

The Sun

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The Court for the Trial of Impediments.

Assuming that Judge GRAY of the Court of Appeals on his arrival in this country will take part in the trial of the impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors of WILLIAM SULZER, and that Senator FITZGERALD's physician will allow him to return to his seat, the court for the trial of impediments when the final vote is taken will be composed of the gentlemen named below, and the Judges will vote in the order in which their names are presented in this list:

- ANDRÉSSON, GEORGE F., Republican Senator. BARTLETT, WILLARD, Judge. BOTLAND, JOHN J., Democratic Senator. BRADLEY, GEORGE A., Democratic Senator. BROWN, ELON R., Republican Senator. BUSBY, THOMAS H., Republican Senator. CARROLL, DANIEL J., Democratic Senator. CARSWELL, WILLIAM B., Democratic Senator. CHASE, EMORY A., Judge. COATS, HERBERT P., Republican Senator. COLLIN, FREDERICK, Judge. CUDDEBACK, WILLIAM H., Judge. CULLEN, EDGAR M., Chief Judge. CULLEN, THOMAS H., Democratic Senator. DUNAMEL, JAMES F., Independent Democratic Senator. EMERSON, JAMES A., Republican Senator. FITZGERALD, JOHN C., Democratic Senator. FOLEY, JAMES A., Democratic Senator. FRAWLEY, JAMES J., Democratic Senator. GOPFERT, FRANK N., Republican Senator. GRAY, JOHN CLINTON, Judge. GRIFFIN, ANTHONY J., Democratic Senator. HEACOCK, SETH G., Republican Senator. HEALT, JOHN F., Democratic Senator. HEFFERNAN, WILLIAM J., Democratic Senator. HERRICK, WALTER R., Democratic Senator. HEWITT, FRANK H., Republican Senator. HICKOCK, CHARLES H., Judge. HOGAN, JOHN W., Judge. HOCHELLAND, JAMES D., Democratic Senator. MCKNIGHT, JOHN W., Democratic Senator. MALONE, JOHN F., Democratic Senator. MILLER, NATHAN L., Judge. MURPHY, JOHN F., Democratic Senator. O'KEEFE, THOMAS H., Democratic Senator. OSMOND, WILLIAM L., Republican Senator. PALMER, ABRAHAM J., Progressive and Republican Senator. PATTER, BERNARD M., Democratic Senator. PECKHAM, WILLIAM D., Democratic Senator. POLLOCK, HENRY W., Democratic Senator. RAMSEYER, SAMUEL J., Democratic Senator. SAGE, HENRY M., Republican Senator. SANBORN, FELIX J., Democratic Senator. SEELY, JOHN, Democratic Senator. SIMPSON, GEORGE W., Democratic Senator. STIVERS, JOHN D., Republican Senator. SULLIVAN, CHRISTOPHER D., Democratic Senator. THOMAS, RALPH W., Republican Senator. THOMPSON, GEORGE F., Republican Senator. TORBORG, HERMAN H., Democratic Senator. VELT, HENRY P., Democratic Senator. WAGNER, ROBERT F., Democratic Senator. WALTERS, J. HENRY, Republican Senator. WENDE, GOTTFRED H., Democratic Senator. WERNER, WILLIAM E., Judge. WHEELER, CLAYTON L., Democratic Senator. WHITE, LOREN H., Democratic Senator. WHITNEY, GEORGE H., Republican Senator. WILSON, THOMAS B., Republican Senator.

It will be seen that through the accident of their surnames the Judges of the Court of Appeals come well to the fore on this roll, and a majority of them will have voted when a third of the names have been called. The first vote will be that of Senator ANDRÉSSON, a Republican member, who is a non-legal opinion will be the earliest recorded on the questions with regard to which the court ballots. Next will come the vote of WILLARD BARTLETT, the second Judge in the impeachment court and the first Judge of the Court of Appeals on this list. Then six Senators, two of whom are Republicans, will declare themselves, then Judge CHASE, then a Republican Senator, and then three Judges of the Court of Ap-

peals, among whom is Chief Judge CULLEN, the president of the court. At this point thirteen votes, or roughly those of a quarter of the court, will have been recorded, and half of the Judges of the full Court of Appeals will have spoken. After seven more Senators vote the sixth Judge of the Court of Appeals will record himself. Here will be a majority of the Court of Appeals when the roll is less than one-third completed.

