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Mr. Hiller. The choice of Mr. CHARLES DEWEY HILLER to be chairman of the Republican National Committee is gratifying to those who want politics kept clean between now and November. It must also be highly satisfactory to President TAFT.

A Familiar Trick. The selection of the Hon. WILLIAM H. HITCHCOCK to serve as temporary State chairman of the Bandanna party in this State and the prompt assignment of the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF to a place of conspicuous influence in the councils of the same party supply a further admirable example of the characteristic fashion in which the moralist of Oyster Bay habitually seeks to "play both ends against the middle" in his practical political game.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. HITCHCOCK is an appointee of the Hon. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES while the latter was Governor of this State. During that time he obtained a certain degree of public prominence by campaigning the State denouncing the machine and the political methods then represented by the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

The welcome which Mr. WOODRUFF has obtained at Oyster Bay is due to the fact that during his service as State chairman, a service almost entirely directed to fighting the personal and political ideals of Governor HUGHES, Mr. WOODRUFF acquired a first hand knowledge of all the needy professional politicians, all the despatched manipulators of districts and wards, and established a reputation for the generous use of money, which was his one conspicuous claim upon the office.

The manoeuvre is cheap, obvious and too diaphanous to succeed. It may be possible for the Hon. WILLIAM H. HITCHCOCK, always an aspirant for notoriety, to strike hands with the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, whom he has so frequently denounced. It may be equally easy for Mr. WOODRUFF to find pleasure in cooperating with a man who has frequently held him to the derisive contempt of a State, but this interesting alliance will decide only the two participants.

As a matter of political prophecy we venture the forecast that the Hon. WILLIAM H. HITCHCOCK will deliver to Mr. WOODRUFF's new master about as few of the real followers of ex-Governor HUGHES as Mr. WOODRUFF turns over of the really useful and valuable workers in the Republican party machine.

The Putumayo Horror. Both Great Britain and the United States have a responsibility to discharge in connection with the inhuman cruelties practised upon the Indian rubber gatherers of Putumayo, which are properly called the "Putumayo atrocities." Great Britain is quick to support the claims of her subjects who have concessions in South America, and she should be as solicitous to see that the natives are shielded from ill usage by companies operating with her sanction and boasting the protection of her flag.

The rubber district where the Putumayo atrocities occurred is supposed to be under the sovereignty of Peru, but the Peruvian Amazon Company appears to have done as it pleased there, to have been lord of life and death. It was responsible for the acts of its agents, although it pleaded ignorance of them; and Great Britain stands behind the Peruvian Amazon

Company, not in interest, but as sponsor and protector. Therefore all the diplomatic resources of Great Britain must be employed to put an end for all time to the revolting conditions that Sir ROGER CASIMIER revealed to the world. The responsibility of the United States putnam only when the foul business in Putumayo was proved. Peru is not a ward of the United States, but American interests in that country are considerable and American influence is paramount at Lima. The responsibility of the United States in the premises is moral and political. The Government at Washington should insist that the Putumayo territory be thoroughly policed in future, so that a recurrence of the barbarities that have shocked the world shall be rendered impossible.

No Compromise Possible. Progressive Republicans who propose that petitions be circulated among Republican voters in every State asking President TAFT and the third term candidate to withdraw from the Presidential campaign in favor of a compromise candidate seem to have forgotten that a national convention was held in Chicago in the end of June to nominate a Republican candidate for President and that it had an opportunity to select a compromise candidate.

The issue was squarely made between representative government under the Constitution with its checks and balances, for which Mr. TAFT stood, and "pure democracy," which if not originated by Colonel ROOSEVELT was adopted by him. Pure democracy is not susceptible of exact definition, but if it means anything it is that the people shall not only legislate in the first and last instance but shall also sit in judgment on laws they make when they feel so inclined, this last conception of their rights being inspired by Colonel ROOSEVELT himself.

Before the national convention met the Colonel scouted the idea of Mr. TAFT or himself withdrawing in favor of a compromise candidate, declaring with rude, unabashed humor that he would say who the compromise candidate was to be, and that it would be "Me." So far as the Colonel was concerned the nominee had to be either the President or himself, and it was not "Me." Fidelity to his oath of office, which required him to support the Constitution, imposed upon Mr. TAFT the duty of preventing, if it lay in his power, the nomination of the selfish radical who had scant respect for the Constitution and no regard for the written law when it crossed his purpose.

