The Sun.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mistakes of the Infallible.

In commenting upon the Penrose affair in the Senate, THE SUN several days ago expressed the opinion that perhaps Mr. ROOSEVELT felt safe in his vehement denials that he knew of the contribution of the Standard Oil Company to his campaign fund in 1904 because CORNELIUS N. BLISS, the only man who could refute his statement, was dead. A careful reading of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S reply to Mr. ARCHBOLD'S testimony gives color to this belief. Here is what he says:

"Mr. BLISS is now dead, but during the seven years that elapsed before Mr. BLISS'S death, after Mr. ARCHBOLD claims he made the contribution in question, Mr. ARCHBOLD never brought up any statement of that kind."

That is just where Mr ROOSEVELT is mistaken. Mr. ARCHBOLD and his associates did bring up the question and they made no secret of it. The story was known to several newspapers in New York and efforts were made to interview Mr. BLISS. He invariably replied that he had nothing to say. A writer for THE SUN during a conversation of considerable length told Mr. BLISS what he had heard. It was substantially what Mr. ARCHBOLD said in Washington on Friday. Mr. BLISS reflected for a few minutes and then remarked: "That is a matter I do not care to discuss. I am out of politics."

It is up to the present a question of veracity between a man now dead, whose word was never doubted, and a man now alive, whose word has become a joke and a reproach.

There does not exist in the history of the United States a man conspicuous in public life whose word has so often been doubted and challenged as THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S.

In another portion of his sweeping rejoinder Mr. ROOSEVELT says that Senator PENROSE has changed during the last three years. How does the Penrose of to-day differ from the Penrose of ten years ago, when he was at the head of the most powerful, autocratic and corrupt political machine that ever ruled a State? The only obvious difference is that he refused longer to follow the fantastic leadership of the selfish, power-seeking ROOSEVELT. It was then that on moral grounds the high priest of Oyster Bay traded a Penrose for a Flinn.

All through this mess the most impudent hypocrisy stalks. Here comes the trusty, good and pious PERKINS, giving his reasons for supporting ROOSEVELT on the ground that all further wrongs are to be redressed by the master's touch. This is so obviously desirable that he talks platitudes. We all want to correct the abuses that have grown up since the beginning of our extraordinary commercial development and the evils that follow in its path, but does any sane man believe that ROOSEVELT is fit for this task, judging by his record? Mr. PERKINS has reason to believe that his rule would be pacific, that is for the interests Mr. PERKINS is connected with, for did not Mr. ROOSEVELT apply "the light of reason" to these very interests when he was in power? Perhaps he acted justly, perhaps he was influenced by personal reasons, but he did pursue other corporations with a hatred that knew no limit to injustice.

For the safety of the coming generations about whom Mr. PERKINS is so solicitous let us hope that, as we fully believe, the most dangerous demagogue of modern times will never again be President of the United States.

The Sherley Drug Bill.

The beneficent intent of the Sherley amendment to the pure food law, which is intended to safeguard the public against fraud of the vilest type perpetrated upon the sick and suffering, may be readily frustrated by the wily manufacturers of patent medicines. The bill provides that drugs be regarded as misbranded:

"If the package or label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of such article which is false and fraudulent."

The well meaning author of this bill has failed to reckon with human credulity. That the public may not be lulled into false security it must be pointed out and borne in mind that the most preposterous and untenable claims for curative and therapeutic value of drugs, and especially of so-called patent medicines, may be readily established by sworn testimony. While not all the numerous printed testimonials giving names and addresses of the patients which are furnished by the manufacturers and vendors may be depended on by the manufacturers who may be charged with violation of the law, there are many who honestly believe and therefore would gladly testify under oath that they have been cured. Our readers would be astonished to learn the number and varieties of reports and "stories" on cures that are brought to THE SUN clamoring for publication as news, which sometimes appear so plausible that expert investigation is resorted to to discover their true value.

The term "patent medicine" indicates any drug or combination of drugs the formula of which is secret. It is not generally known that the term is a misnomer, for the proprietor does not "take out a patent" for his combination of drugs; he obtains a copyright of the device or name under which it is sold. This registration only protects him against imitations of the device or name with which he exploits the article by advertisements, often involving large outlay.

The pure food law would reveal the secret, because it requires that "all packages shall bear labels setting forth the constituents of drugs offered for sale." The credulity of the masses has hitherto been the principal asset of the patent medicine manufacturers, many of whom have not scrupled to publish among the ingredients drugs that are not known to pharmacists.

