The Sun.

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After a Year.

Most of the reasonable citizens of this town will second the compliments and good wishes that Mayor GAYNOR heard in City Hall yesterday, the anniversary of the assault made on him in 1910.

It would have been contrary to the Mayor's disposition to take the comfortable course so plainly indicated when he recovered from the first effects of the attack on him. He might have been petted and pampered had he wanted that kind of treatment. He did not. Instead he has chosen to get into every scrimmage that offered an opening to him. He has forced the fighting and has enjoyed the shindy.

May Mayor GAYNOR continue to improve in health and spirits, may his temper rebound triumphantly against all trials of it, and his administration fulfil his hopes and those of the other friends of honest and efficient government in this town!

A Reactionary Senator.

This town, which remembers nothing, has long forgotten what WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE as chairman of the Senate Committee of Commerce did for the improvement of New York harbor. In gratitude for his services a dinner was given him in 1899 by "the business men and commercial interests of New York city." Business men and commercial interests! To-day and for nearly ten years names abhorred and excommunicate, tracked and outlawed survivals of the dark ages before government of yawp, for yawp and by yawp. For the merchant marine, too, Mr. FRYE was always trying to do something. The subject was once of some interest in palæozoic New England, we have heard. Who cares about it now? What matters it if the American flag save on a ship of war is a miracle on all great NEPTUNE'S ocean? This happier generation is content to hear the innumerable heehaw of the seas of speech.

It was time for Mr. FRYE to die; and his departure should be a warning to his few contemporaries or associates that lag superfluous on a stage now given wholly to "variety" politics. He died impenitent. To the last he refused to see the futility of a long apprenticeship in what used to be considered the art of statesmanship, of a strong and trained intellect, of severe pondered study of constitutional history and interpretation, of parliamentary forms and procedure. He accumulated information. He patiently mastered details, and of the most tedious, intricate questions. He respected experience. He cultivated judgment. He was an accomplished Senator, whereas he should have been a telephone receiver for the howl of mobs, an echo of paranoiac magazines, a puppet yanked by the charlatan managers and exploiters of half baked, neurotic lurdans.

Well dead after forty years. In the Senate of his first Congress, the Forty-second, the South had not come to her own as yet. Among the Northerners were such names as THOMAS F. BAYARD, LYMAN TRUMBULL, OLIVER P. MORTON, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, LOT M. MORRILL, CHARLES SUMNER, HENRY WILSON, ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, WILLIAM WINDOM, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, CARL SCHURZ, ROSCOE CONKLING, JOHN SHERMAN, ALLEN G. THURMAN, JUSTIN S. MORRILL, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, TIMOTHY O. HOWE, MATTHEW H. CARPENTER. In the House among many names that have not faded we shall take but a few of the most famous, of men most of whom were to serve in the Senate: EUGENE HALE (also impenitent), BLAINE, HOAR, DAWES, GARFIELD, RANDALL. Why mention Mr. FRYE's brilliant and mostly forgotten services in the House, the Senate, on the Committee on Foreign Relations, as President pro tem. of the Senate, on the Peace Commission, or evoke more of the great shades of dead Senators with whom he cooperated or against whom he fought in thirty years? And why call up the few living former Senators of mark who have been swept out of the Senate chamber by the deluge of cant, or seeing it come, escaped? We leave them to whatever pariah pursuit, law or business, they are now busy in, or to their sin, if they are merely living on the wages of that deadly sin, ability.

For a long time Mr. FRYE had ceased to be active, perhaps to be interested, in the Senate. Strange figures he saw there, and what must have seemed to him abortive and noxious products of an unintelligible and unintelligent world. Some five or six years ago, when the inquities of the Senate were being laid bare by many of the choicest gluttonous fly-gobblers, Mr. FRYE expressed his hunker faith:

"I have served in that body for a quarter of a century, and I have failed utterly to discover any lack of integrity, any diminution of efforts for the best interests of the republic, any evidence of 'treason.' It is and was intended to be a deliberative body, in which any measure pending should be discussed so long as discussion could throw light upon it, and every bill should be open to amendment. In these latter days when measures of importance are practically railroaded through the House, a deliberative body such as the Senate is an absolute necessity for good and safe legislation. In my experience I have known instances where the Senate has saved the people from great harm in unwise legislation. In ability, integrity, devotion to duty, fidelity of service to the nation, the Senators of the last quarter of a century will compare favorably with those of any past period in our story."

Well dead, we say again, and in all kindness. Let us forgive him as much as we can, and forget him as soon as we can. For he was very able, he was wholly honest, he strove to be faithful to the Constitution. He believed in a Senate of discussion, not of concussion. He loved the "American House of Lords" and was pained to see it becoming a House of Lunatics.

The Albanians.

