

The Sun

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Mr. Wilson Expounded by Mr. Bryan.

Patriotic in its tone, admirable in its diction, President Wilson's address to Congress on banking and currency reform is not particularly intelligible by itself. A characteristic elevation of thought carries his utterance into realms transcending everyday discourse. The language which he employs is only in part the language of business and finance. He deals in large generalities in a few compact paragraphs which show his ability to express a meaning without waste of words, but standing alone the address is a vague appeal to popular expediency. It requires translation and calls for exposition.

The President seems to have a vision of business expansion to follow the readjustment made necessary by tariff revision. Everybody hopes that the vision will come true and that the new tariff will bring more profitably active trade and industry than the country has ever known. Nor will there be any debate on the proposition that this desirable consummation can be facilitated by a banking and currency system adequate to the economic needs of modern times in the most resourceful country upon which the sun shines. Still, the President's address is valuable chiefly for the spirit of helpfulness which it reveals, the confidence which it proclaims in the country's capacity for material progress and as an avowal of the Administration's constructive attitude. As a programme it leaves much to be desired by way of definition, and the meaning of much that the President has to say consists wholly in the application thereof.

Analysis of the address suggests that it is not the provision of a better banking and currency system in which the President is interested, but in the provision of a special kind of banking system. When it is considered that the prosperity which the United States has achieved is the wonder of the age, it is difficult to believe that the President conceives the country as bursting with schemes for development but prevented by some evil mastery of money from exploiting its opportunities. Bad as the present banking system is, it can hardly be as bad as all that or the American people could never have attained the degree of comfort which has made them the envy of other nations. Yet it is precisely such a conception of the situation which is inferential from the President's address, and leads to the conclusion that the Administration's concern is less about the establishment of an improved banking system as such than about the subjection of that system to Government domination. The most emphatic declaration in the address delivered to Congress yesterday is this final sentence from the last paragraph but one:

"The control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private; must be vested in the Government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative."

In his condemnation of the protective tariff the President speaks of it as breeding a "stolid security of dependence on the Government." The protectionist theory undoubtedly contemplates Government in the light of a creator of prosperity, but what shall be said of those who, while "removing the trammels of the protective tariff" in order to set business free, would fasten on business the shackles of a banking system not merely supervised or controlled by Government but managed by Government? Would not their theory tend inevitably toward a most disastrous security of dependence on the Government? Would it not supplant the less dangerous notion of prosperity created by Government through tariff protection by the far more dangerous notion of Government as a dispenser of prosperity however created?

Fortunately, or unfortunately, the public is left in no uncertain state of mind as to just what President Wilson aims at when he asserts that control of the banking system must be vested in the Government itself. It is control to the uttermost limit, beyond the confines which the most daring fancy had ever imagined until today. Only a few hours before President Wilson appeared at the Capitol to address

Congress on banking legislation Mr. William J. Bryan published a statement which began as follows:

"I am glad to endorse most earnestly and unreservedly the currency bill which has been prepared by the chairman of the two Congressional committees in conjunction with the President and Secretary McAdoo."

Mr. Bryan's endorsement of the Administration's banking bill is the sufficient exposition of Mr. Wilson's address.

This bill develops a regional reserve banking system which is good, but its excellent qualities are vitiated through and through by its invention of a monster of finance, a central political board, armed with autocratic authority over bank credits, bank reserves and note circulation. Control vested in the Government itself might be understood from Mr. Wilson's address alone to denote a rational and necessary measure of supervision over the operations and functions of the banking system, but the President's address, as expounded by Mr. Bryan's approval of the Administration's banking bill, shuts reason out of the reckoning. It is to be controlled by a Federal board of Presidential appointees, empowered to compel the banks to do the bidding of sectional interests and to force obedience to the edicts of any partisan party, however greedy, prejudiced and ignorant. The control contemplated amounts to conduct of the banking system for whatever ends politics may dictate.

If there are illusions as to the safety with which such powers may be entrusted to politics a rereading of the national history should dispel them. For a reminder we quote from an able pamphlet by Victor Morawetz on "The Banking and Currency Problem": "From the beginning of our Government to the present day financial heresies have prevailed among many of our voters and banking and currency problems have been treated as subjects of party politics. The first bank and the second bank of the United States both resulted in bitter political controversies. After the war the greenback question was treated as a political question and the issue of irredeemable fiat money was approved by popular vote in a number of the States. A long and bitter political fight was waged in favor of the proposal to pay our Government bonds in irredeemable paper currency. For twenty-five years the silver question was treated as a question of party politics, and twice the free coinage of silver became the dominant issue of a Presidential campaign. In our last Presidential campaign [the reference is to 1908] the principal issue advanced by one of our candidates was the compulsory guaranty of bank deposits."

The Administration project of 1913 for a Government managed system of banking continues the history of financial heresy and confirms the record of political treatment of banking and currency problems. It is not too much to say that if the Administration's banking bill is enacted into law without modification of its political features the Presidential campaign of 1916 will be fought for control of the national banking system. If a contest is to be made to avert such a canvass the time to make it is now, before political control is fastened on the country's banking power.

An Unavoidable Inquiry.

It was apparent from the instant that United States District Attorney McNaughton of California published the letter explaining his resignation from office that President Wilson must make a complete investigation of the incidents leading up to that act. Mr. McNaughton alleged that the prosecution of men charged with criminal offenses had been delayed for political reasons. No course was open for the Administration except to inquire exhaustively into the circumstances and publish impartially the truth about them.

The nature of the charges against certain of the men declared by Mr. McNaughton to be beneficiaries of political influence is such as to arouse the highest indignation. The flippancy of Attorney-General McReynolds in speaking of them created a most unpleasant impression. Yet the actors in this business are not to be judged before the evidence has been sifted. There may be a reasonable and proper explanation for the postponement of the trials. It is indeed almost inconceivable that there should not be, weak though the outgivings from Washington so far have been.

President Wilson may be expected to get at the truth of the matter and to urge his inquiry with all the speed the occasion demands. Delay now would only whet the edge of suspicion already aroused, and were his quest to fail, the curiosity of Congress, already officially spurred on, would assure us the whole truth.

The Double Expert.

The mystic legend "Sixteen to One" still unheeded from his ample chest, the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, thrice beaten as a candidate for President by voters, including hundreds of thousands of Democrats who deemed him in matters economic an ignoramus, a scold or a charlatan, now advances majestically to put on the head the new currency reform bill.

What an authority in that "indorsement"! A blind man's dicta on landscape painting could not carry more weight.

Yet in his rare presences at Washington Mr. Bryan is more useful and better informed as a supernumerary Secretary of Treasury than as titular Secretary of State.

Disturbance at a Sanitarium.

Rushing frantically out of the Sanitarium for Chronic Inveracity, the Prize Patient doubled up his fist and shrieked and bellowed to the rebound hills: "Liar, liar, liar!"

The Chief Pseudologist of the institution came out and laid one hand on

the Prize Patient's shoulder, another on the Prize Patient's mouth.

"Please stop it," said the Chief Pseudologist sadly but firmly. "It's one of the worst symptoms of your disease. Remember that until you are cured you are incapable of distinguishing what is true from what is false. Please go inside and ask the Matron of the Pseudotherapeutic Ward for soap and water and a tooth brush. After using them you will go to the library and commit to memory Proverbs xii, 17, which you will recite to the Chaplain before dinner."

He Should Have Vetoed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The way to prevent the insertion of irrelevant legislation in appropriation bills is to veto the bill containing it, leaving it to the Congress to do its duty after the President has done his.

The Executive does not take care that the laws be faithfully executed when he signs with whatever apologies or explanations a law he breaks.

By whatever sophistry it may be palliated or disguised, the principle of inequality or class legislation of the most vicious sort is now written upon the statute books.

President Wilson has plenty of courage. Why has he yielded to an imaginary expediency?

Free Art is Democratic Doctrine.

Against the remonstrances of substantially the whole body of American painters and sculptors, directors of art museums and educational institutions the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, instead of letting all works of art come in free, admitted free only those more than twenty years old and slapped a 15 per cent. duty on all others.

The House Underwood tariff bill gave free entry to oil and watercolor paintings and to so not "articles of utility" and to sculptures the "professional productions of sculptors."

This is the traditional Democratic tariff policy. From 1832 to 1894 Democratic tariffs put works of art on the free list. Protectionists or free traders, Democratic statesmen knew and acted upon the knowledge that art is not a luxury but a necessary; a necessary of popular education and enlightenment, of civilization. Sooner or later much of the foreign art brought here goes to the museums and galleries and becomes a part of the common pleasure, a wealth of instruction and refinement in which all may share.

By what unfortunate retrogression, what reaction against Democratic policy and public policy, has the Senate Finance Committee put back the clock of civilization and directed that only oil and water colors, pastels, sculptures that can be proved "to have been in existence more than fifty years prior to date of importation" shall be on the free list, and that all others shall pay a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem?

Twenty years was more than bad enough. Fifty years is monstrous. Just think. A prohibition or an artificial premium whereby all art after 1893 is made more costly and difficult to obtain; excludes much of the best work of the Barbazan men, substantially all the work of the Impressionists, all contemporary schools. Rich collectors can still buy, but the contemporary innovators or young talents, the living forces now in a position to act upon living artists, the fresh, actual spirit of foreign art are largely lost. Is art education by the dead or the old the only kind favored by Congress?

Congress might just as well ordain that no American shall read a foreign book published before 1893. Art should be free. It is for all. The Sun hopes and believes that the House will not consent to the Senate's restriction of public education and of the natural growth of American art, which has long been furious with its alleged protectors, and will remember that free art is sound ancient Democratic doctrine.

Something New in Opera.

The news that GIACOMO PUCINI is composing three one act operas to be sung together heralds the first appearance in many years of a novelty in the operatic world. There has been a demand for one act operas ever since PIETRO MASCANI composed "Cavalleria Rusticana" which, in connection with LEONCAVALLO'S "Pagliacci," has become one of the perennial operatic programmes the world over. But for three one act operas by the same composer dealing with different subjects and varying in character to form a whole evening's entertainment is altogether new in the musical theatre.

At last has the influence of the Grand Guignol, the playhouse on the stage of opera, which has always been the most aristocratic of the arts of the theatre. It is true that the modern composers have shown a constantly increasing tendency to approach the realism of the spoken drama. There was even one composer who made his heroine die of charcoal poisoning, and as she gently fell asleep the orchestra played the fire music from "Die Walkure," mercifully tempered to the human rather than the divine necessities of the cause. In the works of this same Pucini there has been perhaps a more successful effort at realism than any other contemporaneous musician has achieved.

So there will at last be a Grand Guignol programme put to music by the most popular composer of his day. Audiences at the Metropolitan Opera House will assuredly hear the work. In no other opera house in the world is Pucini so honored as in our own, and it seems safe to promise the composer a most interested audience for the first hearing of the new form. It was piquant enough for the New York public to listen to a cowboy opera with

a popular play of Western life for its plot. So "La Panchella del West" was received here with cordiality. How much more exciting will be the first hearing of a Grand Guignol opera with three plays, one comic, one lyric and one tragic, as its foundation.

The Fraternal War.

The impression that one goes for from the despatches is that Europe is again the victim of a severe attack of nerves. The situation is grave enough and there is no doubt that something approaching a deadlock has been reached between Serbia and Bulgaria. The armies of the two countries are still mobilized, and while that is the case the danger of an outbreak of hostilities is imminent. Nevertheless the folly of the thing, if the subjects of King PETER and King FERDINAND were to plunge into war, is so apparent that one cannot but hope that recent alarmist accounts are somewhat exaggerated. European intervention would be almost inevitable, and while Austria, detested impartially by both States, might very possibly be the gainer by such a struggle, the former allies would only lose by it.

For the present deadlock there can be no doubt that Bulgaria is primarily responsible. Despite the disappointment of Serbia in being denied the outlet to the sea that she had coveted, Bulgaria insists that the letter of the anti-bellum treaty be observed. The best argument for the justice of the claims of Serbia, however imprudently they may have been advocated in speeches by the Premier and the Crown Prince, is the fact that Bulgaria is unwilling to accept the arbitration of the Czar of Russia offered in his recent strongly worded note to the monarchs of the two countries or even to attend the meeting of the Balkan Premiers at St. Petersburg. King FERDINAND feels with justice that if the matter is settled by arbitration some at least of the claims of Serbia will be recognized.

It is hardly possible to believe that Bulgaria will persist in a policy which practically amounts to a defiance of the great Slav Power to which all of the Balkan States have in the past looked as their protector. It seems most probable that King FERDINAND is playing a waiting game, as did King NICHOLAS in the Seraiur question, and that peace depends now, as it did then, upon the Powers of Europe acting in complete accord. The danger is that King FERDINAND may wait too long and the situation get beyond his control.

A DISREGARDED ANGEL.

With the Result That It Cost \$50 to See the Giants Play Against Brooklyn. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: On Saturday afternoon shortly before 2 o'clock I had my pocket picked of \$50 in a Sixth Avenue elevator. This is a public occurrence of such common occurrence that it calls for no special comment. Within an hour previously, however, I had four warnings of what was to happen, and lost my money because I disregarded them. I had been going to the ball game at the Polo Grounds regularly on Saturday. I was determined not to go. I was late, and the weather was overcast, so it gave me an excuse. The sun came out and my watch failed on the telephone.

"Are you going to the ball game?" "No."

"Oh, do go. The boys want to go and it's the last chance before we leave for the summer." "Oh, all right. But I don't think I had better bring up my \$50 cash, as I might get my pocket picked."

"Very well. Good-by—don't get your pocket picked."

I closed my desk, gave my stenographer \$10 for office expenses, and as I did so it occurred to me "that's \$10 saved." I went to the city-elevator street up town station and as I reached the steps a small voice said: "Take out all the larger bills and put them in your job pocket." I had left my wife's money safe in the office, and was not going to take chances on, and now I contrived to take chances with my own \$50.

I found the train crowded with a base ball crowd, and I had to stand. I was forced off my balance and caught the straps with both hands to steady myself and the \$50. Many got out at Forty-second street, and the pressure being relieved I got my money.

But I was gone the \$100. W. R. BENJAMIN. NEW YORK, June 23.

Karma.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: To the Netherlands it's predestined; for American literature will never amount to anything until it overflows its van Dikes. BENJAMIN DE CASSERES. NEW YORK, June 23.

A Washington Heights Park.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The residents of a section of Washington Heights, adjacent to Fort George, shed no tears of regret when they recently discovered a large park in the centre of the amusement resort. As a matter of fact, when the fire was at its height many spectators from streets near the resort declared they hoped the fire would wipe out the entire place and relocate it elsewhere in the most beautiful location on Washington Heights.

These wishes were not granted, for the fire was checked after it had eaten up all the buildings on the left side of the street. The archaic dilapidated buildings on the other side of Amsterdam Avenue, whose condition appears to warrant hasty condemnation by the Building Department, will have to be razed to the ground.

The residents of the section of the "heights" near the resort hoped that the burned amusement park would not be rebuilt, but their hopes were dashed when it was announced that a new park would rise on the ruins of the old one, to be completed next summer.

The announcement signifies that the third resort will continue to adorn "the most beautiful section of Manhattan Isle, for a while at least," and that the city will be a more attractive and desirable place to live in than ever before. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, June 23. G. H. H.

More Punishment for an Irishman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: My sympathies go out to Mr. Roy McCardell, the abused smoker. Now, in our home my husband smokes like a chimney, but never open our mouths against him. The only time I draw in on having "said" but left in my bedroom. That I consider a mean deal, when he has the privilege of the whole house. M. E. H. ELIZABETH, N. J., June 24.

Purists.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Professor Bliss Perry would cut out "prominent" from the undergraduate vocabulary. I wonder if "wealthy brewer" is contemplated by the new school of journalism. L. C. GLEN RIDER, N. J., June 23.

The Century Magazine for July is given over to fiction, seven short stories, with a continuation of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's "T. Tembarom" and a reprint tale by C. H. White, being prepared for readers. Robert Hichens and Jules Guzman will be the authors of the new stories. The magazine also contains the resumption of special payments, Joseph B. Gilder writes on the late J. P. Morgan, Augustus Thomas on Frederic Remington, James H. Ripley on the American splinter and W. H. Barstow on Millet, with reproductions of his pictures in a Boston collection. There are ten poems.

SMART UNIFORMS CALLED FOR.

An Old Soldier's Army for Indifference to the Army and Guard. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: An article in THE SUN of June 15 gave me satisfaction as the cause of indifference to the army and National Guard. I am glad to see that some one calls attention to the very important point. Lack of interest in the services not only retards enlistments but lowers the grade or quality of enlistments. To give a clear idea how we are viewed by outside people, I will quote words for the opinion of a young Japanese who had served three years in the Japanese army. Seeing me in uniform he said: "You Americans may have good officers, but with men are weak. Your army, as well as your home guard, has not got the right fight in it. All your valuable young men go to college or into business. Your bums and loafers go into the army. Japan can't win that kind of an army."

While the importance of this young Japanese was amusing, one thing must be admitted. In action, with few exceptions, only the young men from respectable homes and good business behind them to fight for their country can be relied upon on the firing line. The element referred to by the Japanese requiring a guard over it to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy, while the quiet, law-abiding young man turns white in the face and stands firm. It is a well known fact that when Stonewall Jackson's men heard him offer prayer before a battle they knew nothing but victory.

A valuable and enduring fabric is wrought of separate threads and is dependent for its strength upon the quality of each thread. So with our army and guard. Good men, good forces; cheap men, weak forces. Smart and attractive dress uniforms should be provided for our regulars and State troops. You never see a regular, lodge, or marching in overalls and jumpers. Bright regalia and banners secure increased membership.

It is when the young men of the best domestic surroundings, the most militia and largely our regulars are over. The days when the youngest, dressed in a brilliant uniform, marched proudly in front of the band, back to back, all soldier from head to foot, seem to have passed.

The army was then a headquarters for social functions, as well as for company drills. The mothers and sisters took an interest and when war came the boys marched away to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Hirelings were left looking for easy jobs will never give Government the reliable material we need for the army, however much attention is paid to drill and equipment. We want the boys who take a pride in their homes and country and will fight heart and soul for the protection of them.

Bring back the smart uniforms for all branches of service, and so bring back the quality and quality in our enlistments. Then our regulars will not be so inclined to comment or imagine it safe to take chances with Uncle Sam. R. H. MOORE, A Soldier Boy of Long Ago. NEW YORK, June 23.

THE BUMBLEPUFFY CLUB.

An Auction Player Gives Ten Qualifications for Membership. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Permit me to give financial and moral support of your readers for a most deserving charity, the Bumblepuddy Home for Aged and Infirm Auction Players.

This long needed institution has been formed to stand in the stead of card and social clubs from some of their pests. Among these are:

- 1. The man who wants to play all the hands.
2. The man who always takes his partner out when the latter is doubled.
3. The man who bids on five of a suit to the nine, because he "must bid something."
4. The man who never shuffles the cards when it is his turn.
5. The man who bids "two diamonds" or five to the queen, "just to push the other side up a bit."
6. The man who doesn't lead his partner's declared suit on a double.
7. The man who refuses to unblock a suit led by his partner.
8. The man who persists in making a "no trump" declaration after his partner has warned him that he cannot support a "no trump."
9. The man who bids "three, four or five spades," "nine bines," "four cadinks," and similar injurious signals.
10. The man who bids badly, plays badly and disregards the etiquette of the game yet has the nerve to criticize his fellow players. W. G. NEW YORK, June 23.

Language and the Earth's Movement.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: By regarding the human memory as having positive form permanently located in space through which the world has moved, the rate of astronomy, the language effects of religion, philosophy and science are found to be united in a common field (earth's path).

I ask you to publish this for the benefit of those who have tried in vain to reconcile the relations of common sensation with the statements of a language invented and used before the discovery of earth's movement. MALCOLM LEAL. COLCHESTER, Conn., June 23.

A Breakfast Dish of Years Gone By.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In these days of multitudinous variety in breakfast foods my mind goes back to a simple dish which was familiar to me in my youth. I refer to fried hasty pudding. The only time I draw in on having "said" but left in my bedroom. That I consider a mean deal, when he has the privilege of the whole house. M. E. H. ELIZABETH, N. J., June 24.

Fliscatorial.

She meant to play a sportsman's part And show herself an angler firm; But oh, so tender was her heart That she could not impale the worm.

And when she caught the funny prey So strange and gaping did it look She bowed with sympathetic cries She could not take it off the hook.

Though much assistance she required To catch the fish, as we narrate, Not that she was not well equipped To tell a lie about her wate.

Perhaps nobody eats fried hasty pudding nowadays, but I have eaten in my time many things less satisfying. NUTMEG. NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 18.

THE NEW ECONOMIC CREED.

The Impersonality of Capital Has Further Light Thrown Upon It. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: One million Socialist votes call for calm consideration on the part of those responsible for them, such as the Rev. Mr. Reiser, who apparently knows no more about Socialism than the present method of conducting business. "We do not deny the Socialist the right to have a million club together and own a railroad," and there would be no easier way of losing the Socialist party than having them attempt such an undertaking. When Mr. Reiser understands that it is not the railroad companies that pay the workmen but the patrons of the roads he probably will cease to seek \$500 million talent for engineers. That the unfortunate engineer was getting the prevailing wage is not questioned. Then, if the prevailing wage was but \$1 a day and the railroad profited 10 cents a day, if the railroad would profit \$2 a day; under the latter rate the kind hearted stockholder might be willing to lessen his income and ask but \$1 a day profit, but he would then be getting 100 times as much as the engineer was getting but \$1 a day. In other words, increasing the wages would not lessen the railroad's rate of profit, but would add to the amount of its profit, and how it comes from the public unless, as in the old days, a man could meet a situation like this by lessening his income.

"Why do we insist that the child of two parents who each inherited \$50,000,000 shall freely realize the income on \$100,000,000, though the whole thing is managed by a trust company?" Well, if the property was managed by a trust company during the lifetime of the parents the public would be entitled to the income. The public has fewer to support for the use of the \$100,000,000 capital when it goes to the lone offspring. Of course it is to be paid about the time the child but the injury wrought by the careless talk of people in high station is immeasurably greater. M. P. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.

PRISON WRONGS.

Can the Ordinary Citizen Help Free the State of Shame and Horror? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: All honor to THE SUN for giving such wide publicity to the present investigation of Sing Sing and Auburn prisons. Almost all the wrongs as yet unrighted in this country concern the public because the public knows nothing of them. I believe that the American people as a whole have but to know the facts concerning existing prison horrors will be willing to put our institutions in order to rise up in wrath and power to put an end to such abuses.

The article in to-day's issue of THE SUN will arouse thousands upon thousands of our people to horror and indignation against the wickedness and brutality it reveals. A humane and enlightened population like ours will be willing to pay out taxes for the support of these "torture houses" which are corrupting and ruining, even killing, the souls and bodies of men.

The citizen will be furiously indignant to think that all unknowingly, in the belief that our penal institutions were the best and most humane in the world, he has indirectly had a share in supporting and continuing a system whereby those who punish are guilty of far greater crimes than those who are punished.

The public has been duped and deceived. When I read of atrocities in the prisons of European countries I would say: "Ah, that could not happen here. Thank God we are living in America."

I am at this moment burning with a bitter shame to think that these things, as you reveal them, continue in my country, in my State even, and that I have not heard of them. I have a real desire to see the people are good and merciful and that millions of them are true Christians and are willing to do good actively to some one in distress, and yet these infernal conditions have gone quietly on. Why? Because people did not know.

You will further help good citizens if you will show in your columns how the average person can help in such reform. NEWPORT, R. I., June 21. A CITIZEN.

State Will Pay Railroad Fares.

The railroad fares of the veterans to and from Gettysburg will be paid by the State. The Federal Government provides tents and food for them on the field. Nine men will be assigned to a tent and rationed and blankets just as in war time. Cots and blankets will be provided and also a mess kit containing plate, knife, fork, spoon and tin cup. Only the veterans will be provided with tents and women and civilian attendants will be excluded.

The entire encampment will cover 280 acres. There will be 5,400 tents supplied by 168 kitchens and 400 stoves ranging with 1,500 cooks and bakers in attendance. Four well equipped ranges will provide the water supply. New York's veterans are advised to take with them sufficient money to pay their incidental expenses for a week.

The great camp will open on June 23 for supper. It will close with breakfast on July 6. It is expected that on July 4, the big day of the reunion, there will be more than 50,000 Union and Confederate veterans on the field together to consult me. Four well equipped ranges will provide the water supply. New York's veterans are advised to take with them sufficient money to pay their incidental expenses for a week.

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SOCIALISTS STAND BY OHIO.

Refuse to Believe He Is One of Russian Secret Police. This statement of the socialist's faith in Johann Ohsol, a member of the second Duma who fled to America and who, according to despatches from Riga, is accused of having been a member of the Russian secret police and a traitor to the revolutionary movement in Russia, was sent to THE SUN yesterday by Algernon Lee, head of the Rand School of Socialism.

The undersigned have for years known Johann Ohsol as one of the most uncompromising and tireless fighters against the bloody Czar and his Government in Russia as well as in the United States. "We are thoroughly convinced that the Russian Government is utterly unfounded and slanderous and that it emanates from the Russian Government itself or, as in the famous Janson case, from persons acting in the interest of that Government. We are further convinced that this whole campaign against Ohsol has been started by the Russian secret police and that the confidence he enjoys among the socialist circles here as well as in Russia."

"We have applied to the central committee of the Lithuanian Socialist Democratic Party of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor party for an explanation of the whole affair and we earnestly request a public and especially the socialist press to suspend judgment until these committees are heard from."

The signers are John Willner, secretary of the executive committee, National Lithuanian Socialist Democratic Party of America; Frank Elbert Julius Gerber, Dr. M. Gurevitch, Dr. L. A. Hourwich, Dr. S. Ingerman, Dr. J. M. James, Dr. Paul Kaplan, Algernon Lee, G. Melnichansky, W. Rodgers, Dr. M. Roman, David Rubinsky, H. Schuster and members of socialist organizations in New York.

Amelia Field Day on August 16.

The fourth annual Amelia field day will be held at Amelia, Dutton, on August 16. Yearly the whole countryside turns out for the affair, no admission fee being charged and only high class amusements being provided.

Knicker-Smith bores that he is the captain of his soul.

Knicker-Smith bores that he is the captain of his soul. Docker—That's nothing; the new ships have four.