The Sun.

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

The Educational Institution in Bowling Green.

It is our pleasant duty to announce that there is no politics in the appointment of Mr. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE to be Collector of the Port of New York, no politics in the family relationship of Mr. MALONE to Senator O'GORMAN, no politics in the warm approval of this nomination by the Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL and the redoubtable Colonel HOUSE of Texas and Everywhere, no politics in President WILSON's desire to give New York a bright and energetic young man for Collector.

In the other days, in the dark ages of the Old Freedom, the fortuitous association for these eminent names might have been taken as indicating politics, and mighty good politics, of the ancient Lincolnian kind.

Now it signifies uplift. Good luck to Collector MALONE and power to his young uplifting elbow!

Watch Carefully This Bipartisan Alliance.

If, as the entirely credible reports from the Capitol at Albany and the Criminal Courts Building in Centre street declare, Governor MARTIN H. GLYNN and District Attorney CHARLES S. WHITMAN have devised a plan for cooperation and mutual support in a statewide scoundrel hunt, we shall await its outcome convinced that great good will come from it.

Governor GLYNN and Judge WHITMAN are not novices in this sort of quest. Each has given abundant evidence of skill, courage and determination. Neither is so constructed or situated, personally or politically, as to be open to the suspicion that he will divert the undertaking from the attainment of public good to the service of selfish interests. Governor GLYNN is a Democrat; Judge WHITMAN is a Republican; their association produces a bipartisan alliance of a reassuring nature.

That Governor GLYNN and Judge WHITMAN are eligible for nomination by their respective parties for the office of Governor in 1914 does not impeach the sincerity of either or weaken the confidence that is reposed in them. Governor GLYNN has just disavowed any intention to succeed himself. Judge WHITMAN has emerged from a campaign in which he enacted a part of unusual self-sacrifice in a most creditable manner. It is highly improbable that any political ambition on the part of either will interfere with the faithful discharge of the duties they have jointly assumed.

The next six months should bring a considerable increase of comfort to honest men in New York State.

"Lawful Money" Does Not Mean Gold, Mr. Glass!

What is the matter with CARTER GLASS, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives? Is it peevishness over the criticism visited on the currency bill passed by the House under his leadership or is it overmuch musing on the subject of money which causes him to advertise the note issue provided for in the House bill as gold standard currency? The note issue therein proposed is capable of defence or it is not, and we are persuaded that it is not; but it is incapable of defence by any pretence that it squares with the gold standard policy which is the deliberate purpose of the American people as expressed in statutory form in March, 1900.

In replying to a letter circulated by Senator REED of Missouri, a member of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which explains the Missouri Senator's attitude of antagonism toward the House currency bill, Representative GLASS makes this astonishing statement:

"The first draft of the bill required banks to provide a 33 1-3 per cent. gold reserve, *just as the bill as it stands today provides.* If Senator REED has read the bill at all he must know that *it has not been altered in this particular* and that not a dollar of the currency provided for can be issued except upon the same gold reserve provided in the first draft of the bill. *The only change made in the note feature of the bill was to superadd Government liability.*"

Again we ask: What is the matter with Mr. GLASS? The first draft of the bill was the text of the measure as introduced into Congress on June 26 last. That first draft set forth respecting note issues that "the said notes shall purport on their faces to be the obligations of the United States, and shall be issued solely for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks." There is no basis here for the contention that there has been any change in the note feature of the bill by the addition of Government liability. Verbal alterations do not alter the fact that the note issue in the original draft of the bill was a Government note issue just as in the bill which the House passed.

Of more amazing interest, however, is Mr. GLASS's description of the reserve against the notes as a gold reserve first, last and all the time. One thing which the first draft of the bill did do, feebly, for the maintenance of the gold standard was to provide that the notes issued should be "redeemed in gold on demand" at the Treasury Department in Washington or at any Federal reserve bank. Yet even this stipulation was practically nullified by permitting the bank redemption to be made in lawful money while the reserve required in the original draft was "gold or lawful money."

It happens that at one stage of the legislative progress of the bill a great change was made which Mr. GLASS seems to forget. It was a change squaring the note issue absolutely with the gold standard act of March 14, 1900, and it is a well established fact of public record that around July 25 last the bill, then undergoing amendment in the House Banking and Currency Committee, was amended to provide for gold notes. Redemption in gold on demand was required and the reserve required was gold. Before the bill was submitted to the Democratic caucus of the House on August 11 "lawful money" was put back into the redemption and reserve clauses of section 17, dealing with note issues.