The armistice in the Albanian highland has ended, and the mountaineers who had been penned up along the Montenegrin border by a strong Turkish force have accepted the terms imposed by their conquerors. The men in the field and the refugees who had sought protection in Montenegro are to return, not to their homes, for these have been destroyed by the "Army of Reforms" under TORGUT SHEFKET Pasha, but to their lands.

King NICHOLAS is said to have advised the acceptance of the conditions. The refugees, about 20,000 women, children and aged men, had been a severe tax upon the resources of the little kingdom, while the presence of so many victims of Turkish severity aroused such a feeling of sympathy that the King found it difficult to hold his own warriors in leash. After vainly endeavoring to have the Ottoman Government modify its hard conditions of surrender, he made an appeal to the Powers in behalf of the Albanians. Europe had been watching the revolt with composure and unconcern. Two Albanian rebellions had already been suppressed without any immediate peril to general peace, and there was apparently no reason why this also should not be. The result could not have been a surprise, for from the beginning of the uprising last March there was no doubt of the outcome of such an unequal struggle.

What the Albanians had asked was merely what had been promised for their support of the Constitution. They accepted the new Government when they might have wrecked it at the outset by declaring for the deposed ABDUL HAMID. Their condition became worse under the reign of the Young Turks than it had been in the Hamidian era; they protested, resisted, and broke out in revolt. They asked for the development of their country, right to public meeting, liberty of speech and press, and especially for schools and opportunities for education. Their demands if realized would have amounted to the establishment of Albanian autonomy guaranteed by the Powers. They refused to trust the Turks alone, for their demands had before been met by promises that were afterward entirely ignored. The Turks refused to make the concession, upon the ground that it would involve international intervention.

In spite of denials from Turkish official sources there is no doubt that the war against these people was waged by the Young Turks with the brutality of the older Ottomans whom they have superseded. The soldiers in their advance laid waste the land, destroying houses and farms, driving away the live stock, and burning churches and villages. The Turkish General in the original proclamation said that it was "in his power to exterminate and annihilate" the Albanians; but in the version that reached the Powers this phrase was stricken out. That he did not carry out his threat when he had the mountaineers penned up along the Montenegrin border and at his mercy was due no doubt to the interference of the Moderate party at Constantinople.

The Albanians return to a desolated land. "No corn," says Miss EDITH DURHAM, who has watched the revolt with a keen, sympathetic interest, "has been sown or can be sown in the whole of the devastated district this year." The people must become this winter as great a charge as were the refugees in Montenegro. While they were permitted, according to the terms of surrender, to retain their arms, there is no doubt that a wholesale disarmament similar to that of last spring will again be enforced.

Their condition is perhaps not worse than that following previous revolts, and their threats to renew the fight for their liberties may be put into execution. That they will calmly submit to the "Turkeyfying" of their country, which is apparently the Young Turks' purpose, is disproved by the past history of the Albanians. They are not a declining people. On the contrary they are the one race of the Balkan Peninsula that shows tendencies of expansion; where they have had an opportunity, as in Montenegro, they have shown decided business ability. Their military prowess and energy have often been proved. Under a generous system of cultivation they could be developed into a strong factor in the reconstruction of the Ottoman Empire. The Turk is conscious of the Albanian power. He might also consider that if he does not utilize it to his advantage others may utilize it to his detriment.

Is There a Tailor in the House?

If there is a tailor in the House of Representatives the ultimate consumer would like him to explain to the country why he charges from $40 to $50 for a suit when the cloth from which it is cut costs him only $5.25. Can it be that the Payne law is more sinned against than sinning, and that equality of opportunity to derive profit from industry would be better promoted if the rates on raw material were put up instead of being reduced? Representative WILLIAM HENRY WILDER of the Fourth Massachusetts district is our authority for the cost of enough good cloth to make a suit of clothes. Let him speak for himself (in remarks on the cotton bill made in the House on August 1):

"I have here some gingham made by the big Parkhill mills of Fitchburg, Mass., possibly some of them by the big Lancaster mills of Clinton, Mass. I have also here two pieces of worsted. The same story in regard to both of them. This piece of worsted [exhibiting] is not exactly like the worsted which I have on, but those near by me can see that there is not much difference between them. It can be bought for $1.50 a yard. It takes three and a half yards to make a suit of clothes, making the total cost of enough for a suit $5.25. That piece of worsted [exhibiting] comes from the Sheriffs Worsted Mills, and the yarn was made by the Star Worsted Company of Fitchburg, the mills which made the inaugural suit of President TAFT. I do not say that the cloth for his inaugural suit did not cost more than $5.25, for that was a finely woven double cloth, but this piece of cloth here [exhibiting] costs $1.50 a yard. That is the wholesale price, and it is good enough for any gentleman, and the manufacturers are not responsible for the fact that the tailor charges you $40 or $50 for the suit, the price which they charge me."

