The Sun.

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Monroe Doctrinaires.

Be it born of the fertile bosom of Mr. LODGE or sprung of campaign fervors, this resolution of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is unnecessary and unwarranted:

"That when any harbor or other place in the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government not American as to give that country practical control or control for national purposes."

The "extension" of the Monroe Doctrine seems to be a favorite amusement of some of the mighty minds now sojourning at Washington.

The Monroe Doctrine is but painted lightning unless behind it and every application, amplification, amendment and corollary of it stand the army and the navy of the United States, the whole power of the United States; and behind that the substantial majority of American public opinion.

Do the patriotic but possibly too sudden Monroe doctrinaires contemplate with furrowed brows and "grave concern" the occupation by a foreign corporation of, let us say, a steamship wharf in Valparaiso or Callao or Buenos Ayres? Is the United States prepared to forbid, and are the American people ready to go to war to prevent, such a cession or possession? A subsidized foreign steamship company might very well be said to have "such a relation to another Government not American" as the resolution shudders at.

To give but a single instance: The harbor works at La Guayra in Venezuela were made by a British company, whose concession is for ninety-nine years. Is this not a naval advantage for the British Government, and to be regarded with "grave concern"?

There is no need of and no sense in this tumefaction of the Monroe Doctrine.

Stanleyana.

THE SUN has already paid its disrespects to the fantastical flubdub of the Stanley committee, or the Democratic majority thereof. The library of ennui is now increased by a full set of the reports, majority, minority (double) and two minority singles, of that gifted band of thinkers.

The two Republicans who were able to agree should have dedicated their wisdom to the Hon. ELBERT H. GARY and the Hon. ANGELO PERKINS.

People use rugs so much now that the chief justification of campaign twaddle like these reports is gone. They were good to put under carpets; but they will still serve as pipe lighters.

The Colonel on Black and White.

Instructive and characteristic, the letter in this morning's SUN from Colonel ROOSEVELT to Mr. JULIAN HARRIS of Atlanta, son of "Uncle REMUS," who "possessed that gentleness of soul" which makes the Colonel such a dove.

The Colonel takes high ground on the race question. Pruned of generalities and reduced to prose his sentiments may be put about as follows: He loves the colored man, the "decent" colored man, of course, not the sort that refuses the most ardent and perhaps green solicitation to leave TAFT and plump for Me. In Rhode Island, Maryland, New York, Indiana and so on, where the colored vote is counted, "the best colored men," that is, Roosevelt colored men, can be brought "into the movement," the Colonel's movement on the White House, "on the same terms as the white man." In the North the Colonel needs the colored men in his business.

In the South the Colonel needs the white men; moreover the Southern negro delegates at Chicago were not "decent." Under a thick coat of molasses the dry, unbuttered fact appears. In the South he wants the whites and no negroes need apply.

In the North the Colonel is to be the man who invited BOOKER WASHINGTON to put legs under his mahogany. In the South he is the man of "old Southern family," appealing to white Southerners. BOOKER WASHINGTON for the North; in the South the descendant of the BULLOCHS; black side North, white side South.

Which was to be expected of the sturdiest, unflinching character since the Vicar of Bray's time. What nobody can have expected in this letter, what must surprise and sadden the faithful, is the assertion that "there has been in the past much venality in Republican national conventions in which there was an active contest for the nomination for President." What? Did venality, did "fraud," did "stealing" raven among the innocent lambs of politics before June, 1912?

Useful Health Bulletins.

The average man's conception of the functions of a Health Department is imperfect. The officers who visit houses by order of the New York Health Department are not infrequently treated as intruders at a time when the family is agitated by illness. It is within the experience of physicians to be criticised and even dismissed because in obedience to the law they reported a contagious disease, which brought an inspector to the house for the purpose of investigating the source and preventing the spread of the disease. And the misconception and absurd action are not confined to the tenement dweller. It were well that school children who are instructed in hygiene were familiarized with the functions of health boards. Prejudice against the latter may be removed only by education.

A practical and valuable addition to the activities of health authorities has been made in recent years by the Chicago Health Department, which issues weekly bulletins explaining in popular language the methods of preventing disease and illustrating the tracts by drawings. The most recent bulletin, for instance, dwells upon the menace from flies as conveyors of infection. It does not limit itself to a bare statement of the well ascertained fact that flies are a frequent source of typhoid fever and other diseases, but it graphically illustrates the lesson by a unique drawing which depicts their fatal peregrinations. Beneath these cuts is printed "Swat the fly; it is deadlier than the tiger or the cobra. It kills thousands of people every summer, most victims being little children."

