, superseded and ignored by common consent.

Will Mr. Lonergan Please Verify?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have read in to-day's SUN a letter signed Thomas S. Lonergan, in which General Robert E. Lee is quoted as saying "Never were men so brave" as Meagher's Irish Brigade, and much more of a like tenor.

As a humble student of General Lee's letters and despatches I respectfully request Mr. Lonergan to state when and where General Lee said or wrote anything of the kind. W. GORDON MCCABE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 17.

The Physician's Fee.

From the New York Medical Journal.

Those who discuss the physician's fee frequently miss the essence of it. As matter of fact, under present social conditions the charge made to the wealthy and well to do is the normal and proper fee; the lowered charges made to those less fortunate are concessions. The tremendous field of the physician's charity is therefore usually underestimated, for it extends to a great majority of his patients. In olden times, when medicine was nearly all art and but little science, the fee was unknown; like other artists, the leech received an honorarium, the weight of which depended naturally upon the resources of the patient. The popular impression that physicians make the rich pay for the poor is incorrect; they extend their services to all alike and all are supposed to pay as much as they can afford for services really priceless and impossible to represent adequately in money values. Any attempt made to establish standard fees by law is sure to work injustice to the physician; the "standard" fee would have to be much higher than the average fee at present and there would have to be some method of enforcing its sure payment. Only with the standard fixed, as now, by the ability of the wealthy is it possible for the poor to receive the benefits of the highest professional skill without losing their self-respect.

Two Manhattan Restaurants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* No mention has been made by SUN correspondents recalling famous old Manhattan restaurants of Sieghortners's, formerly on Lafayette place (Astor's old home), nor Solari's, Eleventh street and University place. There is nothing in New York city to day to compare with them in my opinion in good cooking and fine wines.

WILLIAM F. BRITTAIN.

NEW YORK, June 19.

A Composite Photograph.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Under the title "A North Carolina Photograph" THE SUN prints this from the Shelby *Highlander:*

"Woodrow Wilson's face makes me fancy a composite of Lincoln, Savonarola and George Eliot."

Please add "and De Wolf Hopper's 'Dick Deadeye.'" B.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Pa., June 17.

A California Entry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The following is extracted from the Tomales correspondence in the *Marin County Tocsin:*

"The Rev. J. W. Crawfish, the noted suffrage speaker, is to deliver a lecture in the near future."

May this small fluviatile long tailed decapod crustacean back in? DEE.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., June 14.

ABOLISH SENATE SINECURES.

Senator Lodge Finds Four on the Payrolls Who Never Report for Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A resolution by Senator Lodge to abolish several sinecures at the Senate end of the Capitol afforded the Democrats an opportunity to have some fun when the Senate met this morning by asking how long the sinecures had existed and other impertinent questions of similar import. Four Senate employees who never report for duty, two of whom even send for their pay envelopes, were mentioned in the Lodge resolution.

"How long has this condition continued?" asked Senator Kern severely.

Senator Lodge could not answer.

"Has anything been done looking to the recovery of the money thus fraudulently received from the Government?" interrogated Senator Reed of Missouri.

Senator Lodge denied that any fraud had been practised, saying one of the old employees was absent through illness. He said two of the men were doing work, but not such as conformed to their titles, and he wanted all the offices abolished.

On objection by Senator Burton of Ohio further consideration of the resolution went over.

A resolution was presented by Senator Heyburn providing that no old soldier could be removed from his position as a Senate employee without formal notice and a statement of the facts to the Senate.

LA FOLLETTE ABANDONS FIGHT.

Will Allow Goff's Nomination to Be U. S. Attorney to Go Through.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Senator La Follette has practically abandoned his fight against the nomination of Guy D. Goff, son of United States Judge Nathan B. Goff, who was nominated by President Taft for United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

The Senator appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day and stated his position. He said that he was unwilling that the differences of opinion between himself and the President over an office should obscure their more important differences over fundamental principles. He said that he would state his side of the case and permit the committee to take whatever action it saw fit.

President Taft nominated Guy D. Goff as United States Attorney last winter, but Senator La Follette held up the confirmation in the Senate Judiciary Committee. He had recommended J. G. McElroy for the office. The President declined to appoint McElroy and asked Senator La Follette to make another recommendation. Mr. La Follette declined to do so. Then the President consulted leading lawyers and named young Goff.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING.

Bill Providing for Its Erection for Storage of Records and Papers.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—As a result of investigation during the special session by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds Representative Sheppard of Texas, the committee chairman, to-day introduced a bill proposing the erection in Washington of a "national archives building" capable of containing all Government records and papers not in current use.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare designs and estimates for a fireproof national archives building of modern library stack type of architecture, containing not less than 1,500,000 feet of space suitable for the orderly storage of records, documents and other papers which have accumulated in the various Departments and executive offices and in the files of the Senate and House of Representatives and are not needed for current use."

The archives building, the measure specifies, must be capable of subsequent extension without impairing its architectural appearance from a capacity of 1,500,000 cubic feet to a capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The tugs Standish and Rocket have arrived at Norfolk; the tug Mohawk at Tangier Sound; the cruiser Birmingham at Port au Prince; the cruiser Dixie at Philadelphia; the tug Yankton at Newport; the collier Vestal at New York yard; the battleship Pennsylvania at Bremerton; the torpedo boats Burrows and Sterett at Hampton Roads; the battleship Georgia at Provincetown; the hospital ship Solace at Tompkinsville; the submarines Grayling, Bonita, Narwhal, Salmon, Snapper, Stingray, Tarpon, Castine and Severn at Gloucester; the battleships Virginia and Nebraska and the gunboat Castine at Boston; the cruiser Boston at Portland, Ore., and the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts at Queenstown.

The collier Hannibal has sailed from Newport News for Portsmouth, N. H.; the battleship Delaware from Torquay for Portsmouth, England; the yacht Mayflower from Norfolk for Chesapeake Bay; the battleships Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina and the collier Cyclops from Cronstadt for Kiel; the cruiser Prairie from Guantanamo for Philadelphia; the cruisers Chester, Montana and Washington from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; the destroyers Truxtun and Hopkins from San Diego for Mare Island; the battleships Virginia and Nebraska from Provincetown for Boston; the gunboat Helena from Hankow for Nankin and the despatch boat Dolphin from Washington for New York.

Conservation Commissioners Disagree.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Members of the National Forest Reservation Commission were unable to reach any decision at their second meeting to-day concerning the purchase of watersheds for conservation of forests. The sum of $2,000,000 is now available for use in the fiscal year ending June 30, and efforts are being made to effect the desired purchases within this period. The commission, which met with the Secretary of War, is headed by him as president, with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and Senators Gallinger and Smith and Representatives Hawley and