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Democracy Face to Face With Republican Disunity.

Nobody will grudge the President the satisfaction he rightly feels in the large pluralities for Governor FIELDER in New Jersey and for Mr. WALSH in Massachusetts, regarded as evidence of popular approval of the Administration's policies.

Nevertheless, the eternal verities require the stern application of arithmetic to the results.

In New Jersey on Tuesday the combined vote for Mr. STOKES, the regular Republican candidate, and Mr. COLBY, the Progressive, or dissenting Republican, exceeded by between five and six thousand the Democratic vote for Governor FIELDER, backed as he was by the mighty influence of the Federal Administration. New Jersey has in the long run of years fluctuated frequently between the two old parties. But for the split of 1912 it would now be normally Republican.

On nearly complete returns Governor FIELDER's vote represents a minority consisting of about 40 per cent. of the total vote for FIELDER, STOKES and COLBY. The combined vote of STOKES and COLBY constitutes a majority of about 51 per cent.

This is some gain in the size of the minority vote. A year ago in the national election Mr. WILSON polled only between 41 and 42 per cent. of New Jersey's Presidential vote, while Mr. TAFT and Colonel ROOSEVELT together polled about 54 per cent.

In Massachusetts Mr. BRAD, the Progressive, and Mr. GARDNER, the Republican candidate, polled together 243,000 votes, or 63,000 more than the Democratic vote which elected Mr. WALSH. If every one of Mr. Foss's 21,000 votes had gone to Mr. WALSH he would yet have been more than 40,000 short of a majority. Massachusetts has been for many years a doubtful State, sometimes Republican and sometimes Democratic on a clearly cut issue between the great parties. But for the Republican division it would now be anti-Democratic, anti-American.

A year ago in the national election Mr. WILSON had 35.5 per cent. of the total vote of Massachusetts, while Mr. TAFT and Colonel ROOSEVELT together had 64.5 per cent. This year Mr. WALSH has 40 per cent., while the regular and dissenting Republican candidates have 54.5 per cent., with 4.5 per cent. going to Foss.

In New Jersey, therefore, Democracy considered as Administration support has gained about 8 per cent. and in Massachusetts nearly 5 per cent. This is the plain mathematical statement. It should be encouraging, as far as it goes, to the President and his supporters, but it does not yet make either New Jersey or Massachusetts a Democratic State in the face of reunited Republicanism.

When Day Dreams Go.

Cable despatches from London yesterday contained the announcement of the final and complete publication of Captain Scott's diary together with certain hitherto unpublished material which reveals the true mental as well as the physical condition of the Antarctic exploring party. This south polar expedition has been made very real to the civilized world, due in great measure to the fact that it was accompanied by an unusually expert moving picture photographer.

The scenery, the animal life, the home life of the party, their methods of scientific research, all these main features were preserved in action and have brought polar exploration very near to us. For this reason the terrific events recounted in Scott's diary become forcibly visualized. While of course the picture machine could never go far from the winter quarters, still with it to help us the imagination can do the rest. And no one who has read the diary and witnessed these pictures can fall to be haunted with this question: Why did Scott, knowing that he and his men were almost certain to be doomed if they pushed on to the goal, persevere and play right into the hands of death? The only answer is that so do gamblers make a god of luck even so do men facing known and inevitable facts and conditions.

As far back as December, the month that should have been their finest, blizzards wrecked their schedule. If Shackleton had fallen how could they have hoped to win when they were already six whole days behind Shack-

ton's time? Luck would turn! How could it have turned except for the worse? In the new material it would seem that not until March 10, after he had seen men like EVANS and OATES die in their tracks, did Scott admit that he had been throwing dice with a certain fate and that such a fate always wins:

"OATES must know he can never get through. He asked WILSON if he had a chance. WILSON had to say he did not know. As a point of fact, OATES has now. Apart from him, even if he went under now, I doubt whether we could get through. With great care we might have a dog's chance, but no more."

It is here we now learn that the party was tempted by suicide. How strange that after the awful and persistent weather conditions at the outset they did not realize the whole journey was one prolonged and excruciating suicide!

As a human document of a peculiar type Scott's diary takes rank with that kept by another explorer who also died from sheer starvation, LEONIDAS HUBBARD. Outside of HUBBARD's account of his end we know of nothing more couched in restrained pathos than Scott's dying thoughts of his little boy which have just been published:

"Make our boy interested in natural history if you can. It is better than games. Keep him in the open air. Above all, you must guard him against indolence. Make him a strenuous man. The Great God has called me. Take comfort in that I die in peace with the world and myself, and not afraid."