Whether a medicinal preparation be misbranded or not is a problem the solution of which will severely test the most astute inspector, who must be skilled in chemistry and pharmacy. Now that the false vaunting of curative and therapeutic qualities is also forbidden by law, the testimony of expert physicians must needs be summoned to disprove the claim of the manufacturers, who may on the other hand neutralize and overcome this expert testimony by the testimony of those who have been cured. The entire process of detection of misbranding and misstating effects appears chimerical to the man in the street.

Service of Song Before Armageddon.

And now let us join in the grand old hymn, "Everybody Lies but TEDDY!"

Why?

Mr. CORTELYOU testified that he took no active part in raising Republican campaign funds in 1904. That task he left to Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Why was Mr. ROOSEVELT'S three ply moral alibi of October 26, 27 and 29 sent to CORTELYOU and not to BLISS?

Commissioner Waldo's List.

If Commissioner WALDO has not always obtained nor perhaps at all times deserved general commendation, nothing but praise is due him because of his decision to prepare and publish a list of the owners of all buildings which, during his service at Police Headquarters, have been used by their lessees as gambling houses, disorderly houses or for other unlawful purposes.

Other methods of attack and prevention will doubtless be devised and employed hereafter, but at the moment the Commissioner's plan is simple and will doubtless prove effective. To have hit upon it does credit to his ingenuity, to have employed it is a complete demonstration of his courage and honesty.

An Alliance Between the Serb and Bulgar.

Not one of the whole crop of rumors which has been harvested since this latest Balkan crisis began is more interesting than that which with superficial appeal to credulity reports the recent signing of a treaty of alliance between Servia and Bulgaria. Technically this unites the destinies of perhaps seven millions of Slavs who make up the population of these two tiny kingdoms; actually it affects the future of not less than fifteen millions, and is equally a matter of moment for Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

For the Balkans there are two maps of at least equal importance, the political and the ethnological. If the place occupied by the Serbs and the Bulgars in the political map is restained, it is otherwise on the ethnological chart. Thus between the Adriatic and the Black Sea and from the Danube and the Drave to the Albanian Mountains and the Ægean Sea the ethnological map reveals the predominance of the Serbs and the Bulgars.

Politically this perfectly compact territory, inhabited by southern Slavs is divided between the independent Slav States of Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro and two empires, the Austrian and Turkish. In Austria-Hungary the provinces of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina are peopled by the Serbo-Croats. In Turkey the provinces of Old Servia and Novi Bazar have a majority of Serbs, and Macedonia and the region about Adrianople a dominating fraction of Bulgars.

Historically both the Serbs and the Bulgars have been supreme in the Balkans and in turn served as the bulwark of Europe against the Turk. They have also been rivals, and as recently as 1885 fought a futile and inglorious war. As the Turk's power has declined both peoples have sought to succeed to his estate in Macedonia, and Salonica has been for Servia the hope of a seaport which Austrian advance in Dalmatia has denied on the Adriatic.

Apparently, if the reported alliance exists, the Serbs and Bulgars have at last agreed to abandon a sterile rivalry. For Servia the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both inhabited wholly by Serbs, was a final warning. If in addition Austria is ever to take over Novi Bazar and thrust an arm between Montenegro and Servia, all hope of a rebuilding of the kingdom of STEPHAN DUSHAN vanishes. For Bulgaria Austrian supremacy in Macedonia and possession of Salonica are equally destructive of her fondest national ambitions.

Nowhere in the world has the renaissance of long dormant races been more remarkable or more interesting than in the Balkan Peninsula. To-day Bulgaria has a strong army, a united people, and its future seems bright. Servia is less fortunate, her recent history less creditable, yet the race instinct and pride is not less well developed. If this alliance is a fact Austria will find it a considerable obstacle to her Ægean plans as well as a barrier to the assimilation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Perhaps this explains the latest despatches which report an Austrian advance to Novi Bazar. As for Turkey, this alliance can mean only new enemies and more insistent heirs.

Theatres and Names.

The New York theatres have increased in numbers so rapidly during recent years that there are already indications of an exhausted imagination on the part of the managers who are called upon to name them. There is a certain practical convenience in the fashion of adopting the number of the street as the title of the theatre, however lacking in picturesqueness such a course may be. Yet it would be rather uninteresting to have this fashion increase to a great extent, since there are already numerals enough in the list. In earlier days the fashion of naming theatres after streets was less accurate. Was there ever a Fifth Avenue Theatre really situated on that thoroughfare or a Madison Square Theatre which was on any of the park's four sides?