That the opinions of the Judges of the Court of Appeals should have great weight with their fellow members of the impeachment court, as well as with the general public, is natural. The impeachment court consists of the ten Judges of the Court of Appeals, nine Senators who are lawyers, and thirty Senators whose occupations range from clergyman to "retired," including practically all callings. The decision will not be a lawyer's conclusion, nor yet a layman's; it will be the verdict of a tribunal uniting within itself representatives of nearly all the activities of the people of the State.

The opening of the trial revealed the court in an appropriate and befitting atmosphere of sincerity and dignity. The presence of Chief Judge CULLEN in the presiding chair is most fortunate. And the chance that arranges the Judges' names in such a manner as to record early in the proceedings the opinions of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, for the strengthening and heartening of their colleagues unaccustomed to the solemn and difficult duty of judging truly and impartially on the evidence submitted, argues well for the conduct and outcome of this respectable and interesting trial.

The Recall of Felix Diaz.

The report "on high authority" that President HUERTA has recalled General FELIX DIAZ from Europe is interesting if true. It revives the memory of the coup d'état of February 19 when General HUERTA and BLANQUET arrested President MADRO and opened negotiations with General DIAZ and MONTEAGÓN, who were in possession of the citadel and its military stores. General DIAZ had pledged himself to end the revolt if President MADRO were deposed. Taking DIAZ at his word, General HUERTA called upon him to cease firing on the palace and disband his force. It is said there was a conference at which FELIX DIAZ promised to support a provisional Government if General HUERTA would accept him as a candidate for President.

There is corroboration of this story in the fact that the political campaign of DIAZ began at once, and many clubs were organized in his interest. There has been no other candidate in the seven months that have passed since the violent end of President MADRO and Vice-President SUAREZ. Doubt of the good faith of General HUERTA has arisen because he refused to eliminate himself as a possible candidate for President to satisfy a condition made by the Washington Administration, merely pointing out through his Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Constitution disqualified the provisional President. General HUERTA's despatch of FELIX DIAZ on a mysterious mission to Japan has also been cited as evidence of a purpose to seize the Presidency, and the partisans of General DIAZ were certainly not pleased with the outburst of enthusiasm for General HUERTA when he took the centre of the stage on Independence Day.

The return of FELIX DIAZ to Mexico at the request or by the orders of his military superior, the acting President, would be strong proof that the latter was keeping faith, assuming that the compact of February 19 was not a figment of some one's imagination. Circumstantial evidence, however, supports it. Mexican politics is dark and peculiar and too often characterized by treachery; but if General HUERTA designs to be a candidate himself he could do nothing more inept and hazardous than to summon FELIX DIAZ to return to the capital where the name of his friends is legion.

Government Notes and Bank Notes.

Is not this the essential trouble with the note issue provisions of the Administration currency bill? That as long as efforts are made to provide Government promises to pay money instead of bank promises to pay money the Administration is threatened with entanglement in a dilemma of impossibilities from which no amount of sentimental affirmation of the gold standard can extricate it?

Desirable as it is to have the Congressional confession of faith contained in the gold standard amendment incorporated in Section 17 just before the bill passed the House, the unchanged provisions of the section for a Government note issue, redeemable in lawful money and secured by lawful money reserves, are of much more material consequence. The objection to Section 17 is not the disavowed intent to annul the gold standard but its probable effect in the direction of nullification.

The Government can declare silver and paper at a parity with gold, but cannot hold them there if means are wanting for maintaining the parity, and the Administration banking bill will have difficulty in preserving the gold standard while providing for a Government note issue. Adherence to the gold standard requires that Government notes shall be made redeemable in gold only and be protected by reserves of gold only. We do not say that such a Government note issue cannot be devised which will stand the tests that may await it, but no one has yet pointed out how the Treasury can be satisfactorily put in position to assume the tremendous responsibility of maintaining the gold parity of Government note issues to unlimited amounts.