According to Mr. WILDER, the ultimate consumer need not buy the three and a half yards for his suit from a retailer—he can obtain it for $5.25 by applying to the mill. The Hon. J. HAMPTON MOORE of Pennsylvania, the only State in the Union where the Payne law is really understood and held in reverence, did not let the opportunity slip to show how it had been maligned elsewhere:

"Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania—Assuming that the tariff is paid upon that $5.25 worth of cloth, and the tailor sells you the suit for $40, will you please explain wherein the tariff is responsible for the increase in the cost price between $5.25 and the $40?

"Mr. WILDER—Well, I could if I had time.

"Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania—Then there is no tariff exaction in any of that large increase in the price?

"Mr. WILDER—No tariff on the cloth outside of the $5.25.

"Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania—Let me ask further: Is the increase given to labor?

"Mr. WILDER—Certainly, everything is given to labor."

For the difference in cost between $5.25 and $40, which is $34.75, the tailor, then, is responsible. Out of the difference he pays proportionately for the rent and equipment of his shop, for thread, lining, buttons, &c., and the wages of his journeymen; the balance left is his profit on the transaction. Does Mr. WILDER desire to charge the tailor with getting the lion's share of the $40? He declares that the manufacturer of the worsted makes only 11 cents, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., profit on each yard of cloth sold for $1.50. For the cloth which the tailor converts into a suit the poor manufacturer must be content with $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Tailors must therefore be given to the automobile habit and addicted to other luxuries of the period, unless they can show that "certainly everything is given to labor," as Mr. WILDER intimated. But is there anything in the tailor's trade which the tariff does not regulate the price of? In rushing to the defence of the Payne law the Hon. J. HAMPTON MOORE also overlooked this consideration.

Assuming that the tailor has expenses swollen by the Payne rates and that the American labor wage is high, the cost of $40 for a suit scissored from worsted worth $5.25 still contains elements of mystery. If there is a tailor in the House of Representatives, it seems to be his duty to speak out and resent the veiled charge that he is imposing upon his customers by asking such a price when the manufacturer of worsteds is staggering under the burden of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit and facing ruin if the tariff is revised downward. The ultimate consumer has been held responsible for the high cost of living because his habits were expensive, but it must be admitted that he has to wear clothes.

The Vicious Railroads.

When a progressive statesman has been caught in the act of writing an improper letter it becomes necessary for him to make such defence as he can. Therefore it will surprise nobody to learn that the central figure of an incident now attracting attention in Washington is the victim of a plot in which the wicked corporations play the part of villains. He says:

"I do not wish to imply that the secret service department of the railroad company is doing me any harm with the knowledge of the head officers of the company, but I do know that they have two detectives from San Francisco watching every move I make."

The ancient practice of transferring sins to a goat and then driving the goat into the wilderness has not fallen into entire disrepute. The system remains in force, but the abandoned corporation, its officers and employees have supplanted Caper emissarius as the vehicle of purification.

A mob is a body of men acting against law, order and justice. Legislatures sometimes do this—the people never.—*From a speech of the Hon.* JONATHAN BOURNE, *Jr., in the Senate.*

Judge Lynch never sits in a Legislature or wears the ermine.

Congress is regarded as an aggregation of statesmen with a tendency to operate politics on the side.—*Representative* EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER *of Indiana.*

The fact is politics is the main occupation of a member of Congress, and he is seldom suspected of being a statesman.

General FIRMIN, who arrived on a steamship yesterday, is still on board the vessel. His plans for the Presidency have not been settled.—*Despatch from Port-au-Prince.*

As a matter of fact the Cincinnatus of Hayti has settled them. It remains for General FIRMIN to go away and come again another day with a large enough force to dispossess his rival and seize the treasury.

Reform in the *Congressional Record* comes slow, but one improvement has been made this month. Heretofore the proceedings of Senate and House have been relegated to the inside pages of the *Record* and the gentlemen who withheld their remarks for revision have enjoyed the first section of each number. By a rule adopted on August 4 the printer is directed to put first the Senate proceedings, then the House proceedings, and last of all the revised speeches. Of course this does not minimize the abuses inseparable from the practice of giving "leave to print," but it does make the doings of each day more easy to get at. It also shows that the *Record* may be changed, and strengthens the hope that eventually Mr. MANN of Illinois and Mr. CLARK of Florida may succeed in their efforts to redeem that publication from its unveracious habits.

THE NEW FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

After long years of debate and many differences of opinion the French have decided to name a commander in chief of their army, who is to have the title of Chief of General Staff. It is interesting to note that this decision follows rapidly upon the heels of the fall of the Monis Cabinet, which was defeated on this question, and comes at a time when the possibility of actual war has been recognized all over Europe.

For the first Chief of General Staff a majority of the officers of the French army and the great body of private observers had fixed upon General Pau, regarded in France, at the least, as the ablest French field officer. The place was offered to General Pau, but he declined it. The reason he assigned, that his retirement would come too soon to give him a chance to render efficient service, has not been generally accepted as the real explanation, but his declination was final.