An innovation introduced by the City Club of Chicago is the offering of prizes ranging from $2 to $20 to children under fourteen for the best essay describing, with drawings if possible, how flies live, how they propagate, interviews with the grocer, what flies do to the baby, reasons for swatting the fly, how to get rid of them, &c.

These popular incentives to the study of the dangers from flies must bear practical fruit. Popular education is important in the promotion of hygiene.

Introducing an Old Friend.

The initial document of the Republican State canvass comes from the mind and pen of the Hon. MERTON E. LEWIS of Rochester, assistant to the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., of Albany in New York affairs. Mr. LEWIS, like all patriotic citizens, is deeply concerned over the morals of this town, and the conclusions he has reached have a familiar sound:

"The condition of affairs in New York city as disclosed in the past few weeks makes it necessary that the Republican party be returned to power in the State in order that a remedy for existing evils may be provided. There must be something wrong with a system under which such things as have been done can be done. It will doubtless be necessary to pass laws in Albany to prevent the corruption of police officials in New York city. The Republican party can be trusted to meet this situation with courage and integrity."

This sort of talk has come easily and naturally from the lips of Republican campaigners for many years. Yet with the history of the recent past before them do Mr. LEWIS and Mr. LEWIS's sponsor, Mr. BARNES, believe that such stuff and nonsense is going to be taken seriously by a body of electors whom they pretend to regard as intelligent?

Extending the Dual Alliance.

The decision of the French and Russian Governments to expand the Dual Alliance to include water as well as land hostilities is interesting only as it calls attention to the present strength and the steady growth of this alliance, which has been a central circumstance in European affairs for seventeen years.

Up to the moment when France and Russia finally struck hands, European affairs were completely dominated by the Triple Alliance, in which Germany was the controlling partner. Outside this actual alliance, Great Britain was still in sympathy with it, was almost a silent partner. Russian ambition in Central Asia, French pinpricks in Africa and Siam, alike moved British statesmen to look in a friendly fashion toward Berlin and askance at St. Petersburg and Paris.

Yet to-day the whole situation is changed. If England is not yet actually allied with France and Russia, her fleet and army were committed to an attack upon Germany in the last general crisis, and the bitterness now existing between Berlin and London is far more considerable and constitutes a far greater menace to European peace than did Franco-Prussian animosity or Austro-Russian rivalry in the Balkans half a generation ago.

In less than twenty years, therefore, the Dual Alliance has changed the whole face of European politics. Until it came, German diplomacy, guided or inspired by BISMARCK, was unchallenged on the Continent, and British and German ambition outside of Europe being without any point of conflict England was fairly reckoned a possible ally. But to-day, for all the real purposes of diplomatic and perhaps actual military conflict, England is a partner in a second Triple Alliance, which is politely named an entente.

The immediate gainer by this change has unquestionably been France. By understandings with England she has not only won vast areas in the Sudan, but has finally established her power at Fez and completed her North African empire. Moreover, fifteen years ago, when the Czar came to Paris, he was welcomed by a populace that had almost forgotten what the spectacle of royalty at a French capital meant, so long had the French capital been shunned by European monarchs.

Since 1895 France has resumed her European influence; if she no longer holds the supremacy LOUIS XIV. and NAPOLEON I. possessed and NAPOLEON III. claimed, her position is incomparably superior to any she has occupied in forty years, and her strength seems to rest upon more solid foundations than in the most brilliant times of the unfortunate Third Empire.

But if France has been the gainer, it is equally certain Germany has been the loser by the growth of the Dual Alliance. It was the combined voice of France, Great Britain, and Russia that checked German purpose a year ago, and it is because British statesmen have determined to preserve the balance of European power in Europe against Germany that England has gradually joined her foreign policy to that of Russia and France.

Proclaimed as an alliance for peace, the Franco-Russian alliance has so far fulfilled its promise. It has not provoked war over the question of Alsace-Lorraine or Constantinople as its opponents once forecast. But it has become stronger with the years and endured several serious assaults. And to-day, reenforced by the British entente, it is at least equal in armies and superior in financial and naval resources to the Triple Alliance.

One Invasion to Be Repelled.

