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DIRECTORY FOR THE WEEK.

Cash or checks for the relief of our fellow countrymen may be sent. To the Mayor, Chairman Citizens' Relief Committee, City Hall. To Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer American National Red Cross Society, 51 William street. To the American National Red Cross Society's office, 105 East Twenty-second street. To the Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty street. To the Merchants Association, 54 Lafayette street.

Which Income Tax Are You For, Mr. President?

In President WILSON'S first message to Congress there will be, or ought to be, something infinitely more important than the expression of his views about the revision of the tariff schedules. His general ideas on that subject are pretty well known in advance. The pledge of the Baltimore platform is definite: A tariff for revenue only; no constitutional power in the Federal Government to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue. But the obligation imposed upon the Democratic Administration and the Democratic Congress by the Baltimore creed is neither definite nor specific with regard to the income tax. The platform favors an income tax, for it congratulates the country upon the triumph of the constitutional amendment authorizing such taxation. There is not a word, however, about the character or function of the income tax; whether it shall be an income tax for revenue only, or an income tax for socialistic purposes, that is to say, for the repression of large fortunes and the redistribution of accumulated wealth by means of a graduated rate and a high minimum for the taxable income, exempting perhaps ninety-nine out of every hundred of the taxpayers from any contribution whatever in this form to the expenses of Government.

This question of the character of the income tax is of surpassing importance. Its settlement in the present case may determine the policy of Federal taxation and the nature of our institutions for all time to come. The Socialist platform of 1912 demands "the adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds to be employed in the socialization of industry."

The Democratic platform is silent. Yet an income tax recommended by a Democratic Administration and enacted by a Democratic legislature must be one or the other of two things:

- 1. An income tax for revenue only, similar in that respect to the tariff tax for revenue only, which the Baltimore platform declares to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party. 2. An income tax for the redistribution of wealth and the disproportionate apportionment of the expenses of Government; a tax just as truly tending to the socialization of industry as that which was demanded by the platform of the National Socialist party at its Indianapolis convention last May. The Democracy purposes to raise the needed revenue partly by customs duties, partly by assessing incomes. The two instrumentality means to the same end. The "details" of income taxation, which President WILSON is now said to intend to omit discussing, are not details but principles. Can the fundamental Democratic principle of taxation for revenue only apply to the tariff schedules without applying also to the income tax? It is incredible that a man like WOODROW WILSON should not be thinking about this at the critical time when his party stands at the parting of the ways—one way leading straight along the Democratic line of equitable and proportionate, although not equal, distribution of the burdens of citizenship; the other way switching the party off to the

rotten rails of socialism. It is incredible that the President should make any recommendations on the subject of taxation without presenting the alternative squarely and clearly to his party.

The Brotherhood of Humanity.

A great disaster eradicates for the moment the prejudices and enmities of "race," reveals the forgotten bond of common humanity. If pain, sorrow and death are universal, so is the wish to succor and relieve.

For thousands of years the Chinese have known flood and famine. From men, in spite of the stoic "nature" attributed to them, especially apt to sympathize with the Western misfortunes come the \$400 which Mr. LOK and Mr. FOON brought to the Mayor's office Saturday in behalf of the Chinese colony of this town.

Most admirable and touching, perhaps, of all the gifts received is this obol:

"Enclosed please find 56 cents, all the money I have." H. O. J.

To more than one reader of that unconscious masterpiece of simplicity and strength, to more than one man hardened by the bumps and blows of life and smitten by "the world's rough hand," may have come back the "verses" he heard or learned in his dim youth at his mother's knee or in the Sunday school. "And he looked up, and saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury. And he saw also a certain poor widow casting in thither two mites. And he said, Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than they all: for all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God; but she of her penny hath cast in all the living that she had."

Let us not be the dupes of this convention and mirage called "time" or of these artificial boundaries called "race." The generous heart, the helping hand are the immortal and universal possessions of humanity.