By the gold standard act of 1900 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of keeping all forms of money in the country as good as gold. To do this he has a gold reserve at

\$100,000,000 specifically held against the present greenbacks, plus the Treasury's daily receipts, and as a final resort the Government's credit, which may be invoked to procure more gold in time of need. With these facilities the Treasury has now to maintain the gold parity of \$346,000,000 of greenbacks, \$545,000,000 of silver and \$761,000,000 of national bank notes, a total of \$1,652,000,000 of forms of money which are not gold but must be kept as good as gold.

The defect of the gold standard act of 1900 is that it does not provide the means to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge the duties devolved upon him. The Administration banking bill as it stands adds nothing to his resources while vastly increasing his responsibilities through its lawful money redemption and reserve provisions. Sentiment has been the largest factor in the sufficiency of the gold standard act to date, but what part will sentiment play if a new currency bill is passed effecting a substantial departure from the gold standard by providing for a limitless emission of Government paper redeemable in lawful money?

Without the aid of sentiment, or even with it, how will the Treasury stand in future efforts to maintain all forms of money in the country at a parity with gold when the present obligation of \$1,652,000,000 has been enormously increased by the awful mess of Government notes which the Administration banking bill proposes to substitute in endless issue for the present bank notes? Suppose GREENHAM's law begins to operate after the passage of the pending banking bill, or suppose that for some other reason of crisis or political alarm gold begins to disappear from sight in the country through export or hoarding. In that event the proposed regional bank reserves against the contemplated notes will tend to become more and more composed of lawful money instead of gold. How long will it be before the gold parity of all other forms of money than gold breaks down?

Mr. Mann to the Rescue.

The publicity given by Representative MANN to the proposal of the Democratic Congress campaign committee to assess each Democrat in the Senate and House \$100 to defray expenses in the campaign next year has scotched the enterprise and probably killed it outright, whether his resolution calling for an inquiry emerges from the committee to which it was referred or not. Mr. MANN invoked the amendment of March 4, 1909, to the Penal Code which forbids any Senator or Representative to solicit contributions "for any political purpose whatever" from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

The intent of the law was to protect Federal employees and office holders other than members of Congress, but it can hardly be denied that an assessment of members of Congress would offend against the principle that inspired the Penal Code amendment. It seems to be a case of trying to drive "a coach and six" through that law.

The Sixty-first Congress provided under penalty and fine for the publicity of campaign contributions, and the Sixty-second Congress strengthened the law and extended its operation to primary elections. What else could be the effect of assessing members of Congress but to weaken and discredit the Penal Code amendment of March 4, 1909, and shake to their foundations all the Federal laws directed against the corrupt use of money in political campaigns?

A test case might show that the precocious scheme, which Chairman DOREMUS is obliged to father, is outside the pale of the law, but the bomb thrown by Mr. MANN into the Democratic camp has probably ended the matter. Members of the majority party will shed no tears for one hundred dollars is not a trifle to candidates for the House, who may and often have to spend \$5,000 in their campaigns, and to candidates for the Senate, who are limited to double that sum, if the laws of their States in each case do not fix the maximum at a smaller amount.

Belated But Welcome.

It is evident that WILLIAM SULZER has at last been brought to a recognition of the status he has occupied in this State since the articles of impeachment adopted by the Assembly were served on him. His acknowledgment yesterday of Lieutenant-Governor GLENN's succession to the powers and duties of the Executive office betokened a change of disposition significant of an understanding of the situation far different from that on which Mr. SULZER has heretofore acted. He now confesses the legality of the Assembly's proceedings in impeaching him and admits his suspension from the office of Governor.

Whether this translation from defiance to obedience is the result of a long course of counsel from the eminent legal gentlemen who previously caused him to master his habit of too free conversation or is an incident of the marked effect produced on every member of the community by the dignified assembling of the highest court known to our system of government is immaterial. It relieves the State of an scandal of WILLIAM SULZER's authorship, and in respect of it he has now

ceased to offer an encouraging example to that portion of the population that is eager to find precedent in high places for its contempt of law.

