The Sun.

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The Democratic Ticket and Cause.

The three concrete facts of importance that emerge from the prolonged chaos at Baltimore are, first, the nomination of the candidate really desired by the majority of the party; secondly, the displacement of Colonel BRYAN of Nebraska as the principal figure in the party's affairs, and thirdly, a new alignment of the Democracy as the representative of political ideas and purposes widely differing from those which have constituted its historic position.

No candidate of any party since politics began ever won in convention his nomination more fairly and honorably than Governor WOODROW WILSON. He is nominated, if ever a candidate for President was, for the sole reason that he is the choice of a majority of the Democrats of the United States. THE SUN says this the more freely because it had hoped that the final expression of the Democracy's will might be something not exactly that which Dr. WILSON'S victory signifies and which the platform indicates. We have not regarded with unalloyed satisfaction many of this candidate's performances previous to the meeting of the delegates. His overeagerness to please, his willingness to recant, his swift sacrifice not only of personal obligations but also of well grounded convictions to present advantage, his chronic neglect of official duties in his own State for the cultivation of votes elsewhere, seemed to mark this man of great ability and even greater plausibility as an adroit politician rather than as the tower of strength and the pillar of fire which the Democracy needed in its year of supreme opportunity. Yet the worst that can be said of Dr. WILSON, the gravest evidence that can be found of flexibility or selfishness on his part, has been in the possession of his appointed judges at Baltimore ever since they came together, and in spite of all they have deliberately selected him as the Democrat best fitted and most likely to defeat Mr. TAFT, or Mr. TAFT and Mr. ROOSEVELT separately, at the November election. So far as the highest court of Democracy is concerned, the preceding self-manifestations of Dr. WILSON are res judicata. Since the convention met there could not possibly have been a more correct attitude than that which he has maintained, or a more honorable, decorous and manly contest than that which has been conducted in his behalf by his managers and adherents. His success at Baltimore is due neither to chance nor to intrigue. It is free from the slightest taint of embarrassing bargain or corrupt procurement. It has been achieved over every obstacle which honest opposition or masked jealousy could put in the way. It results, as the record of the forty-six ballots shows beyond the possibility of dispute, and as THE SUN is glad to say this morning, simply from the justly earned increment of strength and the cumulative impulse of obvious expediency.

Governor WILSON enters the campaign owing not one copper's worth of political debt to Mr. BRYAN, who with a preconceived programme of domination or destruction played his own viperish game with consummate skill until it was detected. Not a drop of toxin remains in the hidden fangs of this gentleman. Mr. BRYAN has been beaten, exposed, humiliated and discarded. He is not even a wax figure Warwick this morning. What must occasion him the most poignant anguish is the certainty that Democrats all over the land will no longer pay dollars to the *Commoner* or the Chautauqua circuit for instruction in the fundamentals of party principle. As a teacher and sage he has been superseded. As a marching drum major of Democracy he has been hamstrung. As a drummer-out of party associates by him deemed undesirable he is no longer terrible, for his hollow instrument of expulsion is burst at both parchments. He may retire behind his money till at Lincoln, Nebraska, and curse like ERNULPHUS; but his imprecations will now excite no emotion more violent than mirth. On the other hand, for pecuniary reasons personal to himself, he may feign acquiescence and attempt to patronize the ticket headed by a candidate for President whom he failed to use for his own purposes against another candidate for President whom he betrayed and publicly insulted; but his friendship will no more be sought than his enmity is dreaded. Comparable in importance only to the suppression of the third term candidate and the absolutist idea by the Republicans at Chicago is this good riddance of the Democracy of its Old Man of the Sea. Thrice Mr. BRYAN has received permission from the Democratic party to defeat it at the polls. Thrice he has done the job, completely, artistically and with self-complacency unshaken. At his fourth essay the party has had the wit to perceive that it has had enough of him, and it has dismissed him, peremptorily, ignominiously, and we hope forever.

The triangle is now completed, unless Oyster Bay retreats. If Oyster Bay does not retreat, there are to be two candidates of unrest, disturbance and radical change in the name of Progress. The logical thing for Colonel ROOSEVELT to do, if he can conquer his aversion to playing second violin in any orchestra, and unless his single purpose is to accomplish the defeat of the President he hates, is to recognize the superior claim of Governor WILSON to be the leader of the forces making for revolution in the fabric of our institutions. Governor WILSON has not only adopted many of the ideas which Colonel ROOSEVELT identifies with his own ambition, but he is now also in a better position to promote them, as regards party organization and intellectual resources, than the Colonel himself. Will he throw what strength he has to the Democratic candidate? We doubt it, knowing and admiring as we do the persistency of his self-devotion. We doubt it, unless there shall develop a new incentive to altruism in the obvious difficulty of obtaining adequate campaign funds with the publicity laws so uncomfortably severe on enterprise.