There is here a playhouse named after DAVID GARRICK, but the most notable American actors have been ignored by managers. Only in the names of Wallack and Daly is there any historical survival of the earlier days of the theatre in New York. Managers do not at present show the same disposition to call their theatres after themselves that was at one time so characteristic of their enterprises. Probably they lived to see how short was the period during which the average American manager was able to hold the control of a theatre. It is easier to establish the popularity of a playhouse under a name that will endure than to call it after a manager who may be lost sight of entirely before the theatre is five years old. There was never another dynasty of managers in the theatre of this country that continued so long as the WALLACKS.

The most disheartening habit of managers at present is to name a playhouse after one of the actors who has aided importantly in building up their fortunes. This expression of gratitude is doubtless founded on admirable motives, and it must be flattering to the fortunate players who are thus immortalized. But it is likely to suggest an inquiry as to the value of the sort of fame which may be so easily acquired. Both the actor and the actress who are this year to give their names to two new playhouses are in no respect distinguished. Nothing that either has accomplished in the theatre would suggest that the time was ripe to christen a playhouse in their honor after all the distinguished American actors of the past have been ignored.

Thus is greatness at times thrust upon the modest players. And just as often it is suddenly snatched away from them. The only permanent greatness that comes from the naming of a theatre is to have the ownership as well as the name. Then will this monument be permanent. But to have it named by a manager in honor of one of his players is but a slight intimation of immortality. Only a few months ago the building named in honor of a foreign star who has become a fixture in our theatre was suddenly altered merely because she had been inconsiderate enough to change her managers. So there is no enduring glory in such a theatre's name.

At least we have one more demonstration of the folly of attempting to start even a campaign bonfire by pouring on oil.

For that portion of the Thirty Years war which passed under our windows yesterday we are grateful. If American athletes commanded first honors at Stockholm, the most conspicuous and attractive circumstance in the celebration which marked their homecoming was supplied by the Swedish residents of this town.

Official figures for 1911 indicate an approximate arrest of depopulation in Ireland. For 1911 the total number of births was 101,758, of deaths 72,475, leaving a surplus of 29,283. The emigrants numbered 30,573, leaving a net reduction in population of 1,290 for the year. For the decade 1901-1911 the decline was but 1.7 per cent., against 5.2 per cent. for the preceding decennial period.

I say again.—*The Hon.* ANGELO PERKINS.

Why will he say again? Why will he say at all? Why can't he be content to let his money talk?

France has allowed MULAY HAFID, the retiring Sultan of Morocco, $75,000 a year pension, and MULAY HAFID has 125 wives. With the present high cost of living the French Republic does not seem over generous in alimony.

Powers depart, possessions vanish and opinions change, but the Hon. SERENO ELISHA PAYNE continues to be renominated for Representative in Congress of the Auburn district. SERENO, old watchman on "the citadel of protection," which in the view of a good many folks needs watching. PAYNE! Ominous word.

Geniuses

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am acquainted with some men who consider themselves geniuses, to such an extent that they eschew all traditions, conventionalities and practical ideas handed down by our forefathers from generation to generation for centuries past. They take the opposite course and usually bring up against a stone wall in their undertaking. There is no known right way, to their way of thinking. Their idea of their genius is such that they do not deign to agree with anything suggested by another, however practical or how much it might endue to his or her benefit. Experience teaches them naught, and fate usually gets the blame for failure of success. There lived a young man whose father said "he was genius enough to do almost everything but make a living."

PERRY LUKENS, Jr.

NEW YORK, August 23.

The King That Was.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The phrase "King of the Has Beens," applied to T. R. last night by some Long Island politician, is a delicious morsel and should not be allowed to go unnoticed, unhonored or unsung in this campaign.

NEW YORK, August 24. ALPHA DELTA.

Should Be Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* How will Lawyer Torrence Overcash of the Gaither Building, Baltimore, do during the hard times?

BALTIMORE, Md., August 24. W. H. B.

Cain With His Lantern.

The Man in the Moon meditated.

"I doubt if New York is safe for me after dark," he cried.

INCOMPETENT HOUSEKEEPERS.

Are Women Responsible for the High Cost of Living?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Commercial statistics, I believe, show that 90 per cent. or more of the men who go into business fail. By the same token, it may be said that an equal ratio of women who marry and go into the business of running their own households make no better record. Their failures are quite as various, too, as those of the men, and quite as final in many instances, but I wish to call attention now only to their purely business failures, that is to say they don't know how to conduct a domestic business and they go smash, that's all.

Take the labor problem, for example. Do the women know how to handle it? Is there ever a moment when the majority of them are not having some kind of trouble with their help? Men have theirs, as well, but they do have moments of respite. To the women of this country, and I speak advisedly, is due the high cost of living which has become a menace to all classes. How many women buy the raw material consumed in their houses with any degree of business care? How many of them shirk the labor of inspection of material, the study of cost, of quantity, of quality, of consumption, of the honesty of dealers and the rest of the leaks?