It is a pity the race had to lose such men needlessly. Yet perhaps it took such an end to bring out and make lasting an nobility of their natures. And we know now the confessed disappointment of finding that the Norwegians had forestalled them. As poor SCOTT put it after he saw AMUNDSEN'S flag: "All the day dreams must go."

For a School of Commerce.

The fine proposal made by a member of the Chamber of Commerce, not positively identified but generally believed yesterday to be Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF, to give \$500,000 to build a city college of commerce, is conditional on the diversion of four subscriptions of \$50,000 each for that purpose to the establishment of a commercial and civic museum, both college and museum to be supported by the city.

The city cannot make a better use of its money. It should have not one but several schools of commerce. It should have high and evening schools of commerce. It should supplement the work of the ordinary schools and give young men a practical and thorough preparation for that keen commercial struggle in which the United States is already engaged. Many national advantages are on the side of this country; in those of art she lags far behind. In especial is Germany the admirable example of abundant and thorough commercial instruction in all grades.

The Chamber of Commerce is doing a good, and we hope it will be a fruitful, service to the city and the country in taking up this absolutely indispensable form of education.

As yet the United States, though it has some excellent graduate schools of commerce, is only an unprovided amateur compared with some of its rivals.

Exporting Arms to Mexico.

According to a report from Washington the Administration has under consideration the raising of the embargo proclaimed by President TAFT on the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico, and it is said that a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations "has favored for some time a policy of this sort toward CABRANZA and the Constitutionalists."

While the Supreme Court has held that Section 5288 of the Revised Statutes (Title LXVII)—Neutrality does not prohibit the shipping of arms, ammunition or military equipment to a foreign country (United States vs. Pena, 60 Fed. Rep. 983), and while international law does not require neutral States to prevent their subjects from selling arms, munitions and provisions to insurgents, it would be well to consider why Congress on March 13, 1912, adopted the resolution under which President TAFT proclaimed an embargo upon the exportation of arms, ammunition, etc., to Mexico.

At that time General PASCUAL OCHOA, Jr., was leading a rebellion against President MADERO in Chihuahua. In the Senate on March 13 Mr. ROOR of New York introduced a resolution amending the joint resolution of April 22, 1898, aimed at Spain, which authorized the President "to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States." Mr. ROOR's amendment was as follows:

Resolved, That whenever the President shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States the President is hereby authorized in his discretion, and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit the export of arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

Mr. TAFT acted promptly. Either the President or Congress could now revoke Mr. TAFT's proclamation, with the result that there need be no interference with the sale of arms and munitions of war to both combatants in Mexico. Raising the embargo is simply a question of policy. In the spring of 1912 the Administration was in sympathy with President MADERO and regarded OCHOA as more of a guerrilla without principles than an honest revolutionary. Conditions have changed; the Wilson Administration regards General HUERTA as a dictator who is an obstruction to legitimate government in Mexico, and it is disposed to look with favor upon the cause of General CAB-

RANZA and to wish that cause success because it professes to represent constitutional government. When Senator ROOR introduced his resolution last year he justified it in these words:

"The conditions are such that thousands of Americans in Mexico are now fleeing from their homes and are abandoning their occupations, their business, their manufactures and their homes because it is necessary to do so to prevent their lives from being destroyed by arms and munitions which are being sold and transported across the border from the United States."

While there was a strain of exaggeration in this statement, it is to be observed that officers of the United States army have always maintained that the exportation of arms to disturbed Mexico should not be permitted because they would be used against Americans in the event of armed intervention. Army officers are still of the same opinion. Doubtless President WILSON will refer the whole matter to Congress, and that would be the proper course. The policy of helping General CABRANZA to oust HUERTA and set up a new government in the city of Mexico should be weighed against the contingency that arms and munitions poured into the country now might be used by Mexicans of all factions in warfare with a United States army of intervention.

Central Bank Ideas in the Senate. Outlines of the latest central bank scheme devised by Senator REED of Missouri were not very clear as published yesterday. As nearly as it was defined there is not much to be said for it as a banking measure.

Senator REED's project, which was tentatively accepted by a 7 to 5 vote of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, contemplates the centralization of the regional bank plan by making the Federal reserve board a banking organization. His new thought is to transfer to the Federal reserve board half the reserves which are to be shifted from the member banks in the reserve association to regional banks. Apparently it is a device intended to enable the central management of the new banking and currency system to deal with emergencies, but precisely to that extent it would seem to be unfitted for the ordinary uses of normal times.