Why Not Real Home Rule?

If the city government of New York can be trusted to control its own police and to allow the sale of liquor in hours now theoretically dry, as the Wagner committee proposes in its report made public to-day, why can it not be trusted to deal with the problems involved in what the committee calls "gambling, disorderly houses and kindred vices"? The Wagner project of home rule and legislative non-interference, if it were complete, would charge the whole duty on the city and clothe it with power to do what seemed wise.

The scheme of a Department of Public Welfare, headed by seven unsalaried commissioners appointed by the Mayor on the nomination of "philanthropic, charitable and civic organizations," is based either on a desire to shift responsibility or on unfounded but frequently revealed belief that there is a "better class" in the population, capable of ruling all others with wisdom, justice and honesty. Whatever the thought behind it, the plan is objectionable in that it would divide a responsibility that should be centralized. "Gambling, disorderly houses and kindred vices" are intricately involved with the work of the peace officer, and no new bureau can separate them from it.

Should the Legislature decide to endow the city with power to police itself, that power ought to cover all the needs of the town. Give the Police Commissioner, accountable to the Mayor, the authority to "hire and fire," which it is proposed to lodge in a Department of Public Welfare. Let him organize the force that is to suppress and ultimately to eliminate certain vices. This course adopted, there could be no shifting of blame, no escape from the consequences of inefficiency or corruption, and the government would not be disgraced by the creation of another unnecessary commission.

Articulated Education.

There is every indication of an approaching revolution in the system of public education in this country. "Whole Number 514" of the publications of the United States Bureau of Education, which with an abundant supply of statistics laboriously tabulated contains a brief appended discussion in the English language of "the field and function" of the high school, treats of college entrance examinations in relation to the "articulation" of school and college curricula. Back of the technical problem is a big live question in civics, the articulation of the entire system in the life of the people.

The country is committed with unsatisfactory finality to the system of tax supported, compulsory education, a fixed fact of paternalism; but increasingly the school is usurping the place of the old fashioned parent. Of course that could not be done without more or less voluntary default by the new fashioned parent. The former Latin-Greek-mathematics curriculum was all well enough when the high schools were strictly collegiate preparatory. Then the boy who was not going to college carried home in triumph his grammar school diploma and went to work in office or shop. The high schools had three girl students to every boy. Now many more boys go through high school, and the school has more to do and must do it differently, a rich and elastic curriculum is necessitated by the dual requirement of college preparation and "finishing" courses.

The democratic function of the high school is to the fore. The school is expected to manufacture "intelligent, able bodied and progressive citizens." "Bookish curricula" are accused, by no less exalted a technical authority than the Carnegie Foundation, of developing "a chasm between the producers of material wealth and the distributors and consumers thereof." To check this dread tendency mechanic arts and agriculture are proscribed for the boys of the new era, domestic science is prescribed for the girls. "Vocational training" is very firmly planted now in our public schools and

STOCK EXCHANGE LEGISLATION.

Some Things That Incorporation Cannot Do.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—The bill providing for compulsory incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange, passed by the Assembly at Albany and now before the Senate, is intended as a check on the recognized evils of the speculative market, but it will fall utterly to accomplish its purpose.

If State incorporation is a cure-all for the evils of speculation, why is it that these same evils exist on the incorporated commodity exchanges? If incorporation of the Stock Exchange will increase the efficiency of the institution to perform its public service check speculative abuses and safeguard the interests of the public, why does not incorporation of the grain and cotton exchanges accomplish these results?

Chicago Board of Trade is incorporated: so is the New York Cotton Exchange. Is it not true, considering the relative size and importance of the markets, that speculative evils are greater on these exchanges than on the Stock Exchange? Has incorporation prevented the scandals of trade "demoralization," rampant manipulation, disastrous failures and stupid public gambling in the wheat and cotton pits? Or have the public authorities been any more zealous in punishing wrongdoing on these exchanges than they have been on the unincorporated Stock Exchange?