Meanwhile, whatever course Colonel ROOSEVELT may prefer under the circumstances, the Baltimore convention has named the most dangerous Democratic competitor the Republican ticket could confront, and has put him on a platform broad enough to warrant an extremely radical construction. By so doing it has thrust upon the Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT the undivided honor of representing in the campaign of 1912 the saner ideas of progress under the Constitution and the institutions we have. Mr. TAFT may be beaten, but his feet are on a rock, not on a quicksand.

The Airship Tragedy.

The late MELVIN VANIMAN was a dreamer as well as an inventor and as an adventurer no one was more daring. He had a serene faith in "Olympics" of the air, believing the time was coming, and was by no means remote, when the safest, most enjoyable and most economical travelling would be done, not on land or sea, but above them at high altitudes. Less than a month before his tragic death he wrote an article upon his hobby for the *Bulletin* of the Aero Club of America, in which he said that "a hydrogen gas container that would not allow the gas to expand or escape under any increased change of temperature due to the heat of the sun, no matter how made," would make a dirigible balloon as secure in the air as any ship is on the sea; and he intimated that he had filed the plan of such a container in the Patent Office. The great airship which he intended to build would be fitted with this gas shell. There would be no danger of fire or explosion. He explained:

"If the sun heats the gas the pressure rises within the gas bag, but the volume remains the same; consequently he lifting power is the same. When the gas is cooled, or night approaches, the pressure within the gas shell decreases, but the volume still remains the same, as the gas is originally placed in the envelope at a minimum temperature. As the non-elastic steel does not permit of a stretching of the fabric, the inside of the envelope can be coated with a jellylike substance that prevents all escape of the hydrogen gas."

Mr. VANIMAN went on to say that "the whole question of the perfectly safe pleasurable craft literally and figuratively hangs upon that foundation, the non-expanding hydrogen shell from which gas cannot escape." In conclusion Mr. VANIMAN described the ship which would carry passengers across the ocean and have a sailing radius of 4,000 miles:

"The present plan calls for a ship 525 feet long, 52 feet in diameter. Two engines of 250 horse-power, each with propellers so placed on the forward engine that they do not interfere with the rear engine. There will be forty cabins and eight staterooms for passengers, one kitchen, two dining rooms, drawing room, smoking room, two promenades, four bathrooms, as well as quarters for crew and stewards. The engines will use hydrogen and gasolene for fuel."

The plan in its arrangements for passengers is that of an improved and more luxurious Schwaben. Of this Zeppelin dirigible it has been said that her officers "never bothered about the weather and took her out when the aeroplanes were kept in their sheds" and could drive her forty-four miles an hour. It must not be assumed that because Mr. VANIMAN realized the deficiencies of the Akron, in which his brother CALVIN and three others lost their lives so tragically off Atlantic City, he was haunted by fears of its destruction by fire and explosion. On the contrary, he believed that the risk of such an occurrence, while it had to be faced, was not serious enough to deter him from shipping a crew to share his experiences. The danger of wreck in the sea by losing control of the Akron he held to be greater, for both in the Arctic region and in the Atlantic he had seen such a catastrophe as engineer in the Wellman expeditions.

Dreadful as the fate of Mr. VANIMAN and his companions was, he will have successors in the same enterprise, for if anything in aeronautics has been proved conclusively it is that navigation of the Zeppelin and other German and also the French dirigibles is feasible and reasonably safe. The Zeppelins have carried hundreds of passengers for long distances in Germany and even far out to sea. The Adjutant Reau, the French military dirigible, has kept the air for more than twenty hours and reached an altitude of 7,053 feet.

The Czar and the Kaiser at Reval.

The departure of the German Emperor for Reval, where he will meet the Czar, will inevitably set afloat conjectures and new hopes for the ending of the Turco-Italian war. However successful the interested nations have been in keeping this struggle from becoming a real peril to European peace, it is and must continue a great nuisance and a source of diplomatic anxiety and serious financial loss.

The ruling Ministers of Russia and Germany who will meet during the Emperor's visit are admirably placed to find a successful solution to the Turco-Italian tangle. As the ally of France and the friend of England, Russia's suggestions may well represent the Triple Entente, while Germany can speak equally authoritatively for the Triple Alliance. On the other hand, Russia's secret Balkan agreement, made with Italy at Racconigi three years ago, and Germany's recognized friendship for Turkey, give a dual character to the influence of each nation.