Failing to obtain General Pau, the French Government selected General Joffre, one of the less well known officers, whose comparatively brief service in a commanding position has occasioned general comment. The particular merit of General Pau seems to have been his ability in the field; the reputation of General Joffre, on the contrary, rests upon his services as an organizer, and he has been compared not with entirely happy suggestion to General McClellan.

How large a part colonial service plays in the training of the French officer of to-day is illustrated by the career of General Joffre. Born in 1852, he left the Polytechnic School in 1871 to serve in the Franco-Prussian war and shared in the defence of Paris. Serving in France for the first few years following the war General Joffre made his first foreign service in the campaign in Formosa in 1885.

Thereafter his colonial service was fairly continuous for many years. He was decorated for distinguished action in Tonkin in the late '80s and was chief of the Engineer Corps at Hanoi. In 1892 he went to Africa and undertook the work of building the railroad from the Senegal to the Niger. Charged with the mission of rescuing the Bonnier column massacred at Timbuktu, he took that town, finally as it turned out, in 1893. In 1897 he was sent to Madagascar to organize the naval station at Diego-Suarez.

Since he obtained his stars in 1901 General Joffre has served in France. He was in the engineer department of the Minister of War, then Governor of Lille in 1905, then division commander in Paris, and finally commander of the Second Army Corps at Amiens. While conceding General Joffre's ability as an engineer, many French writers have commented upon his lack of experience in the field and regretted the refusal of General Pau to become chief of staff. But the criticisms have been on the whole moderate, and the satisfaction at seeing the French army at last organized on a war basis has overbalanced the surprise and slight disappointment at the selection of General Joffre.

The official report to the French President of the details of the new arrangement of the command of the army contains the following summary of the new plan:

Some very important changes have also been made in the organization of the staff of the army. They aim to create, in time of peace on the one hand, that unity of thought and direction which are indispensable, and on the other as soon as possible to relieve the departments, which ought to be devoted exclusively to preparations for war, of all diplomatic considerations.

For this reason there has been placed at the head of the staff under the name of Chief of the General Staff the officer judged the best fitted to exercise in case of war the command of the principal group of armies.

Next to this Chief of the General Staff, to relieve him of all details of service and all questions of appointments, a second general officer taking the title of Chief of Staff of the Army and destined to remain with the Minister of War in time of hostilities will stand, having all the power which the chief delegates to him, and he will exercise in addition a personal and close supervision over the ordinary details belonging to the staff of the army.

Perhaps nothing more clearly than this selection of a commander in chief demonstrates the progress the French Republic has made away from all anxiety about a dictator or a "man on horseback," such as Boulanger, for this at all times has been the real cause of postponing until the time of war itself the selection of a commander in chief for the army.

John Stuart Mill at Avignon.

From the London Globe.

Avignon, the city of the exiled Popes, was en fête on Sunday, when a bust was unveiled in the gardens of the cottage of John Stuart Mill. It was at Avignon that the philosopher sojourned after his defeat at the polls at Westminster. It was there that he did much of the writing which has made his name immortal. There he spent the happiest seven years of his life after his marriage to Mrs. Taylor, and there he died. The French people delight to honor true greatness, and the people of Avignon are proud of their city's association with the son of the philosophic historian of India, the author of "Utilitarianism."

After Mrs. Mill's death Miss Helen Taylor, her stepdaughter, was Mill's constant companion at Avignon. There the philosopher wrote to his friends high encomiums of Miss Taylor—"I am in clover." She is described as the "architect and the master mason all in one" of the additions to the cottage, where she had designed the "herbarium" (for Mill was a keen botanist) and the "vibratory." Another attraction to Mill was the "semi circumgyratory," as he termed the terraces going round two sides of the dwelling. It was in 1858 that Mill and his wife went to Avignon to stay for a year, but Mrs. Mill's sudden death changed her husband's plans, and for about fourteen years he passed his grief with his books, just leaving the grounds to visit his wife's grave, surrounded by "sombres cyprès." In this little earthly paradise he wrote that he found that enjoyment necessary to his existence which the House of Commons did not offer.

A Historic Landmark of Tennessee.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Under the lead of residents of the southwest portion of the city, there is a renewal of activity for the purchase of Jackson Mound Park and a small amount of adjacent property as an addition to the public park system. People favoring the purchase have drawn up a petition which sets out why they think that the property should be purchased by the city.

"These mounds have a historical value that is beyond calculation. Upon the summit of one of them, in May, 1541, De Soto was received by the Chickasaw chief. This was twenty-three years before the birth of Shakespeare; it was sixty-six years before Jamestown was settled; it was seventy-nine years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. It is therefore the oldest landmark in the United States. Beneath the bluff here during the civil war the gunboat Arkansas was built.

"Being such a historical landmark, it is highly important that the city should own and keep sacred forever this memorable spot."