If the framers of this bill believe that by a mere change in the legal form of a great market they can make greedy men generous, dishonest men upright or stupid persons intelligent, then they have no knowledge of human nature as they have of the fundamental economic principles of the struggle for existence. Higher ethical standards of trade are not to be attained by such legislative jugglery. To suggest that the incorporation of the Stock Exchange is a reversal of the ancient notion that the devilish corporations, those bodies without souls, were devised to enable financial adventurers to escape personal responsibility. Have not our politicians cried out against all crimes committed by corporations?

Unanswerable is the argument against incorporation of the Stock Exchange that as a corporation its disciplinary powers are almost entirely nullified. Summary punishment for wrongdoing would be displaced by long drawn out legal contests between the exchange and offending members. The disciplinary powers of the exchange under its very broad constitution are almost entirely nullified. Summary punishment for wrongdoing would be displaced by long drawn out legal contests between the exchange and offending members. The disciplinary powers of the exchange under its very broad constitution are almost entirely nullified.

The evils of trade that could be checked by law, and yet remain unchecked, do not continue to exist because of the lack of laws, but because of the lax administration of the laws. We have laws enough and more, but the laws are not enforced. Most of the evils of speculation could not be reached if the public authorities were zealous in the prosecution of wrongdoing in the market place.

The bucket shops, the gambling parasites of the speculative markets, would still have their network of wires spread over the face of the country if the law against them had been left to the public authorities. For years the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange have been handed to drive these pests out of business. The exchanges got little help from the authorities. Nor was there any militant public opinion urging the exchanges in this war against the gamblers. Throughout the country, we have laws enough and more, but the laws are not enforced.

The frequent cleansing of the cars and the absence of sweeping air currents in the modern street car, however, preclude to a great extent the diffusion of germs from this source. Unfortunately the law is difficult of enforcement. How much more facile in the dissemination of disease germs the dust of the public parks is appears to have escaped the park authorities. This fact has been brought to public attention in Paris by a petition to its municipal council, signed by numerous well known physicians and sanitarians and printed in the Presse Medicale, calling attention to the fact that spitting is very common along the paths and roads of the public parks and squares. It was pointed out that "infection by the hands and shoes of little children" is thus facilitated, and the council is urged to issue regulations to forbid spitting under severe penalty of the law. The infection by dust from clothing and shoes cleansed in the home presents another danger no less than the inhalation of germs diffused by the wind and thus certain to be inhaled by frequenters of parks. This danger is very real, indeed far more menacing than that from the loss of the air of the street car. While in the cars indifference of the conductor and the absence of authorized supervision by a sanitary officer frustrate the enforcement of this important health regulation, its operation would be facilitated in the parks by the almost constant presence of the police in the vicinity of benches and at crossings where crowds assemble.

It is far from our purpose to encourage nosophobia, fear of disease, a condition which is becoming all too prevalent among our well to do "classes." It may, however, serve a good purpose to direct attention of our park authorities to a danger that appears to be within easy control and prevention.

Signs similar to those in the street cars, with a brief statement of the reasons for the enforcement of health regulations, would not only improve the already good hygienic conditions of the parks but indirectly enhance the aesthetic qualities of the visitors.

Like his associate the President of Brooklyn, the President of the Bronx finds it necessary to spend the taxpayers' money for two different brands of expensive bottled drinking water, while only one brand is drunk in the City Court. The taxpayers find Croton good enough when they are thirsty.

Higher belt expected again.—Headline. Whatever happens or doesn't happen, "higher belt" is always expected and seldom fails to arrive on or before time. Must the world go to grass, like the Thunder Lizard and NEBRUCHADNEZZAR?

The ex-President has been admitted to honorary membership in the New Haven Foot Guard. This military organization is the oldest in the city and is New Haven the same as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston or the Old Guard of New York.—New Haven dispatch to THE SUN.