Mr. TAFT was the logical candidate to oppose Colonel ROOSEVELT, his dangerous notions and his third term propaganda. Compromise was out of the question, and it is no more possible or desirable now. At Chicago Mr. TAFT enlisted for the war, and must serve through the campaign, fighting for Constitutional government and sane progressiveness, and opposing the extremists in his party who would gut the statute book with impracticable legislation and turn out to be the real reactionaries if they were to obtain control of the Government.

Colonel ROOSEVELT would not step aside for a compromise candidate; Mr. TAFT cannot if he would, and he has too much courage and good sense to entertain such a proposal.

The Shakespeare Head. What wind of chance, cool with old memories and tobes, blows this note to us at this time of all times?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In the '70s and later (how long before I don't know) there was a "Shakespeare Inn" on the south side of Twelfth street just west of Broadway. The entrance from the street was long and narrow and a turn to the right at right angles gave entrance to the inn room. Here was a small bar and the usual tables, etc., of the English chon house. Cleanliness and neatness were no words for the place and the chops, steaks and Welsh rabbits, the English bitter beer and ale and cheese made you thank the Lord you were living and supporting life right there.

"This room did not open on Twelfth street, and what use the rest of the house was put to I do not know. I have forgotten the name of the then proprietor, and this most homelike place went out of business some years later." NEW YORK, July 9. A. VAN GIESSON.

So not all the good people are dead. Amid these seethings of a sulphurous world how grateful is the thought of the calm joys of the Shakespeare Head, as if memory holds her seat, it was called, Consul PLANCHON, when Mr. ARTHUR was President, and earlier and later, no doubt. We scorn chronology when a dear friend is in question. The Shakespeare Head [sign] stood at Broadway and Twelfth street, honorably crowning (by what the young loved to believe municipal patronage of literature) a lamp post, and conquering the night with a very mild flame. Was there a red headed barber shop on the way to that strait and narrow entry? Here mists and vapors rise, but having made the turn to the right we see clearly that paragon and paradise of chop houses, that glorious specimen of a bygone race. The tables are far apart. Commerce and amity have not yet crowded in. The armchairs, tall, imposing, red, beckon to their reclination. Somewhere hereabout is Punch and so on. If you have a friend with you here is a place where quiet and composing talk can be had; nobody overhears you, you overhear nobody. You have a large region of private dominion not to be had in the bustling and vociferous restaurants of to-day. There are no swearing and hectoring summaries about. The atmosphere is almost sleepy. The tones are subdued. The chops are incomparable. The legend was that they came from the Central Park flock, that the proprietor had a "pull." On what grass was this protected wool nurtured? From what golden shepherd, APOLLO as hired man of ADAMETUS, had its flesh got that fatness, flavor, tenderness, juiciness? The chops had been hung up just the right time. Yes, there was a time in New York when, in a small "place" at least, it was not accounted shameful to please

your customers. And yet people were harder to please than they are now. Today make a meal expensive and had enough, and you can't keep clients out with a club. The elder eaters wanted food and drink of the best. They didn't know the art of feeding on marble and onyx and mural paintings and electric lights and orchestras and the contagion of real and pretended plutocracy. Simple, hungry, thirsty souls!

Well, the Shakespeare Head chops were the genius, the quintessence, the perfect flower of mutton. They were accompanied with baked potatoes about the size of the City Hall, though longer, and melting like woman's kisses in the mouth. Of rabbits, of golden or Yorkshire "bucks," of all the glorious family let us speak not but pass them by. It is curfew and not the chimes at midnight that knocks at the porches of ancient ears; and vainly do the stomach of the incorrigible veteran rabbit-eater yearn for the time when these old coats were new.

The ale, refrigerating, restorative, not basely arctic, gentle as sleep and potent as love—why does Mr. VAN GIESSON vainly seek to beguile the mercury with thoughts of that enchanted mead? Even as the tortured soul in the "Inferno" looks back to the rivulets of the Casentino, so the three burned antique Manhattanite may look back to that pleasant room, those draughts divine.