Among the curious and mischievous schemes suggested to Governor WILSON by enthusiastic or self-seeking supporters none will be less likely to receive his approval than the ingenious plan to organize the school teachers of the country in an auxiliary to the Democratic party. Governor WILSON'S career as an instructor probably inspired the originator of this project, and the ease with which it might be put into effect may cause some of his less thoughtful friends to urge its adoption. The Governor himself is not likely to be carried away by it.

That politics and political control inseparable from participation in a canvass for the office of President would wreck the best school system in the country is self-evident, and this fact alone would condemn such a proposal at the outset. But were it possible to overcome this objection there would remain substantial reasons for opposing such a device. The schools already undertake too much. The principal complaint against them is that a crowded curriculum prevents thorough treatment of any subject. Pupils and masters alike have at least all they can do, when proper regard is paid to their health and strength. The addition of outside interests to the subjects they already must deal with would mean an injury to the whole system, regardless of the morality of enlisting in partisan activity the masters and mistresses employed to lay in infant minds the foundations of education.

Besides, the country is entitled to one spot from which the Elephant, the Donkey and the Bull Moose are excluded. We are confident that Governor WILSON will not be a leader in turning the classroom into a zoological garden for the exploitation of unnatural history.

P. D. Q. II. leads fleet.—*EVENING SUN headline.*

Henceforth will any cankered sceptic soul dare to doubt the compelling magic of a name?

The discovery in Texas by the Yale anthropological expedition of the bones of mammoths reminds us of the fact that the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS, one of the fathers of the initiative and referendum and the tallest man and Populist in the world, is perhaps the sole survivor of that ancient Texas of the giants.

HIS DIFFICULTY.

How Is He Going to Get His Dog to the Pennsylvania Station?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been in storms at sea, fires on land, have been stranded in the middle of India dead broke, have been in railway accidents and have been married, and am still alive and happy, but I have to overcome a difficulty to-morrow which is of much more serious import in this city than any of the minor episodes mentioned. I have to get a dog, a small dog at that, from the other end of Brooklyn to the Pennsylvania station in New York.

Were I going to leave home by myself I would leave the animal behind, and I know he would be well taken care of during my absence, but to a great many women who have no children a dog is a comfort and almost a necessity, not to say perhaps a reflection. It shows unmistakably how a woman would bring up a child, were she so blessed, and it makes some of us bless the fates that a dog does take the place of a child.

When I brought that dog home in the first instance I put him in a basket, and though he howled, kicked and butted like a bull against the sides and top of the basket the car conductor merely smiled. On another occasion a member of my family took him under her cloak with a "leader." This time he was, of course, perfectly quiet, so much so that the car conductor did not notice him till the end of the journey, when he brusquely exclaimed: "If I'd 'a' known you'd a dog, I'd 'a' put you off!" The paradox is evident.

Unfortunately I don't own an automobile, and I certainly won't go to the expense of a taxicab, nor, although the walking is certainly good, will I tramp the distance, but that dog must reach the depot. Only at such times, by the way, does the dog belong to me. If he is lost, run over or meets with any mishap, I have to take the blame and pay the piper.

Now, I am going to get that dog to the station, willy nilly, and it will probably be nilly. Having succeeded in this, given the brakeman a douceur and provided the dog with a sandwich and a glass of wine for refreshment on the journey, I shall, I hope, be allowed to reach my destination in peace, but I doubt it. Anyhow, it is a comfort to know that it is much more likely I shall get madder than the dog, so what does it matter? TEDDY.

BROOKLYN, August 2.

The Bull Moose Call.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* This is the centre of one of the greatest moose districts of the country, and Sandy McIntyre, who acts as guide to visiting hunters, says that the bull moose call is a prolongation of the vowels: Aye-ee-oo-um!

It will be seen that this call will not serve for the Bull Moose party, for it omits the all essential I-I-I. WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., July 30.

IN KHAKHI'S COURT.

The Overheating of the Red Baronet of the Sunflowers.

When Sir Walter Stubbs, the Red Baronet of Lawrence and Custos Rotulorum of the Sunflowers, wired the United States Supreme Court that he wanted immediate action on the question of the Kansas election cases he evidently expected a decision before the lunch bell called him from the Capitol. Minutes flew by, and no response. Hours passed, and no announcement of a decision. It was apparent that the Supreme Court did not appreciate that the fate of Roosevelt electors (not ordinary electors) was waiting upon its decision. If the Supreme Court did not hurry it might incur the wrath of King Khakhi himself. "May heaven spare them that awfullest of consequences," he thought aloud.