Nothing good could be accomplished by placing a large amount of the regional bank reserves under the direct control and manipulation of the Federal reserve board unless the board were empowered to use the reserves as a basis for rediscounting and note issue. If that is not intended Senator OWEN was entirely right in his contention that the new scheme would work harm by depriving the country of the banking and currency facilities represented by the capacity of the segregated reserves to accommodate credit operations. If the Federal reserve board should hold practically all the ultimate banking reserve of the country and direct its ordinary employment through regional banks or through branch banks, emergencies would take care of themselves as they do under the governance of any well regulated central banking system.

Defective, however, as the Reed project or any of the recently mooted plans for central banking in form as well as in fact may be, the daily developments along these lines in the Senate Currency Committee are becoming decidedly interesting. Plans by Senator REED, Senator BRISTOW and other members of the committee indicate that Senatorial thought is shaping itself in the direction of real central banking. They show how central bank ideas have, as a result of the diligent canvass of information and opinion, of searching inquiry and exhaustive discussion, taken hold of the Senate despite the inheritance of an evil political tradition and despite the influence of contemporary partisan prejudice.

It can hardly be doubted that the Senate has become vastly impressed by the evidence submitted that only as the new financial system approaches genuine central banking can reserves be effectively mobilized both for normal and abnormal needs, and that a central bank owned by the public and controlled by the Government offers a solution of the problem of note issue which avoids the menace of fiat money.

Councillor Guy.

Of the many "sympathetic" or interesting characters of contemporary politics may we pick out a minor one not long to be obscure? On Tuesday the Hon. CHARLES W. GUY of Quincy was elected a member of the Governor's Council, defeating another GUY, the Hon. GUY HAM. Mr. GUY ran on himself. He is an old line Democrat of 70, but, as we understand it, he had no Democratic indorsement, and asked Democrats, Republicans and Progressives to vote for him because he was "one of the people" and Mr. GUY. He has run before hopelessly, but at last fortune grins at him. How could any citizen with bowels help voting for a citizen who, as his placards boasted, had been shoemaker, farmer, merchant, farmer again, forniculator, traveler; whose "mother's people were from Medfield," who had lived in we don't know how many towns in the district, and whose esteemed ancestor, TIMOTHY GUY, "gave the war whoop that started the Colonies as a free country." A man who begins his campaign 150 years or so ago is bound to win in time.

Those of us who have been to the Massachusetts city which perpetuates the name of a great historical family of the State and the middle name of a President of the United States, may remember "Guy's Coliseum," a mighty place where our Guy used to have a furniture store. His flower beds are the apple of his eye; and he scatters roots with a free hand among his fel-

low Quincyites. His daughter is married to the Progressive candidate for Mayor of Quincy. His brother-in-law, as his handbills told the voters, was "an own cousin of CHARLES SUMNER BIRD." So afflicted and so recommended, how could he lose?

His placards are works of art, yet drip with homely human nature. He is a pictorial campaigner. His posters show you idyllic scenes of his youth; his birthplace, the ox team he used to drive at a quarry, and also his own honest and engaging lineaments. He has one of those pristine Yankee chin beards which are now too seldom seen save in the rural drama. That projection was a sufficient argument for anybody who appreciates scenery.

The exact need and use of the Governor's Council is imperfectly apprehended by outsiders. Perhaps the Thanksgiving proclamation isn't complete without the words "by and with the advice of the Council, OLIVER WARNER (or whatever his name), Secretary." But a Council of which the Hon. CHARLES W. GUY is a member justifies its existence. May he live to be at least 170!

A Loose Way to Keep Books.

The loose leaf system of bookkeeping, which has been adopted by a considerable number of business houses in recent years, offers opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of book records of a kind that is impossible with the old fashioned bound account books. From the new books a page may be withdrawn and another substituted for it without any trace of the change being left.

One of the principal virtues claimed for the loose leaf scheme is that duplicate sheets may be inserted at any time. These are made from the same stock and printed in the same style as the originals they are designed to replace, and a dishonest man might easily supply himself at the time of his initial purchase with a double set of leaves, in preparation for emergencies. If the possibility of a change in watermarks suggested itself to him as a probable means of revealing frauds.

Entries in books bound in the familiar way cannot be altered without evidence of the fact that they have been tampered with, and the removal of a page is disclosed at once on examination of the book. But when a new leaf may be inserted in the place of an old one, there is no way to tell that it has been done.