Occupation of Idols.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some strange occupations figure on Indian census schedules. At the last census in many villages of Hyderabad and the central provinces enthusiastic and devout enumerators returned the village shrines and temples as "occupied houses." The occupant was the idol, whose occupation was stated as "granting boons and blessings" or "subsistence on contributions from the tenants." Other callings returned on the schedules include collectors of edible birds' nests, receivers of stolen goods, witches, wizards, and cow poisoners.

One Holiday in 52 Years.

From the London Daily Mail.

The story was told at the Wesleyan Conference at Cardiff yesterday that Dr. Hugh Jones, who has been a minister in the Welsh work for fifty-two years, only once tried to take a week's holiday. On the first day he was very miserable, more miserable on the second day, and on the third day he could bear it no longer, and leaving his wife and family at the seaside returned to his work.

THE JEWISH RACE.

Its Various and High Distinction in Many Countries of the World.

Israel Zangwill in the Independent.

There are no subjects more zealous for their adopted fatherlands, indeed they are only too patriotic. There are no Ottomans so Young-Turkish as the Turkish Jews, no Americans so spreadeagle as the American Jews, no section of Britain so Jingo as Anglo-Jewry, which even converts the Chanukah celebration of Maccabæan valor into a British military festival. Of the two British spies now confined in German fortresses one is a Jew. The French Jewry and the German reproduce in miniature the Franco-German rivalries, and the latter even apes the aggressive Welt-Politik. All this ultrapatriotism is probably due to Jews feeling consciously what the other citizens take subconsciously as matter of course; doubtless too a certain measure of Marranoism or protective mimicry enters into the ostentation. At any rate, each section of Jewry, wherever it is permitted entrance into the general life, invariably evolves a somewhat overcolored version of the life in which it finds itself imbedded, and fortunate must be accounted the peoples which have at hand so gifted and serviceable a race, proud to wear their livery.

What wonder that Jews are the chief ornaments of the stage, that this chameleon quality finds its profit in artistic mimicry as well as in biological? Rachel, the child of a foreign pedler in a Paris slum, teaches purity of diction to the Faubourg St. Germain; Sarah Bernhardt, the daughter of Dutch Jews, carries the triumph of French acting across the Atlantic. A Hungarian Jew, Ludwig Barnay, played a leading rôle in the theatrical history of Germany, and another, Von Sonnenthal, in that of Austria. For if, like all other peoples, the Jews can only show a few individuals of creative genius, a Heine, a Spinoza, a Josef Israels, a Mendelssohn, &c., they flourish in all the interpretative arts out of all proportion to their numbers. They flood the concert platforms, whether as conductors, singers or performers. As composers they are more melodious than epoch making. Till recently unpractised in painting and sculpture, they are now copiously represented in every gallery, and movement, though only rarely as initiators. Indeed, the Jew is a born intermediary, and every form of artistic and commercial agency falls naturally into his hands. He is the connoisseur par excellence, the universal art dealer. His gift of tongues, his relationship with all the lands of the Exile, mark him out for success in commerce and finance, in journalism and criticism, in scholarship and travel. It was by their linguistic talents that the adventurous journeys of Arminius Vambéry and Emin Pasha were made possible. If a Russian Jew, Berenson, is the chief authority on Italian art, and George Brandes, the Dane, is Europe's greatest critic; if Reuter initiated telegraphic news and Blowitz was the prince of foreign correspondents, if the Jewish Bank of Amsterdam founded modern finance and Charles Frohman is the world's greatest entrepreneur, all these phenomena find their explanation in the cosmopolitanism of the wandering Jew. Lifted to the plane of idealism, this cosmopolitan habit of mind creates socialism through Karl Marx and Lassalle, an international language through Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto; a prophecy of the end of war through Jean de Bloch, an International Institute of Agriculture through David Lubin, and a Race Congress through Dr. Felix Adler. For when the Jew grows out of his own Ghetto without narrowing into his neighbors, he must necessarily possess a superior sense of perspective.

As a physician the Jew's fame dates from the Middle Ages, when he was the bearer of Arabian science, and the tradition that kings shall always have Jewish physicians is still unbroken. Dr. Ehrlich's recent discovery and Dr. Haffkine's inoculation against the plague in India are but links in a long chain of Jewish contributions to medicine. Nor would it be possible to mention any other science, whether natural or philological, to which Jewish professors have not contributed revolutionizing ideas. The names of Lombroso for criminology, Benfey for Sanscrit, Jules Oppert for Assyriology, Sylvester for mathematics, and Mendeleiff for chemistry ("The Periodic Law") must suffice as examples.

In law, mathematics and philosophy the Jew is peculiarly at home, especially as an expounder. In chess he literally sweeps the board. There is never a contest for the championship of the world in which both rivals are not Jews. Even the first man to fly (and die) was the Jew Lilienthal.