At last the lunch bell rang, and still no decision. Sir Walter wired to know if the Supreme Court had received his first request. Yes, it had, but unfortunately the Justices were off on their vacation; still, three of them would sit upon the question.

"That would not do!" shouted Sir Walter Stubbs over the wire. The whole Supreme Court would have to sit on any question involving the inalienable rights of Roosevelt electors in Kansas. Effete Eastern States might be bluffed and put off, but not a Bull Moose born and raised in a sunflower patch.

The courteous reply came that one of the Supreme Court Justices was in Europe. No matter; let him come by aeroplane. But still another was in the Maine woods. Aha! Then there was a plot to scatter them in order that the Roosevelt voters might be disfranchised.

About this time Viscount Allen-White "got busy" and took the matter up directly with the King in person. Even the sunflowers bowed their heads in awe while the Great Father of the Plain People listened to his little children.

And soon the master spoke like the cannon's mouth, according to custom, and the typewriters received volley after volley until the United States Supreme Court was waked up to the fact that it was dealing with the rights of a king and his loyal subjects.

"I have a letter from Viscount Allen-White," dictated King Khakhi, "making strong statements against the regulars in their wicked effort to thwart the Roosevelt volunteers. Now quote me literally on what I am about to say: 'This is an effort by Mr. Taft's managers in Kansas to use the Supreme Court in order to deny to the people of Kansas the right to a referendum under the Kansas laws as to what was done in the Chicago convention.' Let us analyze this quotation in order that it may be doubly plain to the plain people and to the Roosevelt volunteers and my loyal subjects where'er they be." Here the King drank a litre of milk.

"In the first place, I not only insinuate but declare that the Supreme Court Justices are virtually in obedience to carry out the desires of Mr. Taft's managers. Of course this is not my first defamation of the Supreme Court in the eyes of the masses, for I have again and again stated that I do not like the Supreme Court or for that matter any other court that may happen to thwart the will of the people, meaning thereby my will, the people's will and my will having become fused into one and the same.

"The second part of my sentence holds that a Kansas referendum has the right to declare null and void the action of a convention in Chicago, situated in the State of Illinois. In other words, if the fishermen in Oyster Bay pass a referendum against the use of sardines, it will prevent their being eaten in Kickapoo, Kansas; Lincoln said that a sardine is not subject to interstate laws. In short, there could be no better proof of the urgent need for the foundation of a new party which shall in good faith and in reality, and not as a sham, accept and act upon the doctrine that in this country the people themselves shall rule through me and not through a boss ridden and privilege ridden Supreme Court, which masquerades as a Federal institution. Mr. Hilles, in behalf of Mr. Taft, virtually takes the position that the Constitution and the Supreme Court and all the rest of the tiresome machinery of government are for private use only, and that the people have no right to vote at all, and that universal suffrage, except where it is controlled by the Marquis of Flinn, is to be abolished in this country."

Here King Khakhi wished to fire another volley, but the stenographers said that the letters P, E, O, P, L and E were worn out on the machines and would have to be refaced. Seth Bullock suggested that in their stead the stenographers use the letters M, E or I, or M, Y, S, E, L, F. Seth was told to hold his tongue. And in the meantime Sir Walter Stubbs was consuming himself with autointoxication.

A Calm and Temperate Rooseveltian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you please tell me how King county, Washington, with a population of 284,638, can have a Republican vote of 75,000, as claimed by Mr. Rosewater?

Also please tell me why it is, with a population of one hundred millions for the whole country, there are only about seventeen million voters of all parties?

Also please tell me whether or not there are any Democrats in King county, Washington.

Also, do the children vote before they are old enough to go to school?

Also, do you or does anybody suppose the people of this country can be fooled as to the fact that the brazen degradation displayed by the Chicago convention is to be expected only in houses of prostitution? HOMER MOORE.

NORFOLK, Va., August 1.

"Casting Lots."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* From what source does the Manhattan Philosopher derive his objection to gambling? The Bible indorses it repeatedly, for example in the division of acres in the Promised Land by "casting lots" and in the election of the thirteenth Apostle by "casting lots." L. P. BANCKES.

NEW YORK, August 2.

Tennis Courts in Vacant Lots.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While some of our economists are utilizing vacant lots in Manhattan for vegetable gardens for the poor, and others for billboard purposes, more are making tennis courts of them and renting to various tennis clubs and private individuals. These vacant lot courts are almost as numerous up town as the lots are, and one of the players tells me that the price ordinarily is $1 an hour, but on Saturday afternoons and Sundays it is $1.50. It struck me as rather a good idea for both owners and players, and I am wondering why the big plot adjoining the Polo Grounds, so long idle, is not put into shape for profit and the accommodation of tennis players. L. J. W.