Mr. GLASS has never furnished a satisfactory explanation of this remarkable legislative shift, but all the circumstances at the time and all the indications since have pointed to the flatistic influence of WILLIAM J. BRYAN as accounting for the fact that the bill which the House passed does not, as Mr. GLASS now says it does, provide a gold reserve against the proposed notes. Has Mr. GLASS forgotten also that he made the following statement in the report with which the completed bill was submitted to the House of Representatives just before it passed:

"Recognizing that *the country is now definitely committed to the immediate redemption of all existing paper currency in lawful money, upon demand,* the proposed measure requires the redemption of such notes both at the Treasury and at each of the Federal reserve banks at par when requested."

If Mr. GLASS recalls that statement, how does he reconcile it with his present misleading assertions about the gold standard character of the note issue provided for in the House bill? How also does he reconcile it with the further statements which he makes in his rejoinder to Senator REED:

"The amount of currency that may be issued is limited by the gold reserve of 33 1-3 per cent. The Federal reserve board cannot issue a single dollar of currency without a 33 1-3 per cent. gold reserve."

The reserve called for in the bill as it now stands may consist wholly of lawful money, that is of greenbacks and silver. It may not contain a dollar of gold. The proposed notes, which are explicitly described as "obligations of the United States," and are Government promises to pay, may have against them a reserve of nothing but other Government promises to pay.

Is it confusion of thought on your part, Mr. GLASS, or an evasive intent which leads you to describe the note issue in your bill in terms which the measure does not warrant? "Lawful money" does not mean gold, Mr. GLASS!

The Diplomatic Sabbath.

A despatch from Washington brings this news of the popularity of the Bryan-Pindell treaty:

"Colleagues of the Russian Ambassador have jokingly suggested that under the circumstances he might just as well take a leave for a year, in view of the alleged intention of this Government not to have any important dealings with Russia for that period."

If the proposed junket for the Hon. HENRY M. PINDELL is realized and emulated by other appointees of the Chautauquan régime we may have a diplomatic holiday to add to the effect of the naval holiday, already suggested.

Peace and the new freedom from duties will go hand in hand.

A Legacy of Beilis's Trial.

The allegations against BEILIS, acquitted of murder at Kieff yesterday, in so far as they related to ritual murder as a practice in the Jewish religion, were disowned and discountenanced by intelligent men of all faiths. Seldom, indeed, has there been so complete a disavowal of belief in any myth as the publication of these charges elicited. Yet deeply superstitious Russians will not be convinced, either by the acquittal or by the words of enlightened men of all races, that such crimes are purely imaginary, and that tales of their occurrence are circulated solely for the strengthening and perpetuation of race prejudice.

Nor does it lie in our mouths to say that the Russian peasantry is alone and singular in its benightedness. No reader of the day's news can fail to observe the not infrequent incidents of gross superstition, dependence on clairvoyance, trust in soothsayers, that are reported in this country. The veneer of disbelief in malignant powers, charms and the like is a thin gloss at best, and in a great number, if not a majority of persons, is wholly lacking. The state of mind that persists with respect to these primitive delusions is the same that attributes to the stranger such customs as ritual murders, and popular education must progress far beyond the height it has attained before this credulity is eradicated.

It is obvious that in BEILIS's case a conviction for murder, regardless of the evidence on which it was based, would have given fatal support to the legend, the introduction of which into his trial commanded worldwide attention. Even his arraignment on the charge has furnished it a body and substance that years of effort to destroy it cannot overcome. In this the accusation has done great harm, not only in Russia but elsewhere, and it is the plain duty of sober men to use their utmost endeavors to minimize its harmful effect.

Almost by Heart.

In his yearly report Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER deplores "too much slovenly reading matter" as an obstacle to education, "the substitution of quantity for quality," and recalls the fact that the great lawyers of the Colonial period and the makers of the Constitution had few, but the fittest, books; knew well a few first rate books.