A painter, three mafiosos and two unemployed men, varying in age from 24 to 44, were arrested yesterday with the theft of a bride. It appears they went to some expense, for they used a closed carriage to carry out their design. It is thought that the mafiosos were Messrs. SCHRYVER and SUZ, sentenced five of the delinquents to one month's hard labor each and the other to a fortnight's imprisonment.—CHINA RECORD.

The files of this progressive journal published in Shanghai furnish other cases of police court justice that bewilder an Occidental. For blowing a "police whistle" in a theatre on the Kiu-King Road a telephone operator is sent to prison for three months, but the grocer who uttered "No" to the Yangtze River god got off with ten days. ZUO TUG-FON, who had murdered his mistress, pleaded that she had been unfaithful, and Messrs. GRANT JONES and SUZ "took into consideration the man's grave provocation" and sentenced him to two years imprisonment; while LOU AN-KU received a sentence of nine months for attacking a haliboot. In Shanghai it is expected that natives shall demand themselves properly under all circumstances. A mafioso found asleep in his master's carriage in the Yee Yuen Road is fined three dollars, and "for taking advantage of the inability of the police to regulate traffic" another mafioso is fined ten dollars.

The Italian commander, General TORRELLI, and thirty-three Italian officers and men were killed and seventy-three others wounded in a hard fought battle yesterday with a body of impracticable Arab warriors near the town of Sidi Barrani. Tripoli is held in subjection but not conquered. It will provide the Italian army with a continuous little war. The Arabs may never be able to bring into the field an army such as humiliated the invaders of Abyssinia at Adowa, but the casual hope when the skies are clear. Redemption in gold leaves nothing to speculation, delusion or accident. Then why not provide for redemption in gold and in nothing else?

Before passing the Administration currency bill the House of Representatives reapproved the eleventh hour amendment, adopted on Wednesday, affirming the single gold standard. That amendment, designed to prevent the bill from slipping into law, is in general in scope and does not actually correct the phrase "redeemable in gold or lawful money," which remains in the provision relating to the redemption of Federal reserve notes. The House has passed along to the Senate an imperfect measure, practically asking the upper branch to do work which it has not intended to do. There is need, therefore, of a careful Senate revision in which the crudities, that the best banking and business sentiment of the country has pointed out will be eliminated.

The real objection to the "lawful money" provision is that it is unsound practice, more or less linked with unsound theory. It is a concession not to be made, but to the people who love to have more or less of loosejointedness, more or less of the faint of greenbackism, in any banking or currency measure. Whatever it was designed for, developments are quite conceivable in which it would work mischief and demoralization. And it should not be forgotten that the silver dollar is an effect, distinguished from the practical working of the "lawful money" provision is concerned. Its worst aspect lies in its connection with the Federal Reserve notes of the United States. If they are obligations of the United States the payment of them in other obligations of the United States is an effect, and a dangerous one. We have insisted that the language employed is vicious, and we still hope that it may be expunged from the bill.

"Letters from the People." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I want to thank THE SUN for its big-heartedness in publishing letters from the people. This is one among many features that show how the great newspaper can be a real representative of the people.

The letters that I have received from New York to Texas regarding my letter to THE SUN with illustration showing the cause of my fight in 1912 and my letter last year showing how the quadrature of Saturn would end the drought—these inquiries which I have received from readers of THE SUN show that it is doing a world of good along various lines deeply appreciated by those who are interested.

D. A. N. GUYTON. KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 17.

The Creaking Board.

When down the hall You softly creep And fear to wake Some soul from sleep It always happens Here you have scored You step upon A creaking board. When parties build Their platforms sure That candidates May run secure, They may afford Some plank will prove A creaking board.

MCLANDRUH WILSON.

Mary.

Mary had a sheath skirt. 'Twas out too short by half, Who cares a damn for Mary's lamb, When he can see her calf? B. R.

Freeless.

First Summer Girl—What was your engagement ring? Second Summer Girl—A lump of ice set in a hoop.