When the Czar and the Kaiser met three years ago European newspapers promptly forecast a great revolution in the relations of the larger European nations. An agreement between Germany and Russia over certain details of the plans for the Bagdad Railway and over Persian prospects was hailed as an evidence of a return of Russia to the friendship with Germany which BISMARCK valued so highly.

Three years have largely shattered this illusion. In this time Russia has once been called upon to stand firmly with her French ally and against Germany, and the attitude of the Czar's Ministers in the Moroccan affair was as pleasing to Paris and London as it was disappointing to Berlin. In that time, too, the friendship between Russia and Great Britain has visibly grown and the Triple Entente more and more seems to have the appearance if not the full value of an actual alliance.

The present Reval meeting thus seems lacking in the dramatic possibilities which the former meeting of sovereigns possessed. Yet, whatever differences and divisions there may be between the two camps of European nations on other things, it is reasonable to believe all agree in desiring to see the Turco-Italian war settled without a Balkan insurrection or a new struggle between Greece and Turkey over Crete and western Macedonia.

It is not impossible that the ultimate outcome of this meeting may be an agreement for the calling of a new conclave of the nations like the great congresses of Berlin, Paris and Vienna in the last century. In Africa, in Europe and in Asia the recent changes in conditions and boundaries naturally open the way to a discussion and a general accommodation of rival ambitions and claims, which might be as useful to the preservation of world peace as was the Berlin settlement.

It is easy to exaggerate the importance of the present journey of the Emperor WILLIAM. Yet it is at least a cause for genuine optimism that, after having spent last summer in quarrelling and threatening, Europe seems entering the present season with more of a holiday spirit, and this summer's programme holds many other exchanges of courtesies such as those at Reval which may end in materially improving the general European situation.

A Slight Misapprehension.

Some slight misapprehension seems to exist as to the difference of opinion between the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN and the Democrats of this State in and out of convention. Such a misapprehension explains the wholly unnecessary task required of the Hon. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD in Baltimore.

The simple fact of the matter is that the heated assaults upon the Democratic party and the citizenship of this State made by the simple, honorable and unselfish Nebraskan statesman represent slight and ineffectual endeavors to retort to judgments three times passed upon him by the Democrats of New York State.

These three expressions of opinion long ago become familiar are contained in the following tabulation of the ancient records which set forth the vote of this State in three recent Presidential elections.

	Republican.	*Bryan.*	*Anti-Bryan Plurality.*
1896	819,838	551,369	268,469
1900	821,992	678,386	143,606
1908	870,070	667,468	202,602

It is clear from these figures that the word is still with Mr. BRYAN and the material advantages of the discussion remain with this State. It will take a mighty lot of talking to balance the three declarations of 1896, 1900 and 1908.

Women as Aviators.

Miss HARRIET QUIMBY was the fifth woman to be killed while operating an aeroplane, and the number of women thus sacrificed is five too many. If the day ever comes when an aeroplane is as safe a vehicle as an automobile that is driven for rational pleasure there will be no objection by men whose instinct is to preserve women from danger for the welfare of the race to a woman's indulgence in aviation.

In the present stage of its development the aeroplane is incalculably more dangerous than the automobile when it is driven at maximum speed on the race track, and no one would urge a woman to enter such a competition; nor would any man in his senses allow a woman to drive him round a course in a race. Yet pilot's licenses are granted to women, and they are engaged to appear at aviation meets.

The sport is not one for which women are physically qualified. As a rule, they lack the strength, the presence of mind and the courage to excel as aviators. It is essentially a man's pastime or profession, and if man cares to stake his life against the perils inseparable from navigation of the air it is his own concern, and he can be spared much better than woman. It may be impossible to prevent the gentler sex from sharing his fate for money or glory, but it should never be encouraged to do so. Let woman confine her interest in aviation, for the present at least, to the field of invention, in which she might be useful. It is highly improbable that she can add to the sum of scientific knowledge by vieing with men in operating aeroplanes.

A New Napoleon.

Our compliments to the modest but mighty efficient Mr. MCCOMBS, field marshal of the Wilson forces at Baltimore. His name does not appear in the ordinary reference books of contemporary biography, but it is bound to get there very soon, and likewise into the pages of history.

Mr. MCCOMBS has met the most seasoned veterans of political manipulations and they are his. He is a man of sense and a man of sand, and, better than all, a man of the cleanest and most respectable methods. Before we hear more of him we hasten to record this unsolicited tribute of admiration.