If the women of this country were careful business women in the conduct of their households and studied economy as the successful men do in their business affairs the present high cost of living would never have got a start. Prices might have gone above those of years when demand and supply were more evenly balanced than they now are, but they would not have exceeded the limit of reasonable business. Instead of dealing with middlemen and paying any price that might be asked, they would have gone to the source of supply and cut out the middleman and his profits. The women know well enough that the food producers, farmers and stock raisers, get no such prices as consumers pay, and with this knowledge and with proper effort they could have eliminated the largest item of cost. That would have been the business way of doing it, but that was taking too much trouble and they stood for any charges that might be levied against them. Would any business man conduct his business so? Perhaps, but if he did, failure would be sure to follow.

The entire body domestic must realize that housekeeping is just as much a business as running a store or a factory is, and must conduct it accordingly. Wives must learn to spend their husbands' money by the same rules the husbands learn to make it. Until they do they may expect to be the "easy marks" of those who are looking for that kind of thing and have the business sense to know a good thing when they see it. The women of to-day are learning many things the women of yesterday knew nothing about, but they do not seem to be learning how to keep house at a profit, the one most important thing for them to learn. They, or some of them, may contend that they are, but the fact that never in the country's history has the cost of living been so high as now is incontrovertible evidence to the contrary. They may say with all truth that it is the men in business who are forcing prices up, but all the men on earth can't compel the women to buy at fancy prices what they could get reasonably if they only went about it right, went about it with the same business sense that the men display.

It is not required that women know more than they already know; they know enough. What is required is that they use the knowledge they have, no matter what the effort to do so may be. Once started right, the work will be easy enough afterward, and the women will control the cost of living as far as it can be controlled.

W. J. L.

NEW YORK, August 24.

The Drink Ritual.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Referring to the letter of Mr. Edmond Paul regarding the meaning of "Bier auf Wein, das lasse sein, aber Wein auf Bier, das rath ich dir," let me say that having been a German for over forty years and an American for thirty, twenty-five of which an ardent SUN reader, I believe myself capable of understanding this piece of German advice.

In plain English it means:

Do not drink beer after wine; on the other hand, you may feel free to drink wine after beer.

I hope that this interpretation may restore Mr. Paul to comfort during the hot weather by enabling him to take his beverages in proper rotation.

J. T. A. H.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

Hat Etiquette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The other day I saw a man meet a woman in Broadway and he took off his hat to her as though he were accustomed to social usage of the better sort. She stopped him and they talked for two or three minutes, he with his hat in his hand. Then they walked away together and he put his hat on his head where it belonged.

What I want to know is, if it was the proper thing for him to stand talking to her with his hat off, why wasn't it quite as proper to keep it off while walking with her? It is not an unusual thing to see a man talking to a woman in a New York street with his hat in his hand, but it is not usual to see one walking with a woman carrying his hat—unless it is a hot day and the woman is his wife.

Do these hat removing men do so from pure courtliness of manner, or is it because they are embarrassed and forget to put their hats on after the salutatory removal? Are these men New York men or are they from Boston or New Orleans? In any event, will THE SUN undertake to say what is the real kibosh in the matter of men's hats when talking to women on the street?

NEW YORK, August 23. L. J. W.

Hoppers Back in Kansas.

Arkansas City correspondence Kansas City Journal.

Grasshoppers by the millions appeared here last night, and to day the streets and gardens are literally covered with the pests. In some parts of the country near here they are said to be doing the growing crops considerable damage.

Old timers say they have not seen the hoppers so plentiful since 1874, the big "grasshopper year."

The Bull Moose and the Lion.

I feel like a bull moose.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

When Governor Johnson is angry he looks like a roaring lion.—*Daily paper.*

Oh, the Bull Moose and the Lion!
Oh, the Lion and the Moose!
They're a pair to keep your eye on
As they roam the country loose!
For they're savage, savage, savage,
As the helpless land they ravage,
And they're full of lightning juice,
And they're going to raise the deuce!
Oh, the naughty little Taft boy
Better mount the Elephant
And go scooting for the jungle,
Or escape the pair he can't!
And the little Wilson fellow
Better mind their yawp and bellow!
There's no telling what they'll do
As they roam the country through!
Watch the Bull Moose! Stormy weather
As he bangs his horns together
And with great hoofs tries to smother
Every little colored brother!
Watch the Lion of the coast,
As, with roar and growl terrific,
As he drinks right down, almost,
The entire deep Pacific!
Watch him chew with manner free
All the cars of the S. P.
Tough? Untrammelled? You can bet!
They're afraid of none—and yet,
Who's this coming with a lash
And his pockets filled with cash?
See the Moose and Lion tremble
With a fear they can't dissemble
As his little whip he cracks
Right across their cringing backs!
See them jump, with eager vim,
Straightway through the hoops for him!
Oh, what mighty man is there
Thus to tame this savage pair?
Why, it's little Georgie Perkins,
Snappiest of all the gherkins!
Little Georgie with the dough—
That's why he can tame them so!
Oh, the Bull Moose and the Lion!
Oh, the Lion and the Moose!
They're a pair to keep your eye on,
Watching George the cash produce!