This possibility deserves the serious consideration of all who have to do with bookkeeping, for no ingenious plea of modernity will compensate for the creation of a new device to encourage falsification of accounts.

The Mayor of Indianapolis is a spineless buffoon. Fortunately the Governor of Indiana has the courage and the vigor to put down riot.

Complete returns indicate that the entire Hood River County Court was recalled by yesterday's election. General charges of incompetency were the basis. The court, it is charged, appointed a road supervisor at an exorbitant salary and performed other acts in an unbecomingly manner.—Hood River Dispatch.

An object lesson to all Judges in Oregon. The people make and unmake them, and discretion is surely the better part of justice in the Webfoot State.

A military band played the American and Argentinian national anthems, and an enormous crowd applauded as Colonel ROOSEVELT stepped ashore.—Buenos Aires despatch.

The Colonel's life is one bully time after another.

To WILLIAM STUBBS from GEORGE G. GRAYSON of Troy: "I have no regard to you will be the next Governor, with no packed court to throw you out."—News of the day.

Ten thousand what? Confederate bonds, or real stage money? Try another pipe.

Many think YUAN will be dictator.—Despatch from Peking.

Has young China drunk too freely of the New Freedom? For foreign consumption used copiously adulterated it is very heavy stuff. Look at Mexico.

Translation of colors. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Mrs. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Cuthbert of suffrage fame have worked themselves up over the International anti-suffrage colors, blue, black and white. The former says that the "red" is for anarchy and black for piracy; the latter that red is for anger and black for despair and white for surrender. In treating the suffrage yellow is it not passing strange that his champions have overlooked the fact that the yellow flag is always displayed as a warning in case of the presence of a dread and contagious disease?

HELEN L. HARMAN-BROWN, NEW CANAAN, CONN., November 6.

A TAMMANY VIEW.

Well Liked but Able to Sit Up Again and Ready for Fight.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In an interview printed in THE SUN today appears a statement purporting to be a question asked by your reporter relative to his (Mr. Mitchell's) attitude toward Tammany Hall. Mr. Mitchell stated that he was going to do everything he could to put Mr. Murphy "out of business." How is he going to do it?

With the Democratic voters of this city, notwithstanding all the abuse heaped upon him, Mr. Murphy is more popular than Mr. Mitchell by long odds. The figures prove it. THE SUN prints Judge McCall's vote as 227,780. The Judge was charged with being Mr. Murphy's chief enemy. Mr. Murphy was the issue and the sole and only issue, in the late campaign. In fact the voters were told that Murphy and Murphy alone, was the issue; that Judge McCall was a good enough man to remain in the city, but 227,780 voters went to the polls and voted that Mr. Murphy was good enough for them, and they meant it. Deduct Mr. Mitchell's 100,000 from the total of the late fight, and it was nearly the total Republican vote; deduct the Progressive support, and it was the total Progressive vote; and the remaining vote, which Mr. Mitchell's strength so far as the Democratic vote is concerned.

Neither Mr. Mitchell nor Mr. Dudley Field Malone, nor any political foe, will "reorganize" Tammany Hall. It needs no reorganizing. We got a licking, not the first in our experience and perhaps not the last, but we are able to sit up and eat a little bit, thank you kindly. Mr. Mitchell's strength so far as the Democratic vote is concerned, is not in the ring. I have a very slight acquaintance with Mr. Murphy, but I will wager that he is worth \$100,000 as a campaigner. The 227,780 votes cast for Judge McCall constituted a personal tribute to Mr. Murphy, and he ought to be and probably is proud of that fact. None of the conditions named as "reorganizing" of Tammany Hall need look for the job, even though they have certificates of character from the man "higher up." It is the custom of eminent political characters, when they are asked to announce previous to election that they are opposed to "Tammany Hall and its methods." That is a perfectly safe statement to make, because it means that the voters' own feelings of the insulted Tammany voter may be his absolute and unflinching loyalty to his organization keeps him in line and he votes for the man who elected him from the stump and platform if he is the party nominee. The rule of the cheap statesman is "When in doubt sit tight Tammany" and they get away with it every time. But the man who is in the party and the worm will turn, and we may have the object lesson of, for instance, 227,780 Democrats sticking the knife into the back of the Republican.