One reason aside from insufficient or incompetent instruction in the schools for the so often complained of illiteracy, so to speak, of college students is probably to be found in the mass of juvenile stories which the Carnegie and other libraries feed to them and which they skim through at the double quick, getting no permanent impression. Their great-grandfathers read over and over and assimilated a handful of books. The little dingy or tattered home collection was often their school, college and university. Let us read over again NICOLAY and HAY's description of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's boyhood studies:

"His reading was naturally limited by his opportunities, for books were among the rarest of luxuries in that region and time. But he read everything he could lay his hands upon, and he was certainly fortunate in the few books of which he became the possessor. It would hardly be possible to select a better handful of classics for a youth in his circumstances than the few volumes he turned with a nightly and daily hand—the Bible, 'Æsop's Fables,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' a history of the United States, and WEEMS's 'Life of Washington.' These were the best and these he read over and over till he knew them almost by heart."

Almost by heart! Fortunate the child who has lived with a few books. In a world of volumes swollen to intolerable dimensions there are still but a few books. They are those we make our own; that shape the mind, store the memory, are the foundation and the discipline of our intellectual life.

Colorado's Plight.

The internal politics of Colorado, which differs in no essential from the domestic politics of other States, in spite of the uplifting and purifying influence of enfranchised womanhood, has dictated the refusal of the Auditor to certify the expense accounts of the militia on duty in the southern coal fields, where a bitterly contested strike is now in progress. In consequence of this the disorders which at one time seemed to be under control have been resumed, with the familiar tale of dead and wounded.

In this emergency Governor AMMONS has been forced to consider the means by which he can obtain Federal assistance. Recourse to this method of preserving the peace is not new in the sparsely populated States. It will be remembered that United States troops were on duty in Nevada for several weeks in President ROOSEVELT's time performing the duties of policemen and sheriffs.

Notwithstanding the precedents, such employment of the United States army is repugnant to the instincts of every citizen, and can be justified only in cases of the greatest extremity. That Governor AMMONS would call for its aid only with the greatest reluctance, we believe; that its aid should be given only as a last resort, and for the shortest possible time, and after the gravest reflection, must be the opinion of the authorities in Washington.

One obvious question will occur to all who give this important subject thought: Why has Colorado allowed itself to fall into a condition of inefficiency in which its government is unequal to the performance of the elementary functions of government?

The Insidious Gouache.

How sincerely we wish that the Water Colorists would not use so much gouache! The first touch or two of the thicker white paint that we indulge in seems innocent and comforting. It is apparently so harmless and so unnoticeable a dodge, yet it steals into our senses ere we are aware, grips us, attacks our vitals, completely possesses us.

Then suddenly an awful day arrives—usually coincident with the opening reception at the Water Color Club—when we discover ourselves and are discovered to be steeped, buried, overwhelmed in an ocean of this pasty, gooey material. It is gouache to the right of us, gouache to the left of us, three hundred ungallant gouaches pervading the place that used formerly to sparkle with real water colors. Gone are the light, gay days of ROBERT BLUM! The "fugitive" impressions that we used to love so much have indeed fled. Instead we are confronted by large, pretentious "works," heavily painted, solidly built up, flaringly gold framed and gold matted, aping every habit of the painting in oils, yet passing, alas, with official sanction, as water colors.

Must we lose all our traditions? Is there no Keeley cure for gouachers?

Not that its use is necessarily a crime. Some of WINSLOW HOMER's most thrilling drawings are in gouache, but then he was a genius, and a genius may do anything and remain a genius. It even happens, paradoxically, that the best thing in the present exhibition, the "Beggar," by GEORGE LUKS, is rendered in body color.

But that is neither here nor there. The danger, the great danger, of this medium is that it lends itself with a fatal ease to that institution known as "pot boiling," and a public society like the Water Color Club should be extremely chary of lending its aid to opportunists.

One wonders sometimes what the clerks of Congress and of the State legislatures must think as the hundreds and thousands of new bills pass through their hands.—*Washington Post.*

Perhaps most of the clerks are Buddhists and believe in a Nirvana wherein it is a sin even to go through the process of thought.

Artisan and artist who are worth noticing at all are generally humbly aware of their glaring defects.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Why is it, then, that if you omit one verse from a masterpiece the poet and creator regards you as an idiot?

Boston has three Harvard streets and three Harvard avenues, four Harvard places, a Harvard road and a Harvard Square.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Such are the inroads of successful football upon conservative nomenclature.