PAUL WEST.

"TYRANNY OF GOLD."

Conflict Between Science of Chemists and Religion of Economists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of Sunday, August 18, the article "Tyranny of Gold Forcing Up Cost of Living," prepared under the personal supervision of Professor Irving Fisher, presented an interesting explanation of the high prices which make life scarcely worth living, as the condition in this case does not depend on the liver. This article shows that the excessive supply of gold is in the main the cause of the high cost of living.

I place by the side of this exhibit an item taken from "Wonders of Chemistry," by Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, in the same issue of THE SUN. This review of the achievements of experimenters in creating industries and saving lives lays special stress upon the recognition of the fact that gold dissolves in a cyanide of potassium solution. This article shows that the process of treating either crushed ore or tailings has added on the average about 20 per cent. to the world's output of gold since the year 1890, while it is estimated that in the year 1908 alone it added about 35 per cent. to the total gold production.

If too much gold production is the cause of all our woes, ought not something to be done to these chemists to cause them to restrain their snoopin' habits of finding out things? They not only put the general level of prices inordinately high, but they boast of their cyanide of potassium process that has produced about 35 per cent. more of gold than is beneficial. Here is antagonism: too much gold, high tribute for producing this superabundance. What is the answer?

ELIAS F. CARR.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., August 24.

A Beauty of the Navigation Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. George Westinghouse in a letter to THE SUN suggests the installation in sailing vessels of a steam or gas engine auxiliary so as to insure regularity of service and cheaper freights.

The Marie Gilbert, a wooden sailing vessel from Mystic, Conn., engaged in the coastwise trade, installed a gasolene engine, only to find that the United States navigation laws then regarded her as a steamer, which made necessary so great an increase in the number of men carried that the vessel lost $75,000 in operation. The owners attempted at Washington to have this ridiculous law changed to meet the conditions, but found the opposition too strong.

As the law remains at present no vessel in the coastwise trade can be operated at a profit in the manner Mr. Westinghouse suggests. I believe there has been a special ruling which permits a vessel of this kind to operate on inland waters.

V. G.

BOSTON, August 21.

The Southern Farmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Apropos of Horace Greeley, the price of meat and the editorial comment in to-day's SUN that cocksure remedies do not always cure, it is interesting to note that the Southern farmer within 500 miles of New York, in Georgia and South Carolina, gladly takes 2½ to 3½ cents for the beef that his New York brother cannot get enough of at any price.

How would it do to subsidize this Southern farmer with this iniquitous meat tariff and induce him to raise on land now growing pickaninnies and bumble bee cotton a sufficiency of beef to feed the North even at the present high prices.

This of course is another cocksure remedy, but it seems to me that it should not be scorned as a help to keeping the country well fed.

W. W. FOWLER.

NEW YORK, August 22.

"Passing the Buck."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Ex-President Roosevelt has again "passed the buck," to use one of his sporting terms, this time to his former private secretary George B. Cortelyou. The Colonel has indulged in this pastime so often with both Mr. Cortelyou and Collector Loeb, another former private secretary, that the question arises whether or not they are responsible for this habit, which might naturally result from their having during their first connection with him made use of the responsibility shifting expression "Dictated but not read" on his early correspondence. Information on this point would be illuminating.

N.

NEW YORK, August 24.

Arabs and Italians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In reply to Rino Venturini's letter in THE SUN of August 21, "The Campaigns in Tripoli and Morocco," I wish to say:

The facts in the French and Italian situations challenge contrast rather than invite comparison. The French occupy Morocco and are intrenched in strongly fortified and highly advantageous posts, whereas the Italians are on the outside of Tripoli proper, and have no refuge except within the range of their guns and battleships.

To deplore bewailingly as he does the just criticism of the outrageous and inhuman actions of the Italians is bad enough, but when he looks for praise he passes all records for audacity. To attack unwarrantedly a freedom loving people as the Arabians are famed to be, and then demand praise for successful strategy in slaughtering them is an absurdity worthy of the times.