Several facts stick out prominently in connection with the "late unpleasantness." One is that the Republican party has gone to the "demolition bowboys" in the campaign. The Republican party, and in my opinion there is no other brand of Democracy worthy of the name, may be more or less bungled up, but there is not a shred of the Republican party left in New York City. The proper name for that party now would be "Hessian," for it is for sale and whoever bids highest gets it. The terms of the late sale will be shared when Mr. Mitchell gets into office and makes his appointments. Let us hope the Republican party will not be "sold bricked." That would be sad indeed, but in such an event the market would be flooded with Tammany Hall probably get the Hessians at their own price next market day. Under the law of the survival of the fittest my money is on the Progressives, and I would soon be enjoying the spectacle of the Hessian chiefs cooling their heels outside of the Progressive county chairman's door, waiting for his whistle and humbly begging to be taken back to their own country.

O. P. I declare. In the meantime Tammany holds its 227,780 voters intact and will add materially to that number as soon as the new administration gets into office. But it is all very well to cry out "Sell!" at the idea of a man pretending death to escape the enthusiastic homage of legions of admirers, but in some cases it would be better to die than to be sold.

NEW YORK, November 6.

Plots Can't Be Absurd Enough.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I take issue with "Amateur's" objection to the plot to assassinate the President in possible situations. All the world is a stage, and the world is a play, and what is considered the most absurd fiction is very often the most assured fact. It is all very well to cry out "Sell!" at the idea of a man pretending death to escape the enthusiastic homage of legions of admirers, but in some cases it would be better to die than to be sold.

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PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Finn Played in Pittsburg—Fusion Force Saken in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Running on a complete Fusion ticket two years ago Rudolph Blankenburg, a Republican, for Mayor, and Mayor Blinn, for City Solicitor, polled 135,000 votes, defeating the Republican candidates for those offices by a majority of 5,000 votes.

Fusion much more complete than it was two years ago, with Mayor Blankenburg leading Independent Republicans and City Solicitor Ryan closely connected with Democrats, the Fusion ticket polled 79,867 votes, 55,000 votes less than were cast for Blankenburg for Mayor and Ryan for City Solicitor in 1911.

Mayor Blankenburg made the most heroic fight of his forty years of arduous warfare against the Republican organization to elect a majority of City Councilmen of the Fusion faith at this election.

A Public Service Committee of One Hundred and Fifty was selected last February by Mayor Blankenburg and his friends for the purpose mainly of securing the election of Fusion candidates for City Council. The committee was aided and abetted by the "Committee of Seventy," older and more experienced campaigners, and between the primary and the general election a third committee, with a membership of thirty members, was named. These three committees were composed of the names of the Fusion candidates, and will yield a surprisingly great revenue to the Government, and including their own contributions it is believed that they collected approximately \$100,000 as a campaign fund for the Fusion ticket of 1913.

These three committees listed eighty-five candidates for the Select and Common Councils; they expended fabulous sums to induce the voters to register and to vote for them. Their campaign literature said: "Vote for these nominees for Councils; all of them have been endorsed by the Public Service Committee of One Hundred and Fifty, and they are not owned or controlled by Contractor McNeel or Vane." The sum total of success of that Fusion Public Service Committee was the election of seventy and the Rothermel Campaign Committee was that of the eighty-five candidates for Councils endorsed by them sixty-five were defeated.

Practically the same result swamped the Roosevelt leader of Pennsylvania, the Hon. William Finley of Pittsburg, who saw the Bull Moose Bill Flynn, candidate for Mayor of the greater Pittsburg go down to defeat.

As the overwhelming defeat of Fusion in Philadelphia will end Mayor Blankenburg's career as a political leader, so too the defeat of Finley and Magee in Pittsburg will put the two great Bull Moose leaders of western Pennsylvania in cold storage, at least until after the return of Colonel Roosevelt.

The Hon. William Finley, having notified with alarm the disintegration of the Bull Moose party in Pennsylvania, deemed it best to resign his office as Secretary of State, and the Bull Moosers having taken to the woods in Pennsylvania it is impossible to compare their vote of 1913 with that of 1912 cast for Roosevelt for President.

The Taft vote in Philadelphia at the election of 1912 was 91,944. The Republican vote on Tuesday was 106,484.

LIVING IN SUBURBIA.

Costs About the Same as in Luxurious Capitals.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—If "City Dweller" prefers to live in the suburbs he can doubtless do so without any considerable difference in the cost. He cannot expect to have all the advantages of the city, but he can get a great deal of them. It will take him longer to get to his work, but he will have time to read more of his SUN. He will find it difficult to get to the city, but he will find it difficult to get to his work in the suburbs. The cost of living in the suburbs is not so much higher as it is in the city. It is all very well to cry out "Sell!" at the idea of a man pretending death to escape the enthusiastic homage of legions of admirers, but in some cases it would be better to die than to be sold.