Was the bar, brighter than you could find even in DICKENS, brilliant with innumerable glasses, was it small? We should have said it was rather long. At any rate it never seemed to do any business. Did anybody ever see anybody uprightly imbibing at it? But behind or standing or walking up and down, gazing at his shapely nails, himself cleaner than Brook, stood the lord of the manor of Coeague, large, his apparel neat, not gaudy, quiet as his hall. Let us salute a great man, KING was his name. In evil days "muckers" and politicians infested the place afterward. Perhaps he had money troubles. Who knows? To some boon country he has fled. He vanished. There was a rumor that he had "a place in Harlem." Some of us sought it long and in vain. But KING ARTHUR is not dead. If he is no longer among us, somewhere he is serving chops from sheep of golden fleece.

Where SUTHERLAND AND SIEGEL ENTERED.

The Wallonia Congress. As if the small kingdom of Belgium did not have enough to trouble it as a consequence of the clash of French and German ambitions on its frontiers and socialist disorders within its boundaries, a Wallonia Congress at Liege has just raised a new cause for dispute. At the recent congress of the representatives of the Walloon provinces at Liege a resolution was adopted calling for an administrative separation between the Walloon and Flemish provinces.

The rivalry between the two races in Belgium, which is in fact only one more phase of the conflict between Latin and Teutonic peoples, since the Flemish are Germanic and the Walloons French by language and race, constitutes to-day a serious peril for Belgium, since the two opponents are almost equal in strength and find their respective allies in Germany and France, whose frontiers join Belgium.

Of the 7,500,000 Belgians 45 per cent., or 3,375,000, speak Flemish; 42 per cent., or 3,150,000, French, while the remainder use both languages. Of the nine provinces, four, Hainaut, Liege, Namur and Luxembourg, are French, and four, Antwerp, East and West Flanders and Limburg, are Flemish, while Brabant, which contains Brussels, is divided between the two races, as is the capital itself. Territorially a line drawn from the French frontier near Lille to the German at Aix-la-Chapelle marks the division of races.

Historically the Flemish have always played the more conspicuous part. In the Middle Ages Ghent, their great city then, was one of the industrial capitals of Europe and its burghers defied French kings with frequent success. The Walloons, on the contrary, have always been French in their sympathies. Since the formation of the Belgian kingdom French influence has rapidly extended, the language of trade, social intercourse and court has been French, and Paris has been in many ways the capital of Belgium as Brussels has sought to become a "little Paris."

Within a comparatively few years, however, there has been a remarkable development of Flemish race pride. The language, the art and history of the Flemish have found defenders and champions and in consequence there has been a rapid and serious growth of bad feeling between the representatives of the two races. Of this jealousy the act of the Liege congress is only one more example.

It is easy to magnify the importance of this racial antagonism in Belgium, yet it has already aroused real apprehension in Europe and provoked the protest of many Belgian patriots who see in it a menace to the independent existence of both races. It is apparent, too, that the present quarrel is as displeasing to France and England as it is satisfactory to Germany, whose patriots have already included Antwerp in their new Pan-Germanic Empire which is to extend from the Scheldt to the Vistula.

The new party's candidate is giving much of his time this week to tennis on the Sagamore Hill court.—Despatch from Oyster Bay. No one who has seen the Colonel with a racket in his hand can deny that he plays the game like a bull moose.

Senator HOKE SMITH of Georgia is said to be "fighting to compel the removal from the Washington force of all negro policemen." The Senator is engaged in one of the most hopeless enterprises of his life, but down in Georgia he will get full credit for his heroic efforts.

As a member of the special commission to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition it is said that Brigadier-General CLARENCE R. EDWARDS saw thirteen Kings. None of them his friends will be sure, looked as

digified and self-possessed as the General does in any presence. It was probably the Kings who were self-conscious.

The Hon. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, blessing the world with wisdom at 73, "loses the thought," as the preening statesman says, that "the trouble with most people in warm weather is that they eat too much." As a general proposition this was once as indisputable as improving, but it can now be denied almost in toto. Mr. ROCKEFELLER is an ascetic; and no man not as rich as he can afford to eat too much at present prices.

The unalterable determination of the Hon. WINFIELD S. HUPPICH to get rid of a \$15,000 public office is not the least wonderful incident in this marvellous political year.