Except in the matter of weight, then, Mr. TART has no qualifications for membership. I am in favor of electing United States Senators by popular vote. I worked for years to have that constitutional amendment submitted to the States for ratification and now it is being taken care of by the Constitution.—The Hon. CHAS. CLARK.

Still, some of the Southern States take a very doubtful and uneasy joy in the Briestow amendment.

CENTENARIANS.

Two New Jersey Refutations of a Washington Man's Doubt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In THE SUN'S issue of March 23 Mr. S. P. Ficklen questions the accuracy of the Boston Post's list of centenarians and repeats his former statement that no absolute proof can be furnished that any person in ancient or modern times ever lived over 100 years. William Rankin, for many years one of the most respected citizens of Newark, was born September 15, 1810, in Elizabeth, N. J., and died October 20, 1912, in Princeton, at the home of his son, Professor Walter M. Rankin. He was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1831 and lived more than eighty-one years after his graduation, surpassing in this respect any other record in America. On his 100th birthday he received a remarkable testimonial from the Williams College Alumni Association.

He was elected trustee and treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which office he held until 1887 and resigned on account of old age. The 100th anniversary of his birth was celebrated on September 15, 1910, a feature of which was given in THE SUN'S issue of September 16, 1910. In the Newark Evening News of August 17, 1910, several columns are devoted to the incidents of his life and his portrait is given. After he reached the age of 90 he was known as "the grand old man of Newark," and on each year his birthday anniversary was commemorated upon in the local papers. If Mr. Ficklen desires to verify these dates he will probably find them substantiated in the various editions of the triennial catalogue of alumni of Williams College since 1831, or in the records of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York. If this doubting Thomas is willing to take the testimony of Mr. Rankin's sons, whose reputation and standing are of the highest, and who have not only readily furnished him with overwhelming proof of the truth of these facts.

Equally authentic is the longevity of Caleb Baldwin, who was born in Orange, N. J., on a part of Newark, November 8, 1790, and died October 27, 1901, aged 102 years lacking one month, and who had the rare distinction of having lived in three centuries, the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth.

Historical work entitled "The Founders and Builders of the Oranges," published in 1896, a sketch of his life is given with his family genealogy for 250 years. He resided in this vicinity all his life and was one of our best known citizens. He was married in 1823 and had several children, one of his sons being Henry P. Baldwin, for many years general passenger agent of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, and born in 1828. Caleb Baldwin was a posthumous son, his father, who was named also Caleb, dying some months before his son's birth, as the public records show. He was connected with the Newark Aqueduct Board for many years, retiring from active work in 1870 at the age of 80. In the "Genealogy of the Baldwin Family," published in the Newark Evening News of October 28, 1901, will be found a full sketch of his life.

The facts in the above two cases are easily accessible, and if Mr. Ficklen really desires the truth, whether it proves or disproves his theory, I submit them for his consideration. He has not asked for only an insurance policy or pension certificate can furnish irrefutable evidence in an issue concerning a person's age. I think that a decidedly unfair, not to say ridiculous, test. Not one person in ten is insured to-day, and if the ratio were as low as the scarcely one in a hundred, and such a rigid rule would exclude the great mass of the population. The same is true of pension certificates, even with all our governmental extravagance in issuing them.

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.

"White Slave" Fiction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—The confession made by the Italian Salvatore Geraci of the murder of his wife because he suspected her of infidelity explodes the wild theories promulgated when her body floated over the Hudson near Georgetown, Conn., last November.

All the sensationalists, including the police and the rabid reformers, were sure that it was a white slave case. The woman had been murdered by white slavers because she betrays the secret of the millionaires' and younger women in it and her body was sought. The details were filled in with highly imaginative skill. Unfortunately the discovery of the truth converts them into mere vapor.

The case is a worth noting for the lesson which it should afford to the people who are filling the minds of the community with sensational exaggerations regarding the prevalence and virulence of this lamentable crime. Things are bad enough, no doubt, but they do not warrant the wholesale fabrications daily manufactured by professional gossamerers out of their own unhealthy suspicions and nothing more.