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\$500,000 GIFT FOR COMMERCE COLLEGE.

Donor's Name is Withheld, but He is Believed to Be Jacob H. Schiff.

CITY'S SUPPORT, IS ASKED Chamber of Commerce Fathers the Plan—School to Be Open to All.

Announcement was made at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday that a member had pledged \$500,000 toward a college of commerce to be instituted by the chamber and supported by the city.

The announcement was made by Mortimer L. Schiff, chairman of the committee on commercial education, and while he evaded an answer afterward it was generally believed that the donor was his father, Jacob H. Schiff. Mr. Schiff, Sr., would not deny the rumor. "Why," he said, "my son won't even tell me the name of the man."

The Chamber of Commerce has been investigating commercial education for two years or more. The idea originally was to ascertain if a school for higher education in commerce and a commercial museum on the lines similar to institutions in Europe and other foreign capitals were needed. Four members agreed to give \$50,000 apiece for anything that might be decided upon and the committee conducted exhaustive inquiries into the whole subject.

Members of the Committee. With Mr. Schiff, who became chairman early this summer, are Frank A. Vanderlip, Thomas W. Lamont, Alexander C. Humphreys, Robert A. C. Smith, Edward D. Adams, Clark Williams, Lionel Sutro, Joseph H. Sears, J. Louis Schofer and James H. Post. In yesterday's report Mr. Schiff said that many conferences were held with educators conversant with commercial education, notably Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and several members of the College of the City of New York; Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Dean Joseph French Johnson of the New York University school of commerce, and several other financiers; professors and educators of various universities and colleges throughout the country.

The plan for a college of commerce, according to Mr. Schiff, is that it should be maintained by the municipality in order that instruction should be available to all classes. "Business is ever a profession," Mr. Schiff said, "and it seems fitting that the leaders of business in the greatest business center of the country should through their greatest business organization make available to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, aid in establishing a college of commerce and administration second to none in the world."

Course to Lead to a Degree. The report suggests that there be a standard course of study leading to a degree upon education, but that special attention should be paid to continuation and evening courses. Mr. Schiff said that those who must work full opportunity to attend. While there should be requirements for matriculation, experience in practical business life should count as well as high school or other tests.

The old site of the City College, Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, is available for the new institution, the report continues. An adequate building both for education and as a museum should be erected there at a cost not to exceed \$500,000. It was proposed that the Chamber of Commerce make available \$200,000 and be subscribed by four members.

"Since that time," the report says, "a number of the members of the committee have remained to remain unknown has offered to provide the entire \$500,000 for this purpose. On condition that the \$200,000 heretofore pledged for the Chamber of Commerce be available to install a commercial and civic museum in the proposed building and that the city of New York enter into a contract with the Chamber of Commerce providing for the permanent annual support of the proposed college and museum."

Resolutions approving the report and instructing the committee to carry out the plans were passed.

FEWER APPLICANTS FOR AID Improved Labor Conditions Lessen Work of Bureau.

There were fewer applicants fitted either physically or mentally to fill the positions at the disposal of the Bureau of Aid to the Poor during the year ended September 30 than in the previous year, according to the bureau's report, issued yesterday. The improved conditions of the labor market changed the character of the applicants for relief. There were fewer men placed at farm work in the last year, not because the demand was less, but because there were not enough reliable able bodied men to fill the places.

Of the 36,784 applications made available to the bureau from homeless persons, a decrease of 8,938 over the previous year. There were 7,136 resident applicants, who were referred to the constituent societies or to other sources of aid.

The bureau's investigation of saloons along the Bowery furnished evidence of intoxicated men who slept on tables, benches and floor between 1 and 3 A. M. An investigation was directed to determine the percentage of policemen in the city familiar with the bureau as an agency for relieving distress brought on the discovery that 100 policemen asked for work by the investigator 83 referred him to the bureau.

JOHN MITCHELL WILL RESIGN He Will Leave Vice-Presidency of Labor Federation.

BUTTS, Mont., Nov. 6.—John Mitchell announced today at a banquet that he had resigned the vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Seattle last week.

"It does not mean that I am quitting the labor ranks," said Mr. Mitchell, "I want to give way to a certain member of the United Mine Workers of America who has been elected to the position and who I think should be made an official of the American Federation."

FORWARDED TO NEW YORK YARD FOR NEW BATTLESHIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The torpedo outfit for the new battleship Texas has been completed at the naval ordnance station here and has been forwarded to the New York Navy Yard.