NEW YORK, August 2.

The Original Democrat.

Noah smiled.

"Two ships a year are too many," he cried. "I find it sufficient to build one."

Thus he established himself as the origina Democrat.

WARS OF THE GAEL.

The Gaelic Literature Association and the Bull Moose.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Although this is an age of great progress I regret that your correspondent "Neo-Celt" should find so much fault with the Irish Texts Society, of which Dr. Douglas Hyde, the great Irish statesman and patriot, is president, and which has to its credit fourteen years work of unexampled brilliancy and usefulness. He seems to be carried away with the modern Neo-Celtic Society and with the new Gaelic Literature Association and its $25,000 benefactors.

The object of this letter is to correct one or two minor errors which "Neo-Celt" makes in his history of the Gaelic movement. They do not interfere with the general correctness of his narrative, which dissipates the impression sought to be made by your other correspondent, "Innisfallen," who says "Father O'Flanagan conceived the idea of starting such a movement in this country." Bosh! As proved by "Neo-Celt," the Gaelic movement has existed here for more than thirty years.

"Neo-Celt" speaks of the "Mullins" instead of the "Mullen" bequest, and says that "Alexander" Sullivan became the trustee of that bequest. It was the Hon. T. D. Sullivan, then Lord Mayor of Dublin, who received the money and turned it over to Douglas Hyde, the president of the Gaelic League, on the advice of the late Frank J. Ward and other members of the Gaelic Society of New York. I agree with "Neo-Celt" that this marked the real beginning of the present Gaelic League, and I would be glad if the present officers of the Gaelic Society of New York published all the correspondence connected with the Mullen bequest in order to keep the record straight. Counsellor Frank Pollock represented the Gaelic Society in the matter, and he too from his records could give a correct history of it. I am not now a member of the Gaelic Society, but I was intimately acquainted with the efforts that were necessary at the time to place this money in the hands of Dr. Hyde. The present Tenement House Commissioner, the Hon. John J. Murphy, who has been referred to by "Neo-Celt," could also tell about it; and by the way, I notice he has become assistant director of the Gaelic Literature Association, so that in the absence of his chief in Chicago he may enlighten us on the subject.

"Innisfallen," who comes to the rescue of the new association, gives himself away in his anger. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Let me warn "Innisfallen" of the folly of trying to make opposition to the arbitration treaties an Irish question instead of a purely American one. Roosevelt was no tower of strength to us. He simply climbed on the band wagon as a Taft opponent. We were a tower of strength to Lodge, O'Gorman and the other leaders of the opposition, just as we were a tower of strength to Washington, Lincoln and every true American leader since the birth of this republic.

It is regretted that the gayety of nations must soon suffer from the halt which has been called on the amusing antics of Theodorus Hibernicus and his "new (Irish) nationalists." *Claidcamh Solius*, the official organ of the Gaelic League of Ireland, just to hand, states that the work of Father O'Flanagan and the other envoys of the Gaelic League is terminated here for the present and they are expected to go home. Now that the Gaelic Literature Association has no official connection with the Gaelic League of Ireland and becomes an ex parte proposition, its activity will be without effect and there remains nothing for Thady O'Brien and the new nationalists to do but to join with the Buidhean Cheoil in escorting the envoys as far as the Battery to the tune of "Shule Agra" and "They Got to Quit Kickin' My Dawg Aroun'."

Dr. Douglas Hyde in his address at the recent Ardesh puts his faith in home rule for Ireland as the only means of saving the Gaelic language and literature. His advice to Irishmen is "Seek first home rule and all things else will be added unto you." This leaves but one Irish movement to support for two years at the most, and then it is hoped that Ireland will be amply able to take care of herself.

"Innisfallen" charges me with trying to connect Irish societies with corrupt political organizations. That is exactly what I have been condemning. Just immediately before the Gaelic League was made a tail to the Bull Moose it held a feis here which, according to the official organ, attracted 15,000 people. At 25 cents admission this amounted to $3,750, and as the expenses were nominal, the performers being all volunteers, there remained more than $3,000 to be turned over to Judge Keogh, the treasurer, who has the unbounded confidence of every Irishman living. As Judge Keogh has also been the treasurer since the organization became quasi-political, it would be interesting if he told what the receipts and expenditures now are so that we could make a comparison. PHILO-CELT.