The smuggling of liquor and drugs is unquestionably one of the serious evils that have to be combated in prisons, but some remedies may be worse even than the evil for which they are applied. It is difficult on any grounds to justify the "stringing up" in the "rings" each day for twenty days of a convict to induce him to disclose the source through which he obtained the illicit stuff. This has been done in the case of one STEVE WILLIE, at Jefferson City, Mo. WILLIE finally confessed that he obtained the liquor in question from a negro trusty called WRIGHT. Thereupon his place in the "rings" was taken by the trusty in order that the source of the liquor might be traced still further back. Apart altogether from any considerations of humanity, the mediæval method of extracting a confession under torture is an unsatisfactory one because the confession is unreliable. A convict so tortured, either out of malice or simply because a confession of some sort is a necessary condition of release from his agony, might well be induced to implicate some poor wretch who was entirely innocent of the offence. Such instances, indeed, have been testified to by more than one writer of "prison reminiscences." Punishment is obviously necessary in prisons, but the experience of institutions where more enlightened methods of dealing with convicts have been practised shows that torture is not an essential feature of prison discipline.

My paternal grandfather retired at 50 and remained idle forty-nine years and six months before he died. To my mind he wasted more than ninety-nine years of life and some time men will come to look upon his type as an infamous man.—EARL BARNES *of Philadelphia.*

Rather hard measure to an unusually lucky man. Would he have lived longer if he had retired earlier? What else can anybody do than work and play, if he gets the chance to play?

Will there be a noticeable Fast Day spirit in Governor Foss's Thanksgiving proclamation?

When Boston was its [culture's] recognized seat, the leaders of thought were also leaders in action.—*Washington Post.*

When Boston was the recognized seat of culture! What blasphemy have we here! When Washington was the recognized seat of wisdom! Must all the gods fall at once?

Fundamentals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Just One Republican" in to-day's issue of THE SUN says: "A large number of them [Republicans] believe that the Republican party should be a * * * body of voters bound together in a common belief in certain fundamental principles." I was glad to read this, as I have always had a consuming curiosity to know the "fundamentals" of the Republican persuasion.

Will "Just One Republican" or some other inform me what the party stands for? I have asked so many and so fruitlessly that I was beginning to believe that the party was without any other principle than to keep in power and pluck the plums.

Of course at one time the Republican party saved the Union and liberated the slaves by a disastrous if glorious war. But that was some time ago.

Their name tells distinctly that Democrats stand for popular rule. That is the foundation upon which all their policies should rest. What does "Republican" really mean? G. W. L.

NEW YORK, November 8.

A Hard Old Customer to "Down."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* All Yale alumni and undergraduates I know will feel grateful to Edward Breck for the generosity of spirit toward Yale as expressed by him in to-day's SUN. It would indeed be unsportsmanlike to take advantage of Yale when it is down. But is Yale down?

The New Haven team has had a long series of accidents culminating in the injury to Cornish last Saturday. Still Yale will not be found wanting when November 22 comes around if there is anything left at New Haven like the old time grit and fighting spirit.

It would be well for Mr. Breck to warn the Harvard team against overconfidence. The game of 1911 is not so far removed as to be forgotten. That year it was "all Harvard" until they met the Elis and went home with a nothing to nothing score. Yesterday Johnnie Harvard met a tartar in Princeton. Due to Brickley's toe they won, but had nothing to be proud of over the backfield's line hitting ability, much heralded as it was. Remember it takes a great deal to kill a good dog. FRANK G. ROTH.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 10.

Gardeners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mrs. Philip Martineau, who is fulfilling the role of missionary to American gardeners, states we "do not know how," that "ignorance is our greatest drawback" to producing gardens like those in England. In a talk by Mrs. Martineau her audience received much information about color schemes and a frequent mental introduction to a certain gentleman in Boston from whom many plants might be obtained that are not well known in this country. Also advice was given to import nepeta, known to laymen as catnip, "the most popular flower in England at present."

Going through a number of American catalogues I find nepeta is listed and can be purchased here. As to climate, that of England is far superior for gardens, and this fact is stated by gardeners of thirty years experience that have tried results in both countries.

According to her own statement Mrs. Martineau has gardened for twelve years, starting with a cat walk in London. Many of us have started as humbly, but have not gained knowledge rapidly enough to acquire a mauve garden. If the inexperienced are to gain knowledge, it is practical advice that is going to produce results.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, November 10.