I am an Arabian, 20 years old, and came to America five years ago from Palestine.

MOUSA J. KALEEL.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 22.

An Esperanto Town.

Berne correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

To-day a train marked "Esperanto" arrived in Berne, conveying Esperantists of all nations on their way to the Esperanto congress to be held at Cracow from the 11th to the 18th of this month. The conductors on the train also spoke Esperanto, and the few passengers who were not Esperantists felt distinctly "out of it."

The Esperantists were in excellent spirits. One of their leaders remarked that before long there would be not only trains labelled "Esperanto" but the post offices of the world would have to add Esperanto to the number of towns in the postal guide.

Already Esperantists have purchased a piece of land near Munich, where a garden city is to be built, to be called "Esperanto." Esperanto is primarily intended as a summer holiday resort for Esperantists of any nationality. The town will have a theatre, where plays will be performed in Esperanto, and there will be a post office which will conduct its business in Esperanto, and also an Esperanto bank.

A T. R. Plantain.

From the Indianapolis News.

A plain citizen who has been working hard all summer for his lawn and garden has something which he is contemplating entering at the State fair if he can get it classified. It is a prize plantain—an uncommon specimen of the common plantain. He calls it Roosevelt, because it came of itself and forced its way in where it was not wanted. Usually this weed is about six to eight inches high and of corresponding circumference. This prize plantain measures thirty inches perpendicularly to the top of the long seed stems, and across the spread measures five feet. The leaves measure nine by six inches. Between now and fair time the unwilling owner hopes that it may grow still further.

A Southern Picture.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:*

Under a pam
Meek as a lam
Quiet as a clam
Is Sam dam cam.

NEW YORK, August 23. B.

The Summer Girl.

From the Somerville Journal.

The summer girl continues now
Her fascinating way
And o'er a kingdom of young men
She holds her regal sway.

She is so dainty and so sweet,
So fetching and so fair,
It's little wonder at her feet
Men gather everywhere.

It is not strange that men should come
For many a weary mile
To try to please her if they can
And bask within her smile.

But to young men of all degrees
A word may well be said:
It is all right to lose your heart,
But do not lose your head!

WANT AN IRISH TITLE?

Plenty of Resounding Name Handles Awaiting Their Owners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Interest, I note, has been excited by the sudden coming into great property and an imposing Irish title of a New Jersey storekeeper. There are many more ancient titles waiting in Ireland to be restored to the hereditary representatives of ancient families. When England in the seventeenth century, lording it over her fallen foes, distributed the property and estates of the old families among adventurers and psalm singing troopers she had no power over the status and titles of the people she was plundering. These by all the laws of courtesy remained with the hereditary representatives, however reduced, just as title and position prevail as before in republican France. I give some of the old Irish titles, prevailing most of them to the seventeenth century, with the Irish form of the surname.

The O'Neils were High Monarchs of Ireland, Kings of Ulster and Princes of Tyrone; the MacCarthys (MacCarthach), Kings of Munster, Princes of Muskerry and Barons of Valentia; the O'Connors (O'Conchubair), Kings of Connaught, Princes of Siol and Fergal and Lords of Corcumroe; the MacDermots (Mac Diarmuid), Princes of Coolavin and Lords of Ardagh; the O'Donels (O'Domhnaiel), Princes of Tyrconnell, Dukes of Tetuan (Spain) and Counts of Austria; O'Briens, Kings of Munster, Princes and Marquises of Thomond and Earls of Inchiquin; the O'Rourkes (O'Ruairc), Princes of Breffey; O'Sullivan, Princes of Beare and Lords of Dunkerron; the Maguires (Mac Uidhir), Princes of Fermanagh, Princes of Manach and Barons of Enniskillen; the O'Flaherty's (O'Flaithbeartaigh), Princes of Iar Connaught; Rooneys (O'Maolruanaidh), Lords of Moylurg and Airtech; Carrolls (O'Cearbhoill), Princes of Eiv and Lords of Cairy; O'Connels (O'Conghalie), Lords of Hy Cuileann; O'Falvies, Admirals of Desmond; O'Sheas, chiefs of Muskerry; O'Kellys (O'Raghilly), Princes of Iar Breffey, Lords of Clan Maire; O'Farrells (O'Fearghail), Kings of Conmaicne and Princes of Annaly; MacGuinnesses (Mac Innis), Princes of Dal Araidhe and Iveagh; Moores (O'More), Princes of Leix and hereditary marshals of Leinster; the Mac Mahons, Princes of Corca-Basginn, Lords of Moyarta; the MacGeoghehans, Princes of Kinel Fiacha; the O'Mahoneys, Lords of Iveagh and Kinel Meaky; the O'Brages (O'Meadhra), Lords of Ikerrin; the Ryans (O'Riain), Lords of Idrone and Owney; the O'Tooles (O'Tuathail), Princes of Imaille; the MacQuillans, Princes of Dunluce; the O'Driscolls, Princes of Baltimore; the Fitz-Patricks, Princes of Ossory; the O'Lawlors, Princes of Uibdir and the O'Kellys (Ceilach), Princes of Ui Maine or Hy Many.