NEW YORK, August 2.

THE CURIOUS IMPERTINENT.

A Woman's Experience With an Inexcusable Idiot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Men are horrid wretches, and my age is my own personal affair. The other day I tell my experience as a warning to other ladies sensitive about their age, as they have a right to be—one of these men, who never took the trouble to find out anything about me except how much money I had, said to me that women showed their inferiority to men in their lack of mathematical ability.

I told him I thought he didn't know what he was talking about. He said he would prove it and I told him he couldn't. Then he asked me to write down where he couldn't see it the number of the month in which I was born, multiply it by 2 and add 5. I hate arithmetic, but I didn't want to hurt his feelings by refusing, so I did the sum and he told me to multiply the result by 50 and add my age. I didn't quite understand what my age had to do with it, but I didn't intend to let him see the figures anyway and I added it as he said, and he asked me to substract 365, add 115 and tell him the answer.

I had been real spry at calculating because I wanted him to know that women were just as good as men at figures, and I told him the answer was 627. "Are you sure that is the correct answer?" he asked, and right away I became nervous. I told him I thought it was, but he said I had better go over it again and see if I got the same result. I was on my mettle now and I went over all that figuring again and that time I got 637. I told him what the answer was and said I was sure of it, and he said he was too. Then he laughed and asked me if I wasn't born in June, and I asked him how he knew, because I had never told him, and he laughed again and said he thought I was more than 27 or he wouldn't have asked me to go over the figures a second time.

Now isn't that horrid, and is it any wonder that women don't like mathematics? How was I to know he only wanted to find out how old I was? And he did, too, which is why I want to warn other ladies to be careful. S. M. Z.

BROOKLYN, August 2.

The Overstrained Vocabulary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Colonel Roosevelt seeks to explain his failure to get the nomination for the Presidency in the Republican convention by accusing a majority of the delegates of most all the crimes in the criminal calendar and by hurling vile epithets at his successful rival. Suppose he is defeated at the polls on November 5 in case he decides to run as an independent, what new crimes will he invent of which to accuse the majority of the electorate who may contribute to his defeat, and what new epithets will he coin to hurl at the head of his successful rival?

Our language has already been enriched with a stock of Rooseveltian billingsgate. It will be interesting to observe what further accretions it is likely to receive from the same source. SENEX.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 26.

WOMEN AND MEN.

A Philosophical Excursion From Aristotle to Ballardvale.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to welcome your correspondent "Inquirer" from Ballardvale, Mass. Such a secluded, cosey, drowsy spot for the breeding of profound philosophers is not to be found on top of earth. Moreover, the neighboring town of Tewkesbury is a most seductive retreat for the thoughtfully disposed. Besides, both places offer unrivalled opportunity for the comparative study of the sexes, their ways and their differences.

Outside of our Indian settlements and reservations North America can scarcely show more lengthy pedigrees than some men and women of Tewkesbury and its vicinity possess by inalienable right. To this qualification you may add the important fact that for centuries their ancestors and themselves have been living in close retirement and solitary contemplation. Except for an occasional outing to Hagget's Pond and the "annual wash" at Lynn, they contribute little to the gayety of nations.

The "electrics" being but of comparatively recent introduction in those parts, the different methods of boarding a trolley car can be seized by an observer in all the native purity of their inartificial, unsophisticated, unadulterated state. There if anywhere can an answer be found to that "larger question of whether there is any radical difference in the minds of men and women." To me it were nothing short of marvellous that a native of the favored district should turn inquirer and beg for the solution of a problem with such apt materials for solving it so near at hand. I have had the privilege myself of being a denizen of that pastoral academy supplied by nature's own hand, but my sojourn was somewhat curtailed and I graduated form its rural halls a peripatetic without a degree maxima cum laude.

To come now to "trivial matters": philosophy will suffer none but a serious countenance. First and foremost comes the fundamental fact that all human souls are of equal calibre, a difference arising solely from unequal texture of brain and body where human beings differ in degree of intellectual power. If there is a radical difference between the rational energy enjoyed by the male section of the species and that possessed by the fair sex it must be ascertained and accounted for by the physiologist chiefly, aided by the findings of biology and the investigations of the psychologist. It will be maintained by the metaphysician, I believe, that in every nature the active principle is superior to the passive. Activity is life; energy is the usual form of manifestation betraying the inmost and most mysterious heart of existing things. If human nature is not an exception man should be superior to woman. But as this line of reasoning would be honored only in the metaphysical domain, I may be suffered to cite without approving Aristotle. He writes that "in every case it is nature's primary purpose to produce a man, and it is only when nature fails in its purpose that a woman is produced."