The readers of such scandal mongering news may do well to call to mind the fact that they do not want the wholesale fabrications daily manufactured by professional gossamerers out of their own unhealthy suspicions and nothing more.

There is a great lot of dangerous agitation over this subject at present. It is fortunate that something has occurred to put a damper on it. QUERCUS.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Leave Elevators to the Young and Spry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—We ride in elevators so incidentally but most of the time are used to the "step by step" process of leaving the car wherein the operator nonchalantly throws over the controller lever as we feel leaves the door and we are up or down as the slides go. Well, what if, when you are spry, intent on getting out and don't change your mind? Let him beware who hesitates or mistakenly leaves the car in a wrong floor and would turn back. Heavily elderly people should not ride in elevators. Let the young and spry, and let those who draw on their years' flesh walk to the stairs.

WILLIAM P. COMSTOCK.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The Hamadiah.

The memories of the Hamadiah are buried in the sea. As deep as the galleys gaunt that gained the victory. The sea exploits the press reports are adding to each week. Concern a single boat that flies the Crescent at the peak. She's just a third class cruiser and her guns are rather light. But for her found them heavy and efficient to sight. Bulgarian and Servian. Albanian and Greek. All fear the busy boat that flies the Crescent at the peak. One day she sinks a gunboat in some broad Aegean away. And next is harrying the coast a hundred miles away. She ranges all the southern sea, each inlet, port. Pays tribute to the seagull with the Crescent at the peak. Despatches tell us Shkurti now no longer holds the fort. And that the foe is knocking almost at the Sublime Porte. The towns have fallen one by one, on land the Turk is meek. But 'ware the steel clad scourge that flies the Crescent at the peak.

We may not like the Moslem and the rule he tries. But all admire gallantry wherever it may rise. A tribute to the Hamadiah, dauntless 'mid the sea. The doughy little ward with the Crescent at the peak.

MAURICE MONAG.

Herold Measures.

Knicker—Did you turn the picture to the wall? Herold—It was a cubist affair, so we turned the wall to the picture.

Tommy—Don't you hate housecleaning? Herold—No. When ma cleans house she doesn't clean me.

Accepted.

—Would you take care? —She—This is so sudden.

WOULD ABOLISH PUSHCARTS.

Mayor's Commission So Recommends to Aldermen.

Pushcarts will disappear from the streets of New York, and pushcart peddlers will do business in stalls like regular market men, if the recommendations of the Mayor's commission on pushcart abuses are accepted by the Board of Aldermen. The commission tells in its report, made public this morning, that many pushcart men do business without licenses, that their carts are serious impediments to traffic, and endanger lives in districts where they do business.

The commission was appointed last December. R. A. C. Smith is chairman, and the other members are Louis E. Miller, Morris D. Waldman, Michael Furst and William A. Cokeley.

Besides the pushcart recommendations the commission sent to the Mayor a plan for the development of Hamilton Park on the East Side. According to the plans the ends of the park could be flanked with two one story market buildings with playgrounds on the roof. The committee also suggests that the area under the bridges be used more extensively for stalls.

The committee says that many of the unlicensed pushcarts are run by persons who would become a charge upon the public if they weren't able to support themselves from their wagons. They are subjected to extortion by policemen and others who profit from the fact that they have no legal right to sell goods in the streets.

The legal status of the pushcart operator is a matter of the committee, "is that of a commercial and social outcast." But the food sold on the carts, the committee finds is, on the whole decent and clean. The committee suggests that the space under Williamsburg Bridge should be so readjusted as to supply room for 1,200 stalls, in addition to the space taken now by fish markets, which in turn should be enlarged.