Having admitted the pleasing moral fact "Thou shalt not steal," why does not the Bull Moose party adopt the equally practical exhortation "Let GEORGE D. H.?"

Moose or Muezzin?

It will take more than a formal resolution to shatter our faith in the real existence of hell fire in this weather.

THANKS DU THE NAVY LEAGUE.

It inspired the Liberal Navy Plank of the Democratic Platform. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In an editorial article in THE SUN of July 8 on the duty of the House of Representatives to vote battleships it is said that the declaration of the Democratic platform as to the policy of the party on this subject was written by Admiral Mahan, but that he was not the inspiration of the platform makers, and that they realized the blunder made by the Democratic politicians in the House in refusing recently to vote for battleships at this session.

The Navy League of the United States had no small part in bringing the platform makers to this realization. At the Navy League convention held in February resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of two committees, one to wait upon the Republican convention, the other to wait upon the Democratic convention. The committee which waited upon the Chicago convention and of which the Hon. Van Vorst is chairman, has since secured the adoption, practically verbatim, of a navy plank drawn by the officers of the Navy League and approved by the committee of which Mr. Olcott was chairman. The Navy League committee which waited upon the Democratic convention in Baltimore convention was ably led by the Hon. Perry Belmont. Thanks to Mr. Belmont's efforts and the efforts of other members of his committee, the navy plank which the editorial refers was adopted by the Democratic convention in this plank, followed very closely the draft which had been made by the officers of the Navy League and approved by Mr. Belmont's committee.

It is correct to say that the adoption of the resolution was brought about by realization on the part of the platform makers of the blunder made by the politicians of the House; but, inasmuch as the Navy League did so directly inspire the adoption not only of this plank but of the entire platform, it is fitting that the fact should be put before the public. Moreover, it is well for the Navy that the public should realize the support of the Navy League in this respect. It might seem almost unnecessary to remark upon the intelligent support which the New York press has given the proposal to build at least two battleships; but this support has been so general, has embraced practically all classes of opinion, and for purposes, that it has a significance which should not be overlooked. The Navy League has greatly appreciated the support given to its policy by THE SUN, the Evening Star, the Times, the Evening Journal and the Herald, and other papers have doubtless done their share, but the intelligent support given by all the foregoing is most conspicuous. Unfortunately, there is at least one example of a Democratic editor who has taken the opposite policy, which, if not itself, is merely ill-natured. HENRY H. WARD, Secretary, Navy League of the United States. NEW YORK, July 9.

The Consolation Amusement Party. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Reading the editorial in your issue of July 8, I noticed that they are having trouble in Kansas to find a satisfactory vote catching name for the third party, and that T. R. doesn't care what it is called if the name is popular and will draw. Since the party is not to have any money and is to be a "consolation amusement party," every one is invited; no questions will be asked, no references are necessary. First entertainment will be held in Chicago August 5 the police will be fixed (not to molest) and the party will be expected. Agents and floor managers will be selected to introduce the "feature" throughout the United States until after election, with instructions to respond to all local conditions calculated to catch votes. The most prominent agents will be given the help of the Principal will look after all national and international questions. There never was and never will be anything like it pulled off in this country. The agencies are going to be heavy. Consequently, strict attention should be given to the Principal. For the benefit of the people, the people should foot the bills. Therefore subscriptions will be solicited. Nothing under ten cents will be accepted. NEW YORK, July 9. F. M.

Another Believer in the Man Made Town. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I was "New Yorker" in THE SUN of July 8 a victim of the bungalow. Outside of the small talk it creates for winter nights does any one really believe that any country place is superior to a city? "New Yorker" is a courageous soul to stand up for the fine city of New York when one considers the undeserved reputation that politics has given it. The saying is, "this one is carried parcels, bags or umbrellas, which in most instances had been held in the right hand till nearing the home corner, when they were transferred carefully to the crook of the left arm, thus giving freedom to the right hand to grasp the hand rail and step down, facing backward." If in any case the car had got in motion an accident would have resulted. The question brought up in my mind was, "Is it not true, that a man's motto is, 'I am a suffragette, that women instinctively act contrary to reason in this and other respects, and cannot act otherwise except at peril to themselves? What instinctive quality makes them thus perpetrate the law of motion and imperil their own safety by so doing? They must feel the lessons and do not seem to profit therefrom, while the men, who are the sex otherwise strong on the adoption of scientific methods files in the face of law and common sense, do not seem to be deterred by the courts made stepping backward on leaving a car contributory negligence cases? Women denounce it as 'man made law.' I do not care to attempt to prove anything, but I should like to see some woman to answer the query. Why can't women step from street cars properly? NEW YORK, July 9. JAMES P. CONWAY.