Putting aside the synthetic method, let us proceed by induction. Take actual men and women as we find them and institute a comparison. If you say that by nature woman is inferior to man in point of intelligence, what will you do with George Eliot, Mrs. Humphry Ward, St. Catharine of Alexandria and Mr. Kingsley's "Hypatia"? You will find them and a host of women like them who have given abundant evidence of eminent intellectual energy, giving direct denial to your assertion.

Suppose we take up one by one "Inquirer's" five trivialities. 1. If woman has been debarred the sciences, her ignorance of physical laws is accounted for, and this in turn accounts for her rashness in quitting a car in motion "face to the rear." 2. Two letters are to be found in the files of THE SUN dating some time during the early years of the current century and entitled "A Mystery of Buttons," "Solution of the Mystery of Buttons." Reference to these disposes of number 2. 3. I deny the allegation in its present amplitude; the feminine dress does not always fasten behind. 4 and 5 admit of the same explanation: Ballardvale itself has seen not a few of its worthiest dames boldly, nay proudly, thread their cunning needle with a deft right hand. I can solemnly swear to having seen on the same day no less than nine women assert their unquestionable equality with the male portion of our species by courageously "passing to the right."

So having set "Inquirer" up in useful knowledge, and—what is more to the purpose—having set woman on the exalted pinnacle where she rightfully belongs, I leave her on that well merited eminence for the chivalrous homage of true hearted men, relegating her traducer to the sombre glades and gloomy dells of Ballardvale.

CHESTER, August 2. J. A. M.

Mr. Taft's Greatest Fault.

From the Springfield Republican.

One reason why Mr. Taft has never been a towering success as a partisan politician is that he has an awkward habit of admitting facts favorable to the other side. It is a habit creditable to his manhood and a testimonial to his intellectual honesty, however it may detract from his prospects. In his speech of acceptance, for instance, instead of claiming credit for his Administration because of the present promise of good crops he mentions the crops merely as something which ought to bring great prosperity to the people. This isn't the old fashioned way of capitalizing prosperity for the benefit of the party in power.

Questionings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is T. R. trying to corral the labor vote by flirting with John Mitchell as a possible Vice-Presidential candidate? Or will the incipient socialists attach themselves to the standpatters (blind socialists), where they do not gravitate to either of the socialist parties in the field since 1900? M. P.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 2.

Vacation Instruction for the Young.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Now that during vacation children are being taught to avoid street accidents and how to alight from a car properly can there not be added as well instruction to advance general convenience, such as to keep to the right of the sidewalk; and may not good be had if young girls be taught the proper adjustment of a hatpin and told to tell their older sisters how to arrange theirs?

NEW YORK, August 2. A CITIZEN.

A Penalty of Fame.

From the Bookman.

A publisher's announcement informs us that Robert Hichens, spending last year in Italy, found it expedient to travel "incog." Such is the fierce white light that beats about the throne of successful authorship. The report does not say whether Mr. Hichens, trying to escape his fame, sought obscurity by registering at hotels as "Baron Felix" or "the Earl of Grosvenor."

Not Yet, But Soon.

Father Knick is on their trail;
He's a good one, he won't fail;
He will put up, every time,
Any sum to wipe out crime;
He will run the shooters down,
Chase the gamblers out of town;
He will lay the whole gang low,
Pas encore, mais bientot!

Pop detests the looks of graft,
He won't stand for being chaffed
When the grafters get away
With a roll of lawless pay,
So he's out now with the hook
For the once protected crook,
And he'll get the bunch, you know,
Pas encore, mais bientot!

Knickerbocker, he's all right
When he's cornered in a fight,
And he's cornered now for fair,
But old Knick is in the air
And he'll show them what he'll do,
Cops and gams and gunmen too;
He will clean the gangs up sure;
He will make the city pure
As the clean, white driven snow,
Pas encore, mais bientot!

W. J. LAMPTON.

SENATE PASSES LODGE'S NEW MONROE DOCTRINE

Only Four Members Against Far Reaching Warning to Foreign Powers.

FRAMER CITES PRECEDENT

Declares England's Note to Germany in Morocco Dispute Was Same Thing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Lodge resolution warning the Powers of the world that the United States will not tolerate the occupation by any foreign corporation or association of territory on the American continents which may be used for military or naval purposes.