Under the Manhattan Bridge room should be made for 800 stalls, leaving 65,000 square feet of space for a playground. On Grand street between Ludlow and Essex the old market building should be made over for stalls for school building, admitting it could be treated in any other way. The committee also suggests that limited space in Mulberry Bend Park and in Tompkins Park be taken, as well as a part of Hamilton Fish Park, and a strip along Thomas Jefferson Park in Harlem.

Speaking of pushcart abuses the committee says: "In certain localities they occupy so much space on the streets that they form an obstruction to the movement of people. They are an obstacle to the work of the Fire Department.

"Satisfactory control of pushcarts and regulations by which they may be restrained has been found impracticable. The city's ordinances are frequently violated. Peddlers who confess these and other infractions are foremost in requesting remedies.

"An official count made by the Police Department in November, 1912, gives 5,534 pushcarts in operation. The Bureau of Licenses report 2,800.

"A recount by the Police Department in March, 1913, shows 2,450. The population of these three precincts is 442,000.

MRS. HARRIMAN ON MILK LAWS.

Urges State Control for Protection of Babies.

Mrs. J. Burden Harriman, president of the Babies Welfare Association, has written a letter in support of the bills for State control of the milk supply now before the Legislature. They were introduced by Assemblyman Charles J. Carroll on behalf of the New York Milk Committee.

Writing to Mr. Carroll Mrs. Harriman says in part: "I am doubtless aware of the wonderful saving of babies in New York city through milk stations established by private and public agencies. The success of our work in this direction has attracted the interest of many of the other cities throughout the State, nearly all of which at present have a much higher infant death rate than New York city and many, I am informed, have been made dumping grounds for milk rejected by us as unfit for human consumption. If the bills pass in their present form and the work of State supervision is carried out properly, the milk bills have been made dumping grounds for milk rejected by us as unfit for human consumption.

"I am being flooded with letters from all over the State," he said, "and the hearings on these measures to-morrow and Wednesday promise to be the liveliest of the session."

MITCHELL'S AKE ON PAYROLLS.

Says New Efficiency Bureau Will Save City Millions.

John Purroy Mitchell, President of the Board of Aldermen, spoke on municipal efficiency at the Sunday afternoon meeting of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association yesterday. Everybody seemed interested when he said that the new efficiency bureau is going to save the city several million dollars annually.

Mr. Mitchell said that in the city's clerical force there are many examples of grossly unequal pay for men who do identical work. Men, in fact, who stand side by side. He mentioned one case where two clerks doing similar work were receiving \$2,500 and \$1,200 respectively.

"I find this state of affairs," he said, "is generally because of petty politics or favoritism shown by heads of departments. Investigation will soon bring about correction, and the efficiency bureau will do the investigating—is doing it now, in fact."

TO ALBANY FOR FIRE BILL.

Commissioner Johnson to Head Advocates of His Measure.

Fire Commissioner Johnson will head a delegation of 150 merchants, manufacturers, brokers, lawyers and insurance men up to Albany on Wednesday, to a hearing before the Insurance Committee of the Legislature on the Fire Commissioner's arson bill. State Fire Marshal Thomas F. Ahearn and his staff will meet the "Arson Squad" and they will march to Luncheon wearing badges saying "Against Arson, N. Y. F. D." Gov. Sulzer will receive them before they go to the Assembly Chamber.

The Commissioner has arranged to have the arson exhibit, which was shown on Chambers street in January, set up in the Legislative Chamber. Commissioner Johnson has letters from these Judges and Magistrates praising his bill. Chief Justice Franklyn Russell, Judge Rosinsky, Judge Mike Cullen, Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Magistrates Barlow, Krotel, Cornell and Kernochan, Justice La Petra, Judges Mulqueen and Crain.

CITY COLLEGE TO FIND EACH CHILD HIS WORK

Three New Free Laboratories Will Be Opened This Fall.

TO MEND MISFITS TOO

Backward Youngsters Will Be Put to Tasks They Can Do Best.