The decision of J. KUHIO KALANIANAOLE, delegate to Congress from Hawaii, to run for reelection regardless of party organization is a cheering sign of the spread of patriotism and self-sacrifice.

At least Baltimore will now have a sane Fourth.

A great political party in America must represent some vital economic need along with some vital moral aspiration.—*Kansas City Star.*

It exists wherever one small political party like that of Colonel WILLIAM R. NELSON and Colonel ROOSEVELT represents the vital need of the latter to run for office and the angelic qualities of the former.

ATTIC SCENTS.

Old Furniture Stored Aloft Gives Out a Pleasant Aroma.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I love the smell of attics and old furniture. The attic smell is close, confined, but—the roof is tight—it is not mouldy, musty; it is dry and clean; odorous of sound, well seasoned wood, of roof beams, boardings and shingles and of old furniture stored here through many years; all, under the heat of successive summer suns, yielding up their woody scents to be here accumulated; in which, indeed, the attic itself and everything within it seems to be resteeped; so that chests, old bureaus, brought down for use again, give out when opened and so for year after year unfailingly their delicately pungent, fragrant, aromatic, reminiscent, woody flavor. I have no attic now, but I am blessed with some old furniture.

I have an old clock, a plain, simple, dignified, kindly, square cornered old shelf clock, that came from a country attic. It stands something more than two feet in height, and it is more than a foot in width; its moulded, wide bordered front is in mahogany veneer. In the corners of the big dial quaint cornucopias, painted in light blue; in the lower half of the door a mirror. The clock is run by heavy iron weights, which we wind up daily, its timekeeping in keeping with its character.

Mahogany veneered in front, and stained of a like color on its sides, the case of this clock, its body, is of white pine; soft, easily workable, amenable, but enduring; long preservative of all its inherent good qualities, of which one is its fragrant, grateful aroma. Though it is now some years that we have had this clock, it still yields, just the same, when we open the door to wind it, that charming, faint, dry, resinous odor, of its own and attic steeped.

BROOKLYN, July 2. C. B.

Ices of Palermo.

From the London Chronicle.

If you wish to realize what devotion to ices means you should go to Palermo. All over the south of Italy ices are eaten to an extent of which we do not dream, but in Sicily and Palermo in particular the custom has attained amazing proportions. Ices are eaten by people of all ranks and ages from morning to night. Where a true Briton would demand a glass of beer the Palermian asks for an ice. Morning, noon and night the consumption of ices goes on. They are in wonderful variety and cheap.

The stranger in that beautiful country finds the cafés invaded between 4 and 5 by ice eaters. He sees officers and men of the army, merchants and work people, the rich and the poor of both sexes consuming ices with gusto. No one evades this pleasant duty. Lines of carriages draw up at the side of the pavement before the cafés, the occupants, the coachman and the footman all with their favorite delicacy. At first the stranger wonders, then he falls a victim.

The Standard Flag.

From the Boston Advertiser.

There is to be a standard flag of the United States, which will be formally indicated in the report on the standardization of American flags to be made by a board representing all the executive departments of the Government. It was appointed for that purpose. From this report will come out an Executive order prescribing the size of the various flags and emblems used by the United States and especially those used at garrisons, posts, and those used for storms.

The colors of the troops will be the sizes that have already been adopted by the army and the navy.

The Japanese House of Representatives.

From the Japan Weekly Mail.

The new members of the House of Representatives are classified in the following occupations: barristers, 49; bankers, 43; farmers, 42; journalists, 29; merchants, 27; ex-Government officials, 8; Government officials, 8; traders, 7; land owners, 5; mine owners, 6; physicians, 4; fishery owners, 3; cattle breeders, 3; weavers, 2; ex-Buddhist priests, 3; educationists, 2; printers, 2; notary public, tea trader, sake brewer, timber merchant, communal mayor, transport agent, hotel proprietor, marine products trader, one each; while those having no fixed occupation number 153.

Summer Boarders.

Procrustes complained.

"It's no fun," he cried, "after the summer resorts open; they adapt themselves to my bed without any trouble."

At the Kitchen Door.

Mrs. Knicker—Haven't you forgotten I gave you a piece of pie only yesterday?

Weary Willie—Yes'm; I've tried to forget and forgive.

Formula.

Stella—How did he propose?

Bella—He asked if he could be my Vice-President.

Mathematics.

Knicker—What do two and two make?

Bocker—A fight.

P. S. B. 100.

A Building Officially Declared "Unsafe but Not Dangerous."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In an official report to the Board of Education on the condition of Public School Building 100, in West Fifth street near Park place, Coney Island, which belongs to the Flatbush school district, the inspectors pronounced the building "unsafe, but not dangerous."