Some of these titles are still borne by representatives of old families in Ireland, some in an Anglicized form by Englishmen who have come into confiscated territories and estates. These Milesian titles are only some of many borne from generation to generation through centuries to the Cromwellian Settlement of 1654, as can be seen in Irish annals. The men who bore them were possessed of the wealth, territory and culture which made them realities. They fell into disuse during the total eclipse which Ireland suffered under the eighteenth century penal laws. In an Ireland which is restoring so much of the old Gaelic civilization let us hope that the glamour of these old designations may be revived, and the heirs traced, whether in Ireland, America or elsewhere.

HERBERT O'HARA MOLINEUX.

NEW YORK, August 23.

HARVARD BASEBALL IN THE '60s.

Early Days of the National Game in Massachusetts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As the baseball season swings into the straightaway for the final spurt of the long race it may be not unseasonable to consider the earliest days of the game as played at Harvard. The records of college ball in the '70s are familiar, but little is commonly known of the collegiate game of the civil war decade.

The Harvard Base Ball Club of Cambridge, Mass., organized October 12, 1854, was made up from the best players of the class clubs, which had developed in an informal way out of the ancient game of "rounders."

This organization was probably encouraged by the result of a match played in July, 1861, with the Lowell club, founded in 1861 by Mr. John A. Lowell and members of the Bowdoin Base Ball Club (in those days the compounded form "base-ball" was never used). The players in this club were mostly members of the Boston preparatory schools. They are said to have been familiar with what was known as "the old Massachusetts game," and to have learned "the New York game" from the Trimountains, who introduced it into New England, and under the coaching of the players of the Bowdoin club. In 1863 the Lowells defeated Trimountain 37 to 1, and in 1864 they beat "the Harvards." In that year a Harvard team defeated a Brown team at Providence.

The first game of an official Harvard varsity nine seems to have been with Trimountain, at Boston, June 17, 1865, and was won by Harvard—scores were huge in those pioneer days—60 to 32. The same teams played again on Boston Common July 1, 65, and Harvard scored 27 to Trimountain's 17. The glorious Fourth of that year was celebrated by a 44 to 14 victory over the Granite Club of Hollston, Mass., on that club's grounds.

Mr. Lowell had offered a silver ball "to be held by the winner till won by a better club." Trimountain by a victory over the Osceola Club of Portland, Me., became the first holder of the trophy. They lost it to Lowell October, '64, and Lowell successfully defended it against the challenge of the Hampshire Club of Northampton, Mass. In July Harvard challenged, and won the prize and the championship of New England in a 28-17 game on Boston Common.

Lowell won back the trophy September 30, '65, defeating the college nine by 40 to 37; but Harvard won the third and final game of the year, beating the Lowells 73 to 37.

Other games of '65 were: Harvard, 36, Williams College, 30, at Williamstown, July 19; Harvard, 35, Charter Oak of Hartford, Conn., 13, at Worcester, Mass., July 28; Harvard, 22, Atlantic of Brooklyn, N. Y., 58, on Boston Common, September 7.

The record for 1866: May —, Harvard 97, Orient 11; May —, Harvard 77, Beacon 11; May —, Harvard 55, Trimountain 33; May 30, at Brooklyn, Harvard 15, Atlantic 37; May 31, at Newark, N. J., Harvard 30, Eureka 42; June 1, at Brooklyn, Harvard 28, Excelsior 46; June 2, at Hoboken, Harvard 15, Active of New York 24; July 4, at Hartford, Harvard 16, Charter Oak 14; July 14, lost to Lowell, 27 to 37; July 17, defeated Beacon, 56—20; July 26, lost to Williams, 37—39; October 13, won from Beacon, 52—18; October 27, beat Trimountain by 33—16.

The trip to New York, Brooklyn and Hoboken was a gala occasion. The club "created the most favorable impression," says a contemporary chronicler, "and was spoken very highly of by all the metropolitan press."

The Harvard uniform was of light gray; cap, shirt, "pants" and stockings being trimmed with red. The Harvard field was on the "College Delta," afterward the site of Memorial Hall. The first game with Yale was played in 1868.