But to gauge the contribution of the Jew to the world's activity is impossible here. To mention only living Jews, one thinks at random of Rothschilds with their ubiquitous financial and philanthropic activity, Sir Ernest Cassel financing the irrigation of Egypt, Mr. Jacob Schiff financing the Japanese war against Russia and building up the American Jewry, Herr Ballin creating the Hamburg-American Line, Maximilian Harden's bold political journalism, the Dutch jurist Asser at the Hague conference, or the American statesman and peace lover Oscar Straus, the French plays of Bernstein, or the German plays of Ludwig Fulda, or the Dutch plays of Heyermanns, or the Austrian plays of Schnitzler, the trenchant writings of Max Nordau, the paintings of Solomon and Rothenstein, of Jules Adler and Max Liebermann, the archæologic excavations of Waldstein, Hammerstein building the English opera house, Imre Kiralfy organizing our exhibitions, Sidney Lee editing the Dictionary of English Biography, Sir Matthew Nathan managing the post office, Meldola investigating coal tar dyes, the operas of Goldmark, the music plays of Herr Oscar Strauss and Humperdinck (Herr Max Bernstein), the learned synopses of Salomon Reinach, the sculpture of Antokolsky, Mischa Elman and his violin, Sir Rufus Isaacs pleading on behalf of the crown, Signor Nathan polemizing with the Pope, Dr. Frederick Cowen conducting one of his own symphonies, Michelson measuring the velocity of light, Lippmann developing color photography, Henri Bergson giving pause to materialism with his new philosophy of creative evolution, Bréal expounding the science of Semantics, or Herrmann Cohen and his neo-Kantism, and one wonders what the tale would be both for yesterday and to-day if every Jew wore a yellow badge and every crypto-Jew came out into the open, and every half Jew were as discoverable as Montaigne or the composer of "The Mikado." The Church could not even write its own history; that was left for the Jew Neander. To the Gentile the true Jewish problem should rather be how to keep the Jew in his midst, this rare one per cent. of mankind. The elimination of all this genius and geniality would surely not enhance the gayety of nations. Without Disraeli would not England lose her only saint's day?

Oscar W. Underwood.

From the Houston Post.

It has already been determined that when the roll call of States for nominations begins in the national convention next year Alabama is going to present the name of Underwood. Not only that, but Underwood's brilliant leadership has made such an impression upon the country that other States are giving his claims serious consideration.

Alabama is clearly within her rights in asking the Democracy of the country to consider the availability of her brilliant son, and his conspicuous service in Congress and his demonstrated skill and ability as a leader are sufficient to warrant the Democratic party in listing him among those who are worthy of the honor.

On a Summer's Day.

The Judge had just popped the question.

"Well," remarked Maud Muller, "you are a man I should like to recall."

With this ambiguous compliment he had to be content.

EXCLUDING ALIENS FROM THE RIGHT TO TAKE GAME.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has held in the case of Commonwealth vs. Patsone (79 Atl., 928) that a statute of the State prohibiting the hunting of game animals or the possession of shotgun or rifle by unnaturalized foreign born residents is not contrary to the Federal Constitution. The defendant was a native of Italy, and the court also held that the statute was not in contravention of clauses of the treaty between the United States and Italy securing to citizens of each liberty to travel in the country of the other, to carry on trade and do anything incident to or necessary to trade, upon the same terms as natives, and further providing that a citizen of either country shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same privileges as natives, as to protection and security of body and property, on submitting to the conditions imposed upon natives.

The decision is based partly on the ground that wild animals are the property of the State, and the right to hunt them is but a privilege given by the Legislature and not an inherent right. This ruling is in line with other previous decisions by the courts of the country, although the Supreme Court of Arkansas in State vs. Mallory held that a land owner's right to take fish and game on his own land is a property right, subject to the State's ownership and title held to regulate and preserve the public use, and it was decided that a statute declaring it unlawful for any non-resident to hunt or fish at any season of the year violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States as denying the equal protection of the laws and taking property without due process of law.

The court in the Arkansas case said:

It is not the fact that the appellee is excluded from the enjoyment of the common right to fish and hunt because of his non-residence that he may complain of, but of the exclusion by reason of his non-residence from such special right which he should hold in common with other land owners.

The New York *Law Journal*, commenting on the Pennsylvania decision, says it is the custom in practically all the States to discriminate between residents and non-residents with regard to the privilege of taking game. New York has such a provision in section 104 of the forest, fish and game law, which requires non-residents, unnaturalized persons or aliens to pay a larger license fee than a resident. The Pennsylvania statute is part of an act passed "to give additional protection to wild birds," &c., and in view of the arbitrary disabilities and penalties which have been upheld as constitutional in order to protect game it is likely that the courts would sanction almost any provision diminishing the number of hunters and so preventing the destruction of game animals. The *Law Journal* says:

Treaties, however, are the supreme law of the land; they are liberally and not strictly construed, and sometimes result in a protection to aliens against discriminations, although substantially similar disqualifications as between citizens would be constitutional. It is well settled that constitutional provisions requiring uniformity of taxation upon property are not violated by discriminating transfer taxes. This is because such a tax is not one upon property, but upon the right to dispose of it, and because vested rights cease with death, and it is competent for the Legislature to declare just what shall become of a decedent's property. In a proceeding entitled Re Stixrud's Estate (Wash., 109 Pac., 343), however, it was held that a transfer tax which discriminated between citizens and aliens as such was inoperative because violating a treaty between Norway and Sweden and the United States.