Song of the Mercury. Gold lives in a palace. My house is of glass. More men stop to see me. Watch me as they pass. Gold can make men labor. Toil and work to get. More than all such efforts I can make men sweat. Gold is cold and hardened. In the poor's dress; I am soft and yielding. Yet more pitiless. Gold may own the plane. Then his hand is done. I can keep on climbing. League me with the sun. McLENDORGH WILSON.

New On His Hat After Ten Years. From the Pall Mall Gazette. Vicar of Greenhill, Harrow, the Rev. T. Smith, ten years ago resolved not to wear a hat until the day on which his hat was paid off. He has now taken to his hat again.

The Original Designation. Adam bestowed to name the animals. "Where did you name the elephant?" "He had to be named after the elephant, donkey and bull moose."

THE FOURTH PARTY.

Inferred News From Oyster Bay. OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 9.—It is understood here that there is already a movement to form a fourth party. It is stated upon very good authority that there are objections to the nomination of T. R. among the New Party, and at a conference to-day it was decided that if for any reason or reasons "I" should not obtain the nomination of the Third Party at Chicago on August 5 "I" will bolt and withdraw My delegates and form a Fourth Party. A suitable hall has already been secured in Chicago should there be occasion for its use. It is also understood that "much" pressure is being brought to bear upon T. R. to go to Chicago on August 5, but that realizing the importance of allowing "the people to rule" he will not consider going.—[But will go.]

It is also understood here that the original draft of the Third Party call was as follows. It was somewhat modified before publication in the newspapers: "To the people of the United States without regard to past political differences who through repeated betrayals realize that to-day the power of the political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two old party organizations that no helpful movement in the real interests of our country (and of T. R.) can come of either: "Who believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement (T. R.) on non-sectional lines so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by (T. R.) and an organization unfettered by obligations to (anyone else) or conflicting interests: "Who believe in the right and capacity of (T. R.) and the people to rule themselves—and effectively to control all the agencies of (his) government and who hold that only through social and industrial justice thus secured can honest property find permanent protection; who believe that that government by the few (T. R.) tends to become and has in fact become government by the sordid influences that control the few: "Who believe that only through the movement proposed (T. R.) can be obtained in the nation and the several States the legislation demanded by (T. R.), &c. T. R., T. R., Theodore Roosevelt, T. R., T. R."

THE DIGNITY OF THE OFFICE. Some Plain but Friendly Advice to President and Candidate Taft. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It is to be hoped that President Taft will give attention to your remarks to-day on the well organized and trained group of the President's demagogue last spring, traveling through the country addressing miscellaneous assemblies, even though he was following the example set by his predecessor. It was humiliating then, it would be more humiliating now.

The President has erred in regarding too lightly the acts and doings of his predecessor. He has weakened himself thereby by a sure time now for him to quit as limited by the duties of his office as President. The President Taft's dignity of the Presidential office and he is called upon by every reason in the world to see that it is maintained and properly respected.

It is his plain and unmistakable duty. If he does not perform this duty and allow the office to be dragged through the mire of a political campaign, following the example of Mr. Roosevelt, he will find himself repudiated and falling to depths as low as that which Mr. Roosevelt has precipitated himself. E. T. W. NEW YORK, July 9.

STEPPING BACKWARD. Is Woman's Instinct Illustrated by Her Way of Getting Off Cars? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: For months the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has conducted an educational crusade against the danger of leaving street cars while facing backward. Its lessons are imparted by excellent pictures posted in the cars depicting the right and the wrong way in vivid contrasts. They point out strikingly the dangers of detaching hands and feet in defiance of the law of motion. The company's lessons are given for the benefit of all, and care is taken not to draw a line of distinction between the sexes.