The Federal Flagstaff.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It is a relief to thousands of people who honor the memory of Mayor Gaynor to notice that the flags on the Federal Building are not at least better than those on the Treasury Department to have the flags on the Federal buildings half masted and the order was promptly obeyed. The reason the flags were not half masted before this is that it requires an order from the Secretary of the Treasury to lower them. While dozens of flags were flying at all sections of the city, and particularly in the vicinity of the City Hall, these on the Federal Building were flying at full mast for one week last week. The Mayor was appealed to, but was powerless to act in the matter until an order was issued from Washington authorizing the act.

HOOPER, September 18.

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A PROPHET IN 1896.

He Foretold the Supremacy of a Marked Characteristic of a Great Man. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I once heard a gentleman say, along back there when doorknobs and "moss" anything else were going to be made just as good as money. "If he elected, he won't do anything," he said. "I'm a talker." Now the particular "he" referred to was our esteemed Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan. He has been elected. Many sections east of where the fall corn grows have long since discovered the goodly character of "he." But don't push the lesson too hard. Else it will percolate and the rest of the country will be just too. Then he may resign; and though we're sure to win in 1912, it will be just that much easier if he'll stay there to point a moral. J. F. L. CHICAGO, September 19.

MORAL TURPITUDE.

How Shall the Darkening of Lighthouses Be Checked? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Mr. Pankhurst and her followers recently was the plot to damage irretrievably the light towers and lighthouses on the English coast. Two important flashlights on the Channel were temporarily put out of commission before the plot was discovered. Had there been no plot, the flashlights and a larger full of American tourists been lost, would this have constituted moral turpitude? FRANK G. ROSSMAN. New York, September 19.

MAKE IT A GOLD BILL.

From the New York Tribune. From the New York World. If Congress means what it says when it reenacts the gold standard why does it not make the new Federal reserve notes a citizen's currency, why does it not constitute a great portion of our regular circulating medium. In times of stringency they will be largely increased in volume under trying conditions. The purpose of the new law is supposed to be the creation of a currency that will be absolutely unquestioned, in stormy weather, when the skies are clear. Redemption in gold leaves nothing to speculation, delusion or accident. Then why not provide for redemption in gold and in nothing else?

From the New York Tribune.

Before passing the Administration currency bill the House of Representatives reapproved the eleventh hour amendment, adopted on Wednesday, affirming the single gold standard. That amendment, designed to prevent the bill from slipping into law, is in general in scope and does not actually correct the phrase "redeemable in gold or lawful money," which remains in the provision relating to the redemption of Federal reserve notes. The House has passed along to the Senate an imperfect measure, practically asking the upper branch to do work which it has not intended to do. There is need, therefore, of a careful Senate revision in which the crudities, that the best banking and business sentiment of the country has pointed out will be eliminated.

From the New York Times.

The Glass amendment does not make the bill either sound or safe. The radical vice lies in making the circulating notes an obligation of the Government instead of the Treasury stock of gold and the Government's credit to the risk of drain and impairment. The Government, ought not to be mixed up in long term issues of paper money. The bill now stands the noteholder may have first recourse to the Treasury for redemption. That is one of its most objectionable features. The disclosure in the House of considerable Democratic support of the old Bryan doctrine will, we think, tend to deepen the impression on the Senate. Study and consideration should be taken.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

If the gold standard is finally accepted in words it should be completely observed in all details of action. The "Treasury reserve notes," issued through the Federal Reserve banks, are to be "maintained at parity of value" with the standard, this should be the direct result of making them redeemable only in gold and requiring an ample reserve for the purpose consisting entirely of that coin. There is no sense in retaining that "or lawful money" phrase.

From the New York Evening Post.

The real objection to the "lawful money" provision is that it is unsound practice, more or less linked with unsound theory. It is a concession not to be made, but to the people who love to have more or less of loosejointedness, more or less of the faint of greenbackism, in any banking or currency measure. Whatever it was designed for, developments are quite conceivable in which it would work mischief and demoralization. And it should not be forgotten that the silver dollar is an effect, distinguished from the practical working of the "lawful money" provision is concerned. Its worst aspect lies in its connection with the Federal Reserve notes of the United States. If they are obligations of the United States the payment of them in other obligations of the United States is an effect, and a dangerous one. We have insisted that the language employed is vicious, and we still hope that it may be expunged from the bill.