This school has been crowded with little children every day up till vacation time, nearly a thousand of them. Their lives, according to all accounts, were in danger every time they entered the building. About a year ago the teachers were given permission to dismiss their classes whenever the big guns at Fort Wadsworth, just across the bay, began to fire. The teachers were as much frightened as the children when the brick structure began to sway and tremble under the boom of the cannons. The building is full of cracks and almost every day fresh seams appear. Recently a big one large enough to permit the insertion of a man's hand made its appearance in the arch over the main entrance of the school house. The arch is now supported by heavy timbers.

In every class room the floor is warped into resemblance of an ocean wave. The walls and ceilings in every class room and hallway are covered with slats placed close together, to prevent the plaster from falling on the heads of the children. The basement presents a remarkable sight. Here the building is propped with heavy timbers, uprights and crossbars, like the dangerous roof of a coal mine.

I cannot understand why the city has allowed this school to keep open for such a long period. A Brooklyn newspaper reports the chairman of the local school board as saying: "The building of Public School 100 is on the verge of collapse. It may come tumbling down at any time. The Board of Education has been warned more than once of what is likely to happen to that school house. There will be no warning when the catastrophe comes. If the inevitable happens during school hours the whole civilized world will be shocked as it never has been, not even by the Titanic disaster.

"An inspector from the Board of Education has examined the building and reported it to be 'unsafe, but not dangerous.' How a building can be unsafe but not dangerous passes my understanding. As a matter of fact the structure has been 'unsafe' for several years and is gradually going to pieces. Two years ago the Board of Estimate appropriated $250,000 for a new building to take the place of this decrepit structure, but the money was used for putting up a new school house in Queens. Now the board is going to do some more patchwork. The board has been informed that the structure could be made safe by the rebuilding of the west wall, and it intends to have that work done at once. The old building cannot be made safe according to several experienced builders and architects who examined it at my request."

Two contractors who expected to bid for the construction of the proposed new wall visited the school house recently and one of them is said to have remarked:

I don't want this job. It is not safe, and if I bid at all my bid will be so high that there will be no danger of the contract being awarded to me.

The chairman of the board declares that if an attempt is made to put in the new wall he will hold up the work by means of an injunction and then report the condition of the building to the District Attorney for the purpose of bringing the whole matter before the Grand Jury. He believes that a Grand Jury apprised of all the facts and after viewing the building would instantly condemn it as dangerous to the lives of children and teachers who gathered under its shaky roof on school days.

If this building belonged to a private individual instead of to the city the Building Department would have long ago condemned it as unfit for further use. Let the people protest against the repairing of this dilapidated structure which may collapse at any moment. We want a new school house. CITIZEN.

FLATBUSH, July 2.

The Fatal Problem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While much interested in the "Cost of Living" letters, I am sorry to see so much contentment with glittering generalities and such lack of detail. Alas! a too common American fault. Possibly the need of an export provision and the effect it would have may be grasped from the figures of the Government as to some of our exports for 1911:

Hogs	8,551 valued	$74,032
Fowls	"	137,619
Sheep	121,491 "	663,272
Cattle	150,000 "	13,163,920
		$13,038,843

Add this total to the present stock, and to what would the price fall? Add to this the removal of import duty of actually $3.50 a hundred and how much meat would be at our disposal? What are our representatives about while those sending them to office are being mulcted right and left without mercy? Can the press do nothing with these figures? G. H. AKRON.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Rents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Criticising my demonstration of the connection between rising cost of products and land monopoly Mr. Reid in THE SUN of June 29 says that rents in New York are falling and asks for particulars of any that are rising. I fancy we each define rent differently, though I should have thought it obvious from my previous letter that I referred to economic rent or remuneration for the use of land and not to general real estate rent. As to the former, if Mr. Reid will compare the selling price of land now and five years ago around New York or any large growing city in this country he will readily ascertain the particulars he desires.

HERBERT P. PEARSON.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Aquatic Diversions in City Hall Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is a blessing that the poor people living in the lower districts of the city have some place to go in order to get away from the hot tenements and the sun baked streets. The few parks scattered over a wide area at least afford some protection to the unfortunate people. The mere sight of the green grass is refreshing to these people and is a welcome change from the dirty, dusty streets.

How much better it would be if the city would place a fountain in every one of the parks, no matter how small. Many times in crossing City Hall Park it occurs to me that the hundreds of idle men who occupy the line of benches must be thankful for the refreshing sight of the water tumbling down into the basin of the fountain located there. Without that fountain the little park would not be half as inviting as it is.