Imagine my wonder at hearing a young lady say that the instructions mentioned were given for the purpose of making women do as men do; that the correct method for a man was not necessarily the correct method for a woman; that the use of the left hand to swing oneself down was unnatural in the case of a woman; that nine out of every ten women took the backward motion in leaving a car, and if they did not do so would fall down, as she herself had done on making the experiment. She was not an ignorant girl, but a graduate of a Fifth Avenue school, whose social education had been supplemented by special terms at Columbia.

Prompted by the young lady's statement I decided to make observations, and chose as my line of observation a Flushing Flatbush of detached houses and green lawns, where the women are expected to be of average intelligence. My observations covered six rides on different days, and the conclusions of my female friend as to the conduct of her sex were fully sustained. Out of the thirty-four women who left the car twenty-eight, or more than 80 per cent, stepped backward, holding on by the right hand, and one of the six others made an effort to use both hands and stumbled on touching the street. Practically all of the women carried parcels, bags or umbrellas, which in most instances had been held in the right hand till nearing the home corner, when they were transferred carefully to the crook of the left arm, thus giving freedom to the right hand to grasp the hand rail and step down, facing backward.

If in any case the car had got in motion an accident would have resulted. The question brought up in my mind was, "Is it not true, that a man's motto is, 'I am a suffragette, that women instinctively act contrary to reason in this and other respects, and cannot act otherwise except at peril to themselves? What instinctive quality makes them thus perpetrate the law of motion and imperil their own safety by so doing? They must feel the lessons and do not seem to profit therefrom, while the men, who are the sex otherwise strong on the adoption of scientific methods files in the face of law and common sense, do not seem to be deterred by the courts made stepping backward on leaving a car contributory negligence cases? Women denounce it as 'man made law.' I do not care to attempt to prove anything, but I should like to see some woman to answer the query. Why can't women step from street cars properly? NEW YORK, July 9. JAMES P. CONWAY.

Robert Reed in Brooklyn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The national crusade against tobacco smokers seems to have no effect on the men who smoke on the Brooklyn Bridge platform while waiting for a train. About a week ago I was waiting for a train on the bridge platform and one of these pests was blowing the smoke from his pipe, which drifted into the faces of fellow passengers. A young girl in front of me was suffering from the fumes asked him if he wouldn't stop smoking, but he paid no attention to her. A stout gentleman who was standing near him said: "If I get one whiff of tobacco smoke it goes to my head. I have a terrific headache once. When I get out of my office into the street, expecting to get fresh air, I don't know anything but how disagreeable to catch, as I am always compelled to do, a whiff of somebody's cigarette or cigar."

Not long ago Fire Commissioner Johnson complained about smoking on the platforms of the elevated and furthermore the companies have signs prohibiting smoking on the station platforms. Why don't they employ one of us to see that this law is enforced? If these fellows who have a smoking habit want to smoke they may as well until they board a smoker which is used for this purpose. CITIZEN. BROOKLYN, July 9.

If He Can Get the Nomination. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: While an American couple were on a tour through Germany a boy was born to them. The boy had been born in Boston, where his parents were born, ever since he was three months old—a period of forty-eight years. Can his parents who were born in Germany of American parents be considered the President of the United States? If you will publish your decision you will greatly oblige. EAST OYSTER BAY, N. J., July 9. EDWARD L.

The Silenced Sea. Mrs. Henpek—What are the wild waves saying? Henpek—Dunno, you don't give 'em a chance. Any Question Met the Emergency. Stella—Did he pop the question? Belle—Yes he asked, "Is it hot enough for you?" and I told him it was so sudden.

THE ATROCITIES IN PERU.

Confined to a Remote Region Beyond the Control of Any Government. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In order that there should not rest in the public mind a wholesome moral indictment of the Government of Peru for acquiescence in cruelty to the native Indians on the tributaries of the Upper Amazon in the gathering of rubber certain facts and circumstances should be considered. These cruelties are reported to have been prevalent in the Putumayo River district. The territory through which this river flows is nearly as remote from the present day control of Peru as were the tributaries of the Mississippi during our own Colonial times. Furthermore, the Putumayo or Ica is a northern tributary of the Amazon in territory until the last half dozen years claimed partly by Ecuador and partly by Colombia, and all maps so far published in the United States have erroneously placed the territory in Ecuador or Colombia.