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SECRETARY BRYAN'S FLIGHT.

The Whistling Treatment Proving Appreciable Effects. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—President Wilson's friends declare that he and they are perfectly satisfied with the progress that has been made in choking Secretary Bryan with butter, or, as some of them express it, in giving the Nebraska lecturer rope enough to hang himself. Within the last week some of Secretary Bryan's followers in Congress have privately expressed their dissatisfaction with the situation he has created, and more than one of them has confidentially said that he regards the defeat of Mr. Bryan in three campaigns for President as highly fortunate for the United States.

These comments are accepted by President Wilson's friends as accurate reflections of the sentiment "back home" influencing the members of Congress who utter them. For a time after the chronic opponents of Mr. Bryan had been stirred to annoyance or amusement by his continuation on the lecture platform after his acceptance of the Secretaryship of State, his faithful adherents, of whom President Wilson realizes there are thousands, stood by him stoutly. But a number of things have happened to impair their enthusiasm. For example, these men are generally honest even to fanaticism, and scorn any subterfuge or evasion. One of their principal reasons for admiring Secretary Bryan has been his complete faith in his absolute probity and truthfulness. This has been shaken by the contradictory defenses and explanations of his conduct that the Secretary has put forward, one laying emphasis on his poverty, another on his purely educational purpose, another on his right as a citizen to enjoy his vacation days as he sees fit, and so forth.

Again Secretary Bryan has admitted that he is worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars, and while he seems to consider his state one of honorable poverty, and his practice of laying by \$10,000 a year as a commonplace thing, the amount of his possessions appears very large to the busy man who tends to amount thousand dollars a year is a good income and \$10,000 a fortune. They have been taught by Secretary Bryan that wealth is a crime, and they regard him as wealthy. It has taken some time to weaken Secretary Bryan's enviable position in their minds, but the injurious growth of suspicion has begun. Certain of Secretary Bryan's intimates estimate that he never intended to convey the notion that the amount of capital he has accumulated constitutes riches, but the point where a permissible store of this world's goods ceases and criminal wealth begins has never been defined, and to-day he might find this task difficult.

Secretary Bryan feels the discomforts of his condition keenly. He has noticed the drift toward a new sentiment among his old admirers concerning him, and it has greatly perturbed him. What his ancient foes think does not worry him. His irritation has been shown several times in spite of his habit of presenting a smiling and good natured exterior to the world. He fell into petulance in his recent address. His addresses and his lecture tours, his addresses and his appearance on theatrical stages with vaudeville performers has been apparent to all. His vexation is the greater because he is conscious of no undignified act. He has, as always, refrained from any grotesque or humorous antics in his lecturing tours. His addresses are consistently admirable in their moral tone, filled with wise precepts and practical counsel. Secretary Bryan believes absolutely that his lectures exert an elevating influence on his audiences, and he is sincere in the opinion that he is a strong force for good in the nation.

None of Secretary Bryan's friends can refrain from remarking that President Wilson in his treatment of the Secretary. They have to acknowledge that all the President has done is to let the Secretary have his own way. Yet all discredited the President's renomination was so much simplified. They are, indeed, forced to applaud the President's skill in dealing with a dangerous competitor, and they are free to admit in private that no other course President Wilson could have pursued would have injured Bryan the political boss as much as his kindly liberality to Bryan has the premier of the Cabinet.

The Impeachment Trial.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The counsel for the managers of the Assembly who are prosecuting Governor William Sulzer conjure up in their brief a situation of a Governor removing a Judge and District Attorney who were about to try him for perjury; could this situation be met, according to Senator Brackett's argument, before Judge Trux, by seventy-five Assembly members meeting in a summary hall, without notifying the following members, and impeaching the Governor? The Lieutenant-Governor could then remove the new appointees of the Governor and appoint the former and build Attorney and Judge. But, seriously, can this argument "ab inconvenienti" be applied to the Constitution?

The counsel announce an climax of their argument. The questions are their own answers. None of these things must be done. A course of reasoning that leads to any such result as necessary to the people, is a course of reasoning on a misconception of the genius of our institutions.