Still, it seems that the proper attention is not given to the City Hall fountain. Unless a policeman is constantly on hand the basin is surrounded by a group of urchins who splash the water with their hands, throw fruit skins, pieces of wood and all kinds of rubbish into it. It is not an unusual thing to see little boys clad in short trousers only swimming and wading in the fountain.

On such occasions a crowd immediately gathers to watch the boys cut capers. The crowd is not composed of men on the benches, who sit there to enjoy the cool breeze because they have no other place to go to, but it is made up of business men who but a minute before were rushing in all directions. When the crowd surrounds the fountain the cool breeze caused by the falling water is shut off. The appearance of a policeman ends the nuisance. C. H.

NEW YORK, June 30.

As to Poetry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. W. Gordon McCabe expects a good deal. One can't know all the poetry there is, especially if he is busy with other matters. I don't suppose I should recognize a line from Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" myself.

NEW YORK, July 2. E. C.

To a Doughnut.

As now thou liest on the plate,
Thou doughnut brown and golden,
Art like the Delphic oracle
They had in ages olden?

I look to thee to signify
To what is life amounting;
Thy centre shows me emptiness
And nothing worth the counting.

Yet when thy circle I behold
Then hope will have its inning,
Thou emblem of eternity,
No end and no beginning.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

BATTLE OF CLONTARF.

Anniversary of the Death of Brian Boru, High King of Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On April 23, 1914, will occur the 900th anniversary of the battle of Clontarf and of the death of Brian Boru, the greatest of the Christian monarchs of Ireland, first Milesian High King of the race of Ir for 600 years, chief ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond, of whom Lord Inchiquin is the living social head, and Mr. Roosevelt the greatest living representative. Brian, though one of the greatest men that ever lived, was a usurper, and brought, like all supreme warriors, immeasurable ill to his country. He broke the immemorial line of succession in the house of Heremon and made the throne of Tara a centre of discord among great chiefs in the centuries that followed.

At Clontarf, nevertheless, in 1014 Brian gave a supreme demonstration of Ireland's greatness. In England by 1013 every English King and royal house had been wiped out, and a Danish King and Danish law ruled over all England. Yet through 200 years of war no Irish royal house or principality had been extinguished, and in the twenty pitched battles that Brian had fought in as many years with the Danes he had without exception been victorious. The Clontarf battle was the supreme trial, and against the invincible tribal system of the Irish was pitted an organization that ruled both sides of the German Ocean from the Pyrenees to the fiords of Norway. Yet the Irish, "with bodies and necks and gentle heads covered with fine linen," prevailed against the chain armor and heavy iron swords of their opponents, backed by a power that had enslaved half Europe. They slew one-half the Danes and literally drove the other half into the sea.

Had England remained Anglo-Saxon Ireland would have remained independent to this day, and we would be living in a Gaelic speaking America. For 2,000 years, during which England had been overrun and conquered five different times, there had never been a successful invasion of Ireland. There could never have been a subjection of the Irish clans except by their extermination. But the Normans of a later date were diplomats as well as soldiers. They entered Ireland in 1172, not with the sword, but with a forged papal bull bearing the signature of a dead Pope. In England they had treated the semi-barbarous Saxons, who had been partially civilized by Christianity, like cattle. In Ireland they were treating with a nation of soldiers whose native civilization antedated the dawn of history. They sought matrimonial alliances and thus began an invasion that could never have been effected by violence.

Till 1534 Ireland alone in Europe had never had a foreign ruler. The Normans defeated the Anglo-Saxons in a single battle, and have enslaved them to this day. Yet England's hybrid population took four centuries of intrigue and violence to subdue Ireland. These are facts little known or remembered. It would be well if more attention was paid to the Ireland under the Milesians, celebrating its Olympic games at Carman, gathering at the triennial parliament at Tara, listening to the iliads of Finn MacCool and Cuculain, holding high festival at Cashel of the Kings, spreading the blessings of Christian civilization through pagan Europe, and victorious at Clontarf, than to the Ireland of the later days, tricked and brutalized by those whom she had raised from barbarism.

HERBERT O'HARA MOLINEUX.

NEW YORK, July 2.

BUDDHA IN THE SUBURBS.