Commencing with the fall term the City College will have free clinics for backward children. With \$5,000 recently appropriated by the city three laboratories are being fitted out. Another will be a clearing house for all the public schools of New York.

If you have a child that is backward in his studies, who seems to be stumped and unable to hold his own with other children of the same age, you may take him to the City College and get examination and advice. Equipment for the three laboratories is now being purchased. President Finley of the college says he is confident that the new department will be ready next fall.

Dr. Finley said yesterday: "There are 150 cases of ungraded pupils in the public schools of New York. Fully 50 per cent. of the children in these classes are deficient either mentally or physically. A great number of the teachers have not had sufficient instruction in the study of psychology to make them appreciate a child's shortcomings or to know how best to handle a child when the truth of its condition is revealed to them.

"We have been conducting classes for public school teachers every afternoon through the week for two years. With our new equipment and clinic we hope to be able to make not only the teachers but also the parents efficient in the management of the children put in their charge. If a child is delinquent in his studies we shall endeavor to find the reason, and having found the reason to tell the teachers and parents the best course to be pursued with that child."

The new department, which will be called mental hygiene, will be divided into three sub-departments. The first is for study of the psychology of the child, and will be conducted by Prof. Susan B. Hecker. The second department will investigate the psychology of accidents and the fitness of different types of men and women for the vocations of life. Prof. H. A. Overstreet will be at the head of this department, and Dr. Howard Marsh will conduct the work in the laboratory.

The third department will compile statistics and teach students how to get the best out of their own use. This will be under the direction of Dr. Howard R. Woolston.

Dr. Heckman, speaking of his department, said: "There is no end to the possibilities of this work. At first we shall have to confine our efforts to the clinic and study in the laboratories, but we hope in a short while to be able to do considerable work on the outside, such as visiting the homes of children and studying environment."

"There are numbers of children in the city to-day whose records are identical with the school records of the young gunmen who were sentenced to death last fall for the murder of the gambler Rosenthal. We must get hold of these children and direct their lives in such a manner as will prevent them from entering on a criminal career.

"To-day there is too much sameness in the treatment of children and not enough thought given to the individual child. In time we hope to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of the Children's Court and the various children's societies of the city. If our plan carry we will be able to do great work in conjunction with the Children's Court."

Prof. Overstreet, who will conduct the department of vocations and accidents, says: "In this new work we hope to be able to do much for both the employers and the employes of the numerous great concerns of this city. There are many men and women working in the wrong places to-day, that is in places for which they are constitutionally unfit. The work is damaging to them and their employers are not getting the best results.

"We shall make a close study of the effort of different machines on the nerve system. For instance, take the work of a motorman in the subway. It is very essential that he be on the alert all the time. He is continually rushing through semi-darkness. Lights and other objects which he must notice and read the meaning of are continually passing across his vision. There is a constant vibration of the train and an even constant knowledge that the hand that governs the throttle wheels for the time the fate of hundreds of people.

"Now the question arises, how many hours a day can the nervous system stand the strain? For strain there must be no matter how iron the constitution of the man. We intend to find out just how much of this work a man can do a day, and do it properly. It may be eight hours, it may be no more than four hours. If it is four hours then we shall try to make some arrangements by which a man can work part of the day running a train and part of the day at some other vocation which will allow the nervous system to relax.

"The case of the subway motorman is only an example. There are hundreds of other vocations, both mental and physical, that are just as taxing on the nerves. Then there are some that are taxing to the nerves of other men. In carrying on this work we shall solicit the cooperation of a number of concerns where large forces of men and women are hired. We shall take their machines and study the effects from trying them on differently constituted people. Through this means we hope to divert many serious accidents, preserve and make the lives of working people more pleasant."

As to the third department, Prof. Woolston says there are numbers of high salaried positions that cannot be filled because it is impossible to find men who understand fully the workings of statistics. These positions are not only in the offices of the Government and the city, but also with insurance companies, banking houses and other large concerns, where figures play a vital part.