The provision in the treaty between the United States and Italy passed upon in the case before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania includes this section:

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive in the States and Territories of the other the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives.

In this case it is held that since "rights and privileges" are made to refer to "constant protection and security for their persons and property" it was not necessary to construe the treaty broadly to include what is a privilege as distinguished from what is a right of person or property, even when natives of the country and residents of the State are concerned.

THE SUMMER HOME.

Joys of the Vacation in a Settled Place From Year to Year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The letter on vacations by "Strinus" in THE SUN of August 5 brings to mind those times, now happily over, when we used to indulge in the conventional idea of a vacation by spending a few weeks at a hotel or boarding house in some so-called summer resort. Oh the dreariness of it! It generally rained most of the time, whether we went early or late or in mid-season, and if there is anything more forlorn than sitting around in your best and therefore most uncomfortable clothes on a hotel piazza waiting for it to "clear up" so you can "do something," I have yet to experience it.

Loafing to be thoroughly enjoyed must be more or less surreptitiously done, especially for Americans who have little imagination and have not been brought up to loafing. In this direction alone we find one of the most compensatory results of our farm life. It affords so many delicious opportunities for loafing, while furnishing a sufficient outlet for any activity we may care to exert and providing so much occasion for real labor that our idleness never bores us. The happiest dawdling is done when one is surrounded with all the materials and implements for an afternoon's mending or the construction of a rustic seat or a hen coop.

I think that "going swimming" presents about as large an occasion for doing nothing under the name of healthful exercise as can well be found. You have to get down to the float at least an hour before high tide so as not to be late, and you hang around, now in the water, now out, swimming a little, practising high dives or pushing timid people in, until the tide has been turned so long that the lowering of the water line is unmistakable, and then you dress slowly and can put in any amount of time resting and talking over the temperature of the water and how it compared with yesterday's, &c.

The pleasure of owning a summer home instead of hiring a different cottage each year or boarding is never so apparent as way back in the spring, when every one is asking every one else "where they will go this summer." You find frenzied friends poring over prospectuses and railway guides and worrying over their wardrobes for fear their clothes may not be numerous or stylish enough to reflect their owner's wealth or social position, while the commuting farmer has only to plan out a garden, buy a few seeds and bespeak some hens. Old clothes are left at the farm from year to year, and the necessary new ones are so few that packing is reduced to a delightful minimum.

One of the greatest privileges we enjoy, due to a lack of hired help, is that of having not only what we want to eat, cooked as we like it best, but of having it served at whatever hour we find most convenient, be it early or late.

The harmony of many an otherwise happy home has been wrecked by the immovability of its hours for meals, while one of the most to be cherished recompenses for doing one's own housework is the freedom of an easily altered time for eating. Dinner is never eaten until there is no more daylight in which to drive or swim or play tennis, and luncheon is regulated by the tide. Of course on the days when the commuting farmer goes to town breakfast is served with a nice regard for the railroad timetable. I have already mentioned the value to children of an unrestrained vacation time where there is so much outlet for their superfluous energy and exuberance of spirit that they are no trouble to any one. The following experience of a friend may serve to emphasize my point. He has five children, who are so much of a trial that most hotels are not anxious to take them a second summer. This year when several landlords had written regretting in very polite language their inability to accommodate my friend and his family, one of the younger children remarked sadly, "Nobody seems to want us anywhere, papa."

FLORA C. S. HAZARD.

NORTHPORT, L. I., August 9.

The Bentztown Bard Orders Dinner.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The watermelon days are here,
And Lima beans are not so dear.

PEACE TREATIES CONSIDERED.

Senate Committee Discusses Them for More Than Two Hours Without Action.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate held two meetings to-day at which the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France were under consideration. At the morning session Secretary of State Knox appeared and made an earnest appeal for the early ratification of the treaties. He was sharply questioned by members of the committee.

The afternoon session of the committee was called with the expectation of determining whether the committee would report the treaties at the present session or permit them to go over until the regular session in December. The committee was in session for more than two hours and considerable opposition developed to the ratification. Most of the objections were urged against the so-called high commission of inquiry authorized by the treaties.

It was contended by those Senators who opposed this feature of the treaty that treaty making powers were conferred on this commission and that the Senate, if it ratified, would be delegating powers conferred upon it under the Constitution. So serious were the objections urged that when the committee adjourned until next Saturday without taking any definite action it was the understanding that some members of the committee should confer with Secretary Knox and see if the phraseology could not be changed.