It is absolutely wild, flat forest land, inhabited by native Indian tribes in their most primitive state who know nothing of the white man except the domination of the English proprietors of the Upper Amazon Rubber Company, incorporated in England and operating beyond control of any Government.

The situation in the rest of the actual Peruvian rubber territory is quite different. While it has apparently been the policy of the English company to get out all the rubber it could at whatever cost to the life of the trees or of the Indians of the region, in the greater part of the Peruvian rubber producing territory the industry is orderly and systematic. That territory south of the Amazon is comprised between the River Yacari, which forms the boundary between Peru and Brazil; the Yucaiali, to the westward, and the Huilaga, still further west, near the foot of the eastern slopes of the Andes. These rivers flow northward into the Marañon, which itself comes up from the south, but still further west, and is the well known and flourishing city of several thousand inhabitants, through which all the millions of pounds of rubber coming from the south in small steamboats and launches are shipped by direct steamer to New York, Liverpool or Hamburg, through the Amazon at Para, nearly two thousand miles of river.

Except in such remote parts as the Putumayo, which comes into the Amazon from the northwest, several hundred miles below Iquitos, the rubber gathering on the Amazon tributaries and sub-tributaries in Brazil, Peru, Bolivia through the Madeira and the Beni, the Beni, the Beni, the Beni, Rio Negro, has been reduced to the best economic conditions of which it admits. While under the supervision of the white native or European proprietors and superintendents, the manual work is done by the colored natives, the colored natives of various tribes or of mixed blood who have been induced by pacific means to quit their primitive state for at least some of the enjoyments of civilization such as clothing, food, firearms, fishing, etc. The natives are provided with hold utensils, cotton goods and calicoes, sewing machines, phonographs and ornaments for their wives and children. Rum also plays a part, but as a stimulant only, in excess being unknown or rare. All of these things, however, are obtained by the natives and poultry and are every bit as fruitful as the common labor class of negroes of the South, and perhaps better than the negroes working in the turpentine and lumber forests of North Carolina and Louisiana, where it is said that occasionally some turbulent characters are summarily disposed of by six shooter or shotgun and the crematory of the burning slab-pit, for the reckoned necessary protection of half a dozen whites against a hundred natives, which Mr. Roosevelt has precipitated himself.

Under all these circumstances it does not seem fair that a country of such glorious history, magnificent resources, comparable development, charming conditions in its social, political, economic and liberal government should be so published to the world at large by the report of an English commission on the barbarous acts committed under control of an English company in a territory so remote and claimed by two other countries. EDWARD E. BRITTON. NEW YORK, July 9.

James on Timothy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In reply to "Hoer" of Opeka, Kan., in THE SUN of July 8 I wish to say that he can find the pedigree of the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff in James L. S. A double minded man is unstable in all his ways. By this your Topeka inquirer will see that there is no consideration for the Hon. Tim's greatness in New York State or any other State. ANOTHER READER. ISLIP, July 9.

The Price of Sewing Machines. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: How much truth is there in the statement one so often hears that the new machine which sells for \$35 or \$40 in this country costs in England for about \$27.50? If true, what is the explanation? A PROTECTIONIST. NEW YORK, July 9.

Robert Reed in Brooklyn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The national crusade against tobacco smokers seems to have no effect on the men who smoke on the Brooklyn Bridge platform while waiting for a train. About a week ago I was waiting for a train on the bridge platform and one of these pests was blowing the smoke from his pipe, which drifted into the faces of fellow passengers. A young girl in front of me was suffering from the fumes asked him if he wouldn't stop smoking, but he paid no attention to her. A stout gentleman who was standing near him said: "If I get one whiff of tobacco smoke it goes to my head. I have a terrific headache once. When I get out of my office into the street, expecting to get fresh air, I don't know anything but how disagreeable to catch, as I am always compelled to do, a whiff of somebody's cigarette or cigar."

Not long ago Fire Commissioner Johnson complained about smoking on the platforms of the elevated and furthermore the companies have signs prohibiting smoking on the station platforms. Why don't they employ one of us to see that this law is enforced? If these fellows who have a smoking habit want to smoke they may as well until they board a smoker which is used for this purpose. CITIZEN. BROOKLYN, July 9.