In the Old Astor House.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I read a letter in THE SUN of Sunday, written by Arington H. Carman, in which he refers to the "good old Astor House under a magnifying glass." As he has misspelled my father's name, whose place of business was 2 Astor House, I wish to have it corrected. The name is spelled Berford, not "Bedford & Co." I also have in my possession one of the "old lithographic prints," a very clear one, hanging now in my country home in Larchmont. By correcting the spelling of my father's name you will greatly oblige his youngest daughter.

MRS. WILLIAM H. SEAICH.

NEW YORK, November 9.

PRINCETON'S DEFEAT.

Can It Be Accounted For by the Condition of the Field?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Two of the most important football games of the season in the East have been marred by unfavorable weather. The games were played because they were scheduled and in order to be present the enthusiasts risked catching bad colds and possibly pneumonia. Under such adverse conditions it is obvious that the contending teams were unable to put up their best games, although some folks will contend that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. But this belief does not always hold good in football, for the simple reason that some teams depend more upon speed and open field work than others. Undoubtedly teams that depend principally upon line bucking for their success are afforded a decided advantage by the heavy field.

Two weeks ago the Princeton-Dartmouth game was severely interfered with by rain. Perhaps the wet and soggy field may not have handicapped the Princeton team, which is at its best on a fast field, according to the experts who have studied the weak and strong points of the eleven representing Old Nassau. Perhaps the condition of the field accounted for Princeton's defeat.

Apparently the fates decreed that Princeton's football season must be a wet one, for last Saturday the Princeton-Harvard game was doused with showers. The wet field again militated against the Tiger's chances and again Princeton lost. The point at issue is, would the game have been decided more on its merits if the field had been dry?

They do not play baseball when it rains, principally because the fans will not attend, and the games are postponed. What is to prevent the postponing of football games until the weather is propitious? The answer is in the hands of the enthusiasts. They pay the cost and suffer the inconvenience. W.

TRENTON, N. J., November 9.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

A Silver Cup Given Her by Washington Said to Be in the Family.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In regard to the Barbara Frietchie story I obtained from her cousin at one time some facts that may be of interest. Barbara married a Captain Frietchie when she was very young, and resided on the outskirts of the town of Frederick. When the civil war broke out she was strongly in sympathy with the North, and when Northern soldiers happened to halt on her premises she always received them cordially and gave them refreshments, but the Confederates received very different treatment. She always waved the Stars and Stripes when troops came by, whether the Blue or the Gray.

Once as one of the Northern Generals and his regiments were passing they stopped to rest on Barbara Frietchie's lawn and were, as usual, warmly welcomed. The General asked Mrs. Frietchie to give him the flag which she always waved. This she refused to do, but did present him with a large flag which was kept folded in her Bible. The following day this same General was killed in battle and was buried in the flag which Barbara Frietchie had given him.

The following story may also be of interest: When Barbara Frietchie was a very young girl General Washington visited Frederick, and she with several other young ladies of the town served him at the inn where he dined. The General's admiration for her was so great that before leaving Frederick he presented her with a very beautiful silver cup, which is still in the possession of the family. E. S. C.

MOUNT VERNON, November 9.

UNWORKABLE IDEALISMS.

The Suffragists Fail to Translate Them From Theory to Practice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In view of the animated discussion of the equal franchise question, may I call the attention of your anti-suffrage readers, whose number is as the sands of the sea everywhere, to the fact that the burden of proof in this matter rests upon the suffragists?

We who oppose the initial proposition are under no obligation to prove anything. The suffragists propose a great governmental change, and upon them rests the responsibility for convincing the nation at large.

Attendance at numerous meetings and participation in many have convinced me that the careful study, the close investigation, social and statistical, in this matter has been and is being done by anti-suffragists, who are really under no obligation to do anything of the kind.

It is for the suffragists to marshal facts, to present evidence, to draw convincing conclusions. They do not do this. They give glorious but vague historical outlines, ranging from prehistoric times to our Revolutionary war (seldo latter), and from Sparta to Plymouth Rock. That is as near as I have heard them come to—well, let us say New York city—in 1913.

Another style of speaker for suffrage makes large and emotional affirmations, non-liberty or freedom, justice and all the rest, heavily emphasized. It is all very interesting if one has time to spend in considering unworkable idealisms translated into theory but stopping short of practice.