NEW YORK, August 24. ANTIQUARIAN.

The Exclusion of Johnson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In these days of laws, more laws and still more laws it would be interesting to learn on what theory the Boxing Commission has excluded one Johnson (colored) from exhibiting his skill in the art of self defence where his only crime has been offensive proficiency. If the Emancipation Proclamation has to take the count we have fears for old Monroe Doctrine in the exhibition to be given at Panama before long.

L. O.

NEW YORK, August 24.

A Footstool Church.

From Reynolds's Newspaper.

Mr. Raymond Unwin told a story relating to the building of St. John's Church, South Square, Westminster. The architect, he said, was reputed to have worried Queen Anne about the design. Her Majesty at length losing patience kicked her footstool over and remarked in anger: "Build it like that!" The architect fulfilled the royal wishes and the church was built as it stood to-day—with the corners protruding upward like the four legs of a stool.

A Cynic Child.

"What is a suffragette?" she was asked,
And the child in her innocent way
"The wife of a sufferer," replied,
And nobody said her nay.

L. T. H.

My Widespread Indebtedness.

Augustin W. Breeden in Lippincott's.

Iowa Tenn. to my Cousin Cal.
Ill. Pa. it's soon as I Kan.
Del. Johnsing (Col.) I owe for the Wash.
And Mo. to the cook, Miss. Anne!

Ohio high do the prices fly!
And Interest has Ariz.
And I can't be Ga. for the bills I must Pa.
O. La. but 'tis sad, I Wis.!

If I could find a man I could Conn.
I'd Pa. the family Md.;
But I've tried the loan agents over and Ore.
And I meet with a cold N. C.

O, Iowa Tenn. that I never Kan. Pa.;
And the Va. friend wants must go by;
Ill. never Mo. Pa. the Maine Mass. of my debts,
But Ala. man Kan. do is (U R L)!

HENRY OF TEXAS HOPES TO BE NEXT SPEAKER

Starts Boom to Succeed Clark in Case the House Is Democratic.

UNDERWOOD IS FOR CLARK

Democrats Already Figuring on Personnel of Wilson's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House and defeated candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, will be opposed for the Speakership if the next House is Democratic. It was learned to-day that Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, who was one of the Wilson leaders in the Baltimore convention, aspires the office of Speaker.

He was a candidate for the place at the beginning of this Congress, but his name was not mentioned at the caucus in which Mr. Clark was made the party nominee. In his fight for Speaker in the new Congress Mr. Henry is counting on the support of Gov. Wilson, who, Mr. Henry believes, will then be in the White House.

Running on his own hook Representative Henry would not make a formidable candidate for the Speakership. He has failed to distinguish himself at the head of the Committee on Rules and at this time has little or no following in the House. However, Mr. Henry believes that if Woodrow Wilson succeeds to the Presidency and remembers his friends he has a right to call on Wilson for support.

Soon after the adjournment of the Baltimore convention Clark stock in the House began to sag. Mr. Clark developed a large sized grouch that got on the nerves of even his most intimate friends. For a long time the Speaker was in a peevish state of mind, and among Democrats gossip had it that if the party was continued in control of the House Mr. Clark would have to return to the floor. Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader, was mentioned for the Speakership, and the statement was freely made that if Mr. Underwood would consent to be a candidate he would win hands down.

It may be asserted on authority that Mr. Underwood will not be a candidate for Speaker. Mr. Underwood and practically every House Democrat believes that Woodrow Wilson will be elected President. They do not want to signalize the beginning of the new Administration with a fight in the House organization over the Speakership, and for that reason Mr. Underwood will not oppose Mr. Clark. Further Mr. Underwood believes that Mr. Clark has made good and is entitled to another term if his party carries the next House. This line of reasoning does not appeal to Mr. Henry. He wants the job apparently, and as it will not come to him unsought he is going after it.

The Democrats feel so certain in their minds that Dr. Wilson will succeed President Taft that they are already figuring on the personnel of the Wilson Cabinet. Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who joined the Wilson movement at the beginning of the pre-convention fight, is mentioned for the office of Attorney-General. Curiously enough, Representative Henry has also been suggested for this appointment.

Many Democrats are inclined to the opinion that Mr. Henry has started a boom for Speaker in the hope that it will attract attention to him as a good man for a Cabinet place.

Another Texan has been awarded a place in the Wilson Cabinet. He is Representative Albert S. Burleson. He is mentioned for the agricultural portfolio.

Mr. Burleson has been a student of agriculture for many years, owns thousands of acres of lands in Texas and had a part in starting the agitation some years ago that resulted in the