Only four Senators voted against the resolution. They were Cummins of Iowa and McCumber of North Dakota, Republicans, and Stone of Missouri and Percy of Mississippi, Democrats.

The passage by the Senate of this resolution marks the enunciation of an important new policy in our international relations. Senator Lodge pointed out in the Senate to-day, in reply to questions, that the resolution was more than the mere reaffirmation and extension of the Monroe Doctrine. It was, he said, the enunciation of a policy which this Government might have adopted had the Monroe Docrine never been.

The new doctrine, Mr. Lodge contended, was based on the same right which England exercised a year or so ago when she warned Germany against at the occupation of the port of Agadir in Morocco. That incident caused a crisis in international affairs and a war was narrowly averted.

It was learned to-day that some members of the Senate regard the passage of this resolution of far reaching importance to the United States. These Senators are looking into the future and are confident that Magdalena Bay will be a vital point for the United States to control, at least negatively, when the Panama Canal shall have been opened and the flood of traffic has begun to flow through it.

Magdalena Bay is about half way between San Francisco and Panama and is one of the finest havens imaginable. Some officials in Washington go so far as to assert that with the Panama Canal in operation the United States Government sooner or later will be obliged to make serious efforts to purchase Lower California from Mexico.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Cummins asked Senator Lodge pointedly whether his resolution was an extension of the Monroe Doctrine or constituted in itself a new doctrine.

"The declaration embodied in the resolution," said Senator Lodge, "rests upon a much broader and, if I may say, older ground than the Monroe Doctrine. It rests on the ground which all nations have recognized and maintained of their right to oppose the founding by a foreign Government or by persons under foreign control of establishemnts at points which would threaten the safety or the communications of the Government itself.

"This resolution rests on the generally accepted principle of the law of nations, older than the Monroe Doctrine. It rests on the principle that every nation has a right to protect its own safety and that if it feels that the possession by a foreign Power for military or naval purposes of any given harbor or place is prejudicial to its safety it is its duty as well as its right to interfere.

"I will instance as an example of what I mean the protest that was made successfully against the occupation of the port of Agadir in Morocco by Germany. England objected on the ground that it threatened her communications in the Mediterranean. That view was shared largely by the European Powers and the occupation of that port was prevented in that way. That is the principle on which this resolution rests.

"It has been made necessary by a change of conditions under which, while the Government takes no action itself, the possession of an important place of the character I have described may be taken by a corporation or association which would be under the control of the foreign Government.

"The Monroe Doctrine was of course an extension in our interest of this underlying principle, the right of every nation to provide for its own safety. The Monroe Doctrine was applied, so far as the taking possession of territory was concerned, to its being opened to further colonization and naturally did not touch upon the precise points involved here, but without any Monroe Doctrine the possession of a harbor such as that of Magdalena Bay would render ir necessary, I think, to make some declaration concerning a case involving only a corporation or an association.

"The resolution is merely a statement of policy, allied to the Monroe Doctrine of course, but not necessarily dependent upon it or growing out of it. I need not say that the opening of the Panama Canal gives to the question of Magdalena Bay and that of the Galapagos Islands an importance that they have never possessed before. I think it eminently desirable in every interest that this resolution should receive the assent of the Senate."

Senator Lodge declared that his resolution was in the interest of peace, that it was always desirable to make the position of a country known and to forestall a situation in which it might be necessary to urge a friendly Power to withdraw when that withdrawal could not be made perhaps without some humiliation.

Senator Cummins admitted that all nations recognized the underlying principle of the resolution, but he thought the terms of it were too vague and indefinite, especially with regard to the relations between the offending corporation and its home government.

The debate was becoming spirited when Senator Root moved that the Senate go into executive session. The resolution was debated for about two hours behind closed doors.

Senator Stone, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was sceptical in regard to the resolution. He intimated that the only practical effect of the resolution would be to eliminate foreign bidders who were seeking to acquire the concession rights on Magdalena Bay now held by an American syndicate. The result would in Senator Stone's opinion be that certain Americans who wanted to buy the property would get it at a cheap price.

Senator Cummins thought the resolution would have the effect of deterring foreign capital from investing on the American continent.

An amendment by Senator Williams was adopted substituting the words "naval and military" for the word national. This change merely had the effect of making the purpose of the resolution more definite.

It is understood that the Administration is inclined to look with distaste upon the Lodge resolution, regarding it as unnecessarily inviting discussion abroad of the Monroe Doctrine.