An Ancient Arcadian Cynic Imagines Old Rural Happiness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* At this time of the year some correspondent, whom I assuredly believe to be one and the same person, always takes his pen in hand and seeks a corner in the daily press to immortalize his affection for New York. In his adulation he strives to emulate the longing, which has some sense in it, the Britisher feels for "dear old Lunnon." London in July and August is bearable; New York is impossible for any one who has the means to get away. The grapes are probably sour. He likes to travel, but he spoils his wanderings by playing variations on "Home, Sweet Home." You can "send a fule to France, and a fule he will return," and you can imagine this local patriot taking a few suburban trips with his eyes shut and returning to his hot, airless hall room, ejaculating with perfect untruth, "How glad I am to get back again!"

He glories in the dust, the flare, the fever of the Great White Way. The network of nerves in which he lives and moves and has his being is only capable of a small quota of strange sensations, and nothing will enlarge his enjoyment except perhaps a new set of nerves. In fine, he thinks to invert a seasonable conventionality so as to produce what is almost a truth. He can find sleepy gardens and papaverous poppies in Central Park; the ceiling is a beautiful sky, his bed a mossy bank, the draught a blowing breeze, while from his pitcher the bubbling streams trickle and the flapping window shades recall the bellying of sails. The sparrow's twitter seems fitter than the nightingale's "jug"; the inversion is complete, but, alas! the simile is as sad as he is.

Truth to say, the return to a city which is like the cathedral at Cologne, that we were taught in our youth would never be finished, as it had the devil for its architect, is not seriously hailed by any one with unbounded joy. "Broadway" may aspire to the great renunciation of Buddha, who sat under a bo tree, and so attained Nirvana; but for myself, let the bo tree be furnished with rustic chairs, a lounge and a writing table, and there amid the music of the thrush and nightingale, with restful glances at the sailing clouds and sunny weald, I will welcome whatever fate has in store for me, while this environed enthusiast glories in banal bonhomie and desultory déshabille in a civic hades. A COUNTRY MAN.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Mr. Bryan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have just finished reading the interesting editorial article in to-day's SUN on Mr. Bryan's course at Baltimore. It may strike you as an absurd statement, but it is a fact that of hundreds of opinions that I have heard expressed in the last few days there has not been one that was adverse to Bryan. The people out here regard him as a defender of their rights, and the New York press they regard as merely a mouthpiece for the big interests.

I asked a leading Democrat here if he had read the editorial articles in THE SUN and *Times* on Mr. Bryan. He replied: "No; I can guess what they are. Those papers merely reflect the opinion of Wall Street, and we all know what that is."

I find this opinion of the New York papers very general west of Buffalo.

F. R. KELLEY.

CANTON, Ohio, July 1.

Women Workers in Japan.

Tokio correspondence London Standard.

The *Chugai Shogyo Shimbun* has been investigating the question of female labor in Tokio, and announces that various economic causes are driving women to seek their occupation in fields which have hitherto been occupied solely by men. The total of the female population is 752,000, of whom 191,000 seek their livelihoods outside their own family circle. Of these maid servants number 59,000, dressmakers 26,000, and shop assistants 24,200. The barmaids and hotel servants number 20,000, while teachers and professional women are 14,500. The women workers of Tokio form 30 per cent. of the total working population of the capital. Among them widows and girls, ranging in age from 15 to 60, predominate.

The Hope of Port Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* An article Saturday morning, June 29, about the evening parade of November 9 quotes some suffragists as expressing a doubt whether suffrage will win in Ohio this fall. She must be a faint hearted suffragist! New York men and women feel so certain that Ohio will win that this is one reason why they are inspired to hold the great torchlight parade in the fall to celebrate this and other suffrage victories. "Failure is impossible," and even temporary defeat becomes more and more improbable. HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 2.

To L. T. H.

He goes about among his fellow men,
Instinct with merry quip and playful jest;
With pathos interlarded now and then
To give his quaint tomfoolery a zest.

No face so sad but brightens at his wit,
No head too thick his jokes to understand;
His keen impromptus all occasions fit,
His anecdotes are ready to command.

He scans his every word, he thinks in verse,
He graces every sentence with a pun;
So here's to him, for better or for worse,
The brightest spot upon THE NEW YORK SUN!

HAROLD ADYE.

UNCLE SAM FURNISHES MEN FOR STRIKE DUTY

Panama Railroad's Striking Seamen Replaced by Enlisted Sailors.

GOVERNMENT OWNS LINE

Labor Troubles Not to Hold Back Supplies for Canal Zone.

The steamship Cristobal of the Panama Railroad Company sailed for Colon at 4:30 P. M. yesterday with a full complement of men supplied by the battleship North Dakota, which recently arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard. The steamship Panama will sail this afternoon with a full crew, of which about fifty sailors and firemen have been furnished by the North Dakota. These enlisted men are taking the places of striking members of the Marine Firemen and Water Tenders Union and the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, who are sticking out for recognition of the union and better conditions aboard ship.