Some of the members of the committee insisted that unless the language was modified they would be unable to agree to a favorable report. There is a possibility that the treaties will be reported to the Senate before the adjournment of the extra session. President Taft and Secretary Knox are very anxious to have them acted on favorably. The opponents of the treaties were unwilling after the meeting to-day to predict that they would not be reported from the committee before the close of the extra session. Senator Bacon of Georgia is one of the chief objectors.

LORIMER INQUIRY POSTPONED.

Senate Committee Will Resume Hearing in Chicago Early in October.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Senate committee which is investigating charges of corruption in the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois to-day took an adjournment until early in October, when hearings will be resumed in Chicago. The committee was in session for a short time to-day to enable Judge E. G. Hanecy, counsel for Senator Lorimer, to conclude the cross-examination of former Senator D. W. Holstlaw of Iuka, one of the members of the Illinois Legislature of 1909, who admitted receiving money for voting for Lorimer.

Holstlaw said he regarded the money he received as a gift. He added that he had no knowledge of the contributors or method of operation of the jackpot.

Including to-day's testimony, the committee has heard forty-seven witnesses and has taken about 3,000 printed pages of evidence, comprising about 2,000,000 words. Hearings have been had for the last seven weeks. Practically all the different phases of the case have been developed, although the testimony of from 100 to 150 more witnesses will have to be taken.

When the committee resumes its work in Chicago early in October practically all the fifty-three Democratic members of the Legislature who deserted their party candidate, Senator Lawrence B. Stringer, and voted for the election of Senator Lorimer will be subpœnaed. Four of these members have confessed to receiving money for their votes. The members of the committee will endeavor to ascertain whether or not any of the others were bribed. It is expected that the committee will remain in session in Chicago for only ten or fifteen days, when hearings will be resumed in Washington and continue until Congress convenes.

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR FRYE.

Senate Adjourns—President Taft's Message of Condolence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Senate was in session only ten minutes this morning and adjourned out of respect for the memory of Senator William P. Frye, whose death was officially announced by Senator Charles Johnson of Maine.

Vice-President Sherman has appointed the following committee from the Senate to attend the funeral of Senator Frye at Lewiston, Me., on Friday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon: Senators Cullom, Martin, Bacon, Lodge, Perkins, Wetmore, Culberson, Bailey, Clark (Wyo.), Warren, Foster, Simmons, Nelson, Clark (Ark.) and Dillingham.

The committee will leave to-morrow afternoon at 5:36 o'clock by the Federal Express for Boston, going from there to Lewiston, the late home of Senator Frye.

President Taft to-day sent the following message of condolence to Mrs. William Frye White, a daughter of the late senior Senator from Maine:

"I extend to you and your father's family my heartfelt sympathy in your irretrievable loss. The great part that your father has played in the history of the country to whose welfare he devoted his wonderful ability with all the steadfastness of his sturdy patriotism for many decades entitles him to the unending gratitude of his fellow citizens. I hope that thought of this may mitigate your present sorrow."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The tug Uncas has arrived at Guantanamo, the destroyers Smith, Preston, Lamson, Flusser, Reid and Sterrett at Provincetown, the gunboat Marietta at Cristobal and the collier Nanshan at Shanghai.

The battleships Vermont, South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire have sailed from Salem for Provincetown, the cruiser North Carolina from Havana for New York, the cruisers Saratoga and New Orleans from Port Arthur for Miyazu, the cruiser Albany from Port Arthur for Nagasaki, the tugs Ajax and Patuxent from Newport for New York yard, the destroyer Burrow from New York yard for Provincetown, the destroyer Ammen from Boston for Norfolk, the gunboat Wolverine from Port Huron for Detroit, and the destroyers Whipple, Hull, Truxtun, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence and Rowan from Bremerton for Astoria.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Medical Corps, from San Francisco to the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, Medical Corps, who will proceed to Columbus barracks, Ohio.

Capt. James M. Phelan, Medical Corps, from Columbus barracks to New York city.

First Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, Medical Reserve Corps, from San Francisco to Fort Niagara, New York.

First Lieut. Herbert H. Smith, Medical Reserve Corps, from San Francisco to Fort Lincoln.

First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever 3d, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth to Cheyenne, Wyo.

These navy orders were issued:

Rear Admiral S. Schroeder, from the general board to home.

Capt. E. F. Capehart, from assistant to chief of bureau of ordnance to special duty temporarily in bureau of ordnance.

Commander A. B. Hoff, from office of naval intelligence.

Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Clark, Jr., from New York yard to assistant chief of bureau of ordnance.

Lieut. J. H. Newton, Jr., to naval torpedo station, Newport.

Lieut. P. P. Blackburn, from the Supply to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Kelly, from Mare Island hospital to Mare Island yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. O. Bunker, to naval hospital, Mare Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. E. Hoyt, from Mare Island yard to recruiting station, Los Angeles.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Parham, to naval hospital, Philadelphia.