The question is: "How will it work here and now, under present conditions?" That question they never tackle. Affirmations gloriously presented are no longer even entertaining, certainly not inspiring. This thing is a political proposition. It must be "brought down to brass tacks." Skyrockets go higher and dazzle more bewilderingly, but a little campfire, right down on the ground, is better to boil coffee or bake a potato. And practical things we must have.

It is the height of folly to urge a voyage even to the Enchanted Isles in a leaky boat. The port may be highly desirable, but there's no real reason for setting out if we are to drown on the way.

GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN.

NEW YORK, November 9.

The Cocaine Habit in The Bronx and Elsewhere.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is perfectly obvious that something must be done to stop the selling of cocaine to minors in Greater New York. The practice is becoming so widespread that hundreds of our young men and women are using the drug, which has secured such a tenacious hold on them that they will stoop to any means to procure it. They will barter their very lives in order to get enough of the drug to satisfy their craving.

The practice is flagrant in New York, and appears to a large extent in Brooklyn; but persons familiar with the facts tell me that in The Bronx it is most popular. Evidently the drug is more easily procured in Bronx county. A short walk along Third avenue will convince the sceptical that many girls and boys are victims of the habit. While it is bad enough to see boys under the influence, it is twice as bad to behold girl victims of the drug.

As is often the case, dance halls are in a measure responsible for the spread of the habit. Apparently boys are the ones who procure the supply, and meeting girls in the dance halls, they pass some of the "coke" to them. The girls may start to "sniff" the drug in a spirit of bravado, but in a short time they fall victims. Constant usage causes the victim to derive little satisfaction from cocaine, and the victim turns to something stronger to satisfy his desire. Usually the stronger and more deadly drug heroin is used.

The spread of the habit is attributed to a certain extent to the refusal of the Magistrates to deal severely with those who use and sell the drug. G.

BRONX COUNTY, November 10.

A Wolverine Heir of Fame.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is not the name of D. T. Boozer, saloon keeper of Detroit, Mich., worthy, both because of its appositeness to the business with which it is associated and the suggestiveness of the first two initials, of a place in your Gallery of Immortals?

SIDNEY DICKINSON.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

THE NEW JERSEY AUTOPSY.

Another Examination of the Results of the Voters' Action.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In an editorial article in THE SUN of November 7 you say that the combined vote of Mr. Stokes and Mr. Colby was greater than the vote of Mr. Fielder.

These figures are undisputed, but isn't it easy to prove too much by mere arithmetic?

In Mercer county the Progressive party made a very strong appeal to the radical element in the Democratic party, especially to the workers in mills. This appeal seems to have been effective. Mr. Reeves, the Progressive candidate for State Senator, polled a surprisingly large vote, while Mr. Montgomery, his Democratic opponent, who is well known and well liked, suffered a proportionate falling off.

Furthermore, it is believed by every man, woman and child in New Jersey that much of the Smith-Nugent following in Essex county voted for Mr. Stokes for well known reasons of their own.

It would seem from the above considerations that Mr. Fielder's victory was more notable and impressive than the cold facts appear to indicate on their face. Is it not well to be a little cautious in flourishing arithmetic? A. W. L.

PRINCETON, N. J., November 8.

WHEELED DEATH.

Promising Work of the Automobile in American Cities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In 1912 the number of persons killed by automobiles in twenty-two American cities was 691, while in the same year there were but 270 passengers killed on all the railroads in the United States. This is more than two and a half to one. In 1790 the world recorded with horror that twenty-eight persons had been crushed to death under the wheels of the car of juggernaut. Civilization has stopped that slaughter in India, but the authorities of our American cities seem powerless to reduce or even to prevent the steady increase of killing by the unspeakable chauffeur.

Passing west on Twenty-eighth street not long ago I started to cross Fifth avenue, having first assured myself that the way was clear, and only the quick action of a friend saved me from being run down by a car coming behind us on Twenty-eighth street and turning north into Fifth avenue. The driver of this car was going at full city speed and made his turn without slowing down and without warning from his horn. Yesterday I was "not run down" four times on upper Broadway, that number of cars suddenly detaching themselves from the ruck of Broadway and dashing into cross streets, and of the four only one sounded his horn.