The vice-president of the Panama Railroad telegraphed to the War Department on Sunday night that he would need some enlisted men to man the Cristobal, and the reply came through the Assistant Secretary of War that the men would be in readiness. Subsequently Capt. Wilson of the North Dakota received orders to supply as many men as the Panama company needed. The captain was notified by the vice-president of the company that fifty-five men were required. There were supplied twelve firemen, twelve coal passers, six oilers, three water carriers, seventeen sailors, one boatswain, four quartermasters and one officer.

The enlisted men sailing on the Panama to-day include twelve sailors and three quartermasters.

The vice-president of the Panama company said yesterday he had called for enlisted men only as a last resort and because the leaders of the strikers on his line had "broken faith" with him.

"I called up the leaders of the dock department and the engineering forces last night," he said, "and told them that now was their chance to put a feather in their caps and keep faith with me. I had on June 24 come to an understanding with them that no labor trouble was to be precipitated on our line because of our mutual recognition of the necessity for the operation of ours, a Government line, engaged in the transportation of necessities to the canal workers.

"I told the leaders last night that if the strikers would return to work on the Cristobal and the Panama I would give them anything they could get from any other line, but I gave them to understand that that was no 'concession,' so called, nor did it mean that I would recognize the union.

"They told me that it would be impossible to call committee meetings last night to take action about going to work, so I had to call on the navy yard for men."

The vice-president said he had had considerable correspondence with the office of the Isthmian Canal Commission in Washington about the strike situation and had recommended some time ago that as the Panama Railroad is a Government owned line it should be operated by enlisted men in the event of a crisis like the present one. He added that he had written the commission "the moral effect" of enlisted men on board the company's boats would be a good thing.

While the strike leaders declared yesterday the sympathetic strike of the longshoremen is a success, the representatives of the steamship companies declared it to be a fizzle.

The West street waterfront was lined yesterday with longshoremen, sailors and others, most of whom were looking for work. It was admitted at the headquarters of the strikers that some of the strikers had returned to work, but the strike leaders said that most of them had had gone onstrike again.

At some of the piers the steamship owners depended on the regular police for protection. There were several unimportant encounters between strike pickets and nonunion men during the day.

James Vidal, secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union, declared that 4,000 longshoremen were on strike along the North River and at the Ward Line pier in Brooklyn.

"There are 11,000 men and more out here altogether and the strike is going to extend along the Atlantic Coast," he said. "Including ports in the vicinity of New York there are, seamen, firemen and all over 20,000 out."

According to Vidal, the lines affected by the strikers include the Morgan, Panama, Clyde, Mallory, Texas City, Old Dominion, Fall River, Joy, Ward Porto Rico, Red D and Luckenback.

In spite of the statements of Vidal and other strike leaders, it was reported on behalf of the companies that all vessels sailed yesterday, according to schedule, with full crews. H. H. Raymond, chairman of the committee of the seven lines which declared for the open shop, said last evening, he did not believe there were more than from 300 to 400 longshoremen on strike altogether.

John Frick, a picket, was arrested in front of the Mallory Line pier because he refused to move on when ordered. He was fined $10, which the union paid.

George C. Bodine, secretary of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, announced that the Sun Oil Company of Chester, Pa., had signed an agreement with the union. The fact that the Cristobal was manned with men from the navy, he said, showed that the strike was effective.

Superintendent H. J. Bond, representing the Government at the Cristobal's pier, said that Bodine and Vidal, the strike leaders, had both declared they would stand by the Government in case of a strike but did not keep their word.

WATCHING THE CITY'S MILK.

Committee of Private Citizens to Work With the Board of Health.

The Department of Health has accepted an offer from the New York Milk Committee which provides for extensive cooperation in the visiting of municipal milk stations by the doctors who are serving on the subcommittee for the reduction of infant mortality. The medical members of this committee will not only visit the city's milk stations at regular intervals but will submit detailed reports in writing and suggestions to be followed if necessary by personal interviews.

Commissioner Lederle announces also that the committee has assigned one or more persons skilled in statistical work to assist in the supervision and checking up of milk station records and in the collection of data for reports and public statements.

An executive secretary has been appointed by the committee who will act as intermediary between the Department of Health and the recently organized Babies' Welfare Association and endeavor to bring about the best sort of cooperation between the city and all the private agencies in the work of reducing infant mortality. The New York Milk Committee in addition has offered to assist the Department of Health in the preparation of material for publication and in the carrying out of plans for educational exhibits and public meetings.