Have the counsel not read the words of Chief Justice Brandeis in Morrell (21 Wend. 544): "It is scarcely necessary to observe that, in construing the language of the Constitution, we have nothing to do with argument 'ab inconvenienti' against the force of the following import (1 Story's 'Commentaries on the Constitution,' Sections 408, 409, 425, 426). The only sound principle is to declare 'ab inconvenienti' to follow and to obey."

See also Newell vs. The People (7 N. Y. 101).

If this is a specimen of their legal argument—and it is, in fact, it all they have—the trial will be short.

New York, September 19.

Immigrants from Southern Europe.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Recently Mr. John Henry Smith gave vent to his malediction against the people of southern Europe, with special reference to the Italian race.

Like all good men I believe in the punishment of criminals, no matter of what nationality; but I have always abhorred forming a biased opinion against any race or nation because of the acts of men belonging to that race or nation. Yet if the murder of Anna Amulder had been committed by a man from southern Europe what a storm of invectives, what headlines would have appeared in some papers if it were possible to enumerate.

Absolute Detestation.

Bella—Can't she keep a cook? Bella—No; and even her cook book is borrowed.

CHURCH UNITY PLAN SHOWING PROGRESS

Promises of Support for a World Congress Come From All Nations.

CARDINALS FAVOR IT

Joint Commission Appointed by Episcopal Convention Makes Report.

The work that is being done by the Protestant Episcopal Church to bring about a world conference of Christian denominations, tending to church unity is outlined in the report of the joint commission appointed by the General Convention of 1910.

Thirty commissions from all parts of the world have sent word to the secretary of the joint commission of their intention of doing all in their power to bring about the conference. The members of the joint commission are C. P. Anderson, president, Bishop of Chicago; Lloyd A. Beach, rector of St. James' Church, New York; Bishop of Tennessee; Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee; A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont; C. B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut; Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac; Charles H. Brent, rector of the Philippine Islands; David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Philip M. Rhineland, Bishop of Pennsylvania; William T. Manning, chairman executive committee, rector of Trinity Church, New York; Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, New York; Francis J. Hall, professor in the General Theological Seminary; B. Talbot Rogers, warden of Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac; William H. Clark, rector of St. James' Church, Richmond, Va.; Edward M. Johnson, rector of St. Mark's Church, Berkeley, Cal.; Hughell E. W. Fosbrooke, professor in the Episcopal Theological School, Newark, N. J.; George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia; Samuel M. Barber, Cleveland; Francis Lynde Steaton, New York; Edward P. Bailey, Chicago; George Zabriskie, treasurer, 49 Wall street, New York; Grace H. Linton, Washington; Robert H. Gardner, secretary, Gardner, Me.

Deplorable Mr. Morgan's Death.

J. Pierpont Morgan was originally elected treasurer but was unable to act and Mr. Zabriskie took his place. Of Mr. Morgan the report says: "The death of Mr. Morgan on March 31, 1913, took from the commission one of its most deeply interested members. The prosecution of the work of the commission on the scale upon which it has been carried forward would have been possible only through the foresight and ability of Mr. Morgan's far-seeing liberality. A man of large vision and accustomed to great undertakings, it was characteristic of him that, at the moment when this worldwide movement was possible and gave to it its instant support, he maintained a deep and constant interest in the work of this commission."

As a result of the work done and conferences that have been held the commission has been able to make a list of names for a church unity that will do away with the present estrangements between the different Christian communions. "The names of the various bodies have been asked to join in the work for a world conference and the report says: 'A general understanding exists that the work of arranging for the world conference should not be directly undertaken until as adequate a representation as possible shall have been secured from all the chief groups of Christians—Catholic as well as Protestant.'

Cardinals Favor Project.

Both Cardinal Farley and Cardinal Gibbons were asked concerning their attitude toward the project. Cardinal Gibbons expressed friendly interest in the subject, a desire to be kept informed of the progress of the movement and a willingness to make clear statements of positions would be made as nearer together than had been supposed and that only good could come of the effort to promote the spirit in which such a conference should be undertaken. Similar sentiments have been expressed by Cardinal Farley