If He Can Get the Nomination. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: While an American couple were on a tour through Germany a boy was born to them. The boy had been born in Boston, where his parents were born, ever since he was three months old—a period of forty-eight years. Can his parents who were born in Germany of American parents be considered the President of the United States? If you will publish your decision you will greatly oblige. EAST OYSTER BAY, N. J., July 9. EDWARD L.

The Silenced Sea. Mrs. Henpek—What are the wild waves saying? Henpek—Dunno, you don't give 'em a chance. Any Question Met the Emergency. Stella—Did he pop the question? Belle—Yes he asked, "Is it hot enough for you?" and I told him it was so sudden.

SAVING LATIN AMERICA HAS LOST FAITH IN US

Monroe Doctrine Has Lost Its Early Meaning, Says Senior Ugarte.

NICARAGUAN LOAN A CRIME

Our Seizure of the Canal Zone Cited Against Us by Argentine Author.

Manuel Ugarte, novelist and poet from the Argentine Republic, whose book "The Future of Latin America" has attracted attention, told an audience in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, yesterday some very plain facts about the attitude of his country and its South American neighbors toward the United States. He denounced the Nicaraguan loan as "the most monstrous and the most shocking negotiation that has ever been attempted in the world." He said that the Panama Canal "rests upon a base of disloyalty."

The mere fact, he began, "that I wish to state my views here in this great metropolitan city, that I have full confidence and complete faith in the good sense and fundamental honor of the United States, which, biased in its own production and beneficent labor, is doubtless ignorant of the use that is being made of its strength in neighboring territories; is unaware that the most acrid antipathy is being reared against it in the rest of the World, unconscious of the injustice that is being committed in its name, and finally that without so much as suspecting it, through the work of ambitious and adventurous politicians there is being done to destroy America an era of hostilities of lasting character, even to the consequences of which will injure us all."

He said that he came to challenge the evil of imperialism toward which we are leaning, and that he has just made through all Latin America, and he said that "the blind restlessness and disquietude" that besets all his people is organizing and crystallizing into an alert and united front against the "nest" against the imperialism of the United States.

Of the Nicaraguan loan he said: "The Nicaraguan loan is perhaps the most monstrous and the most shocking negotiation that has ever been attempted in the world. That country is at the point of delivering up its customs without the receipt of anything in exchange, for the money loaned remains in the hands of the lenders themselves. What would we say of an individual who ordering merchandise from a foreign country should enter into a loan contract with the same commission merchant leaving the proceeds of the loan in the latter's possession, paying an exorbitant rate of interest and at the same time shipping large quantities of coffee, sugar, etc., upon sale would be sufficient to pay for the merchandise ordered? Not a single one of you here present would have the hardihood to propose in personal matters such a contract, and yet there are superior principles that bring the blush of shame to even usury and despoliation."

Within a short time the Panama Canal will have brought the two great oceans into communication, and under the flag of the United States will have been realized one of the most colossal works ever undertaken by man. But that monument of grandeur is reared upon an act of atrocity, that statue of national glory rests upon a base of disloyalty.

If it is true, as there is in the history of nations an instance of injustice so bold and rude as that committed on the Republic of Colombia. Of this transgression on the right of a friendly and weaker State we ask ourselves from the north to the south of Latin America: "Are these, then, the lessons of civilization? Are these the rights of the countries over which it claims the right of paternal vigilance?" The ruthless violation of a treaty teaches us that the strong may break their word with impunity. Treating as they would the Republic of Colombia to rise against the President of Colombia to serve as an unfaithful instrument to the United States, the separation of one of its provinces. They made out of this proceeding a separate so-called republic for the benefit of the traitors, and in treating Colombia so harshly after despoiling her they appear to prove in the end that the Monroe Doctrine is first a safeguard for all Americas, has been converted into a tool of tyranny, and that does not now mean as before that "no country shall have colonies in America," but rather signifies that "Latin America is our own colony." Why should one be amazed therefore if we of Latin America, with our eyes toward the many or Japan seeking the counterpoise and equilibrium that the United States fails to accord us? Why feel surprise that all Latin America, which in despite of dissonances and quarrels is morally united, is stirred