Is there no law of the road requiring warning in such cases? If the city is powerless to protect the helpless majority from the reckless minority, then it is high time for the State to abolish the close season on chauffeurs, or, better yet, to put a bounty on the drivers of these modern juggernauts. Their capture should be permitted by gun, club, trap, net, fly, jig or any other method that will be effective and give the most sport to the hunter. The bounty could be paid on a deposit of the mask at the office of the county clerk, or with the coroner. This evidence would be amply sufficient, as the sardonic grin of the chauffeur who misses us is unmistakable. FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

NEW YORK, November 10.

THE SUPER RACE.

What Chance Has Humanity Against the Children of the Magazine Illustrators?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Illustrating for the popular magazines is becoming less of an art and more of a science. The human form is now being drawn with mathematical precision.

Mark well the geometric lines of Hubert Valkyrie and Jonquilla Storm, figures laid out by compass and fittingly described by metes and bounds.

The hero of to-day is neither god nor man, but a strange admixture of both, a masculine mountain with angular head, cleft chin, herculean shoulders and up to date haberdashery.

Stenographers, saleladies, factory waifs, chorus girls, high school graduates, housewives and suffragettes salute him.

In undisguised admiration they gaze upon this creature, the magazine hero, the lofty being who nods and frowns like Jove on the illustrated page, the immaculate, sprucely tailored paragon, with the inevitable cleft chin and distingue air.

Behold poor John! He may be a gentleman through and through, kind and considerate, honest and competent; but, alas! his nose is not of the classic mould; his neck is not columnar; his chin, heaven help him! is cleftless; his upper head is well developed; his cerebral region is as prominent as his jaw bone; he is sane and normal.

What a tragedy! Away with him! Poor wight! a disgusting fellow of low degree! He should be opening the carriage door for my lady or pruning the rose bushes in the garden.

And the heroines of the magazine page? Ah! worthy companions are they of the heroes of modern romance.

Behold a full page illustration of a group of stoic goddesses, with visages impervious to human emotion, standing like statues a little to the right of one small caddy and an open bag of golf sticks.

When did women of such formidable physique inhabit the earth?

In the far days when the world was young, when giants and giantesses hunted the unicorn and trailed the deadly basilisk to its lair?

What chance has Jane or Clare or Sue with this heroic type of womanhood?

Poor little Jane, come hither.

There is expression in your eyes, your mouth is not perfect; there is a touch of humor in your lips; your stature is normal; your poor little nose is flesh and blood; you look sweet and human.

Oh, the pity of it! Oh, the cruel injustice, of it all!

Never, never, Jane, will you know what it means to be wooed by Reggie or Percy or Lord Throckmorton.

Your expressive, human countenance will never meet the gaze of the fond and doting reader of the illustrated serial.

Nor does the fond and doting reader wish to see it. He would be surprised and grieved to behold anything so natural.

For, in truth, we love the bizarre and the outre. We are becoming more and more difficult to please. The old mysteries have lost their power to beguile.

How jejune seem the Arabian Nights! How bland and simple the diversions of that primitive age!

The wonderful lamp, the roc, the genii, the old man of the sea, the enchanted gardens, the ladies of Bagdad, the forty thieves, these no longer amuse us.

We have improved upon all of them. SIMON CERER.

ALBANY, November 9.

Whip Behind!

When you used to be a boy
And you tried to get a ride
If you hung on in the rear
It would always thus befide
There would be some tad afore
Of a mean and jealous mind
And that urchin would hallow
"Whip behind!"

Later when you sought a ride
On the rear of fortune's car
There were green eyed plodders still
Who would hail her from afar
To dislodge you from your grip
In a manner most unkind.
They would raise the ancient cry:
"Whip behind!"

Guess when old Elijah rose
In his chariot of fire
That he didn't start alone
To the land of his desire
Guess some mortal got a hitch
Ere he rose above earth's rind
But the fellows hollered loud:
"Whip behind!"

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

RECEIVERSHIPS FREE OF CORPORATION TAX

Supreme Court Upholds Fight of Third Avenue and Metropolitan Lines.

OTHER DECISIONS GIVEN

Justices Rule Vermont's Tax on National Bank Deposits Is Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in which that court sustained the Federal district court for the Southern district of New York, declining to order receivers of the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York to pay a corporation tax under the Federal corporation tax law on the business of the street railways while they were being conducted under the receiverships.

The suit was begun by the United States by the application of such an order, and the receivers, Frederick W. Whitridge, Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, resisted. The receivers asserted that they were officers of the court and in that capacity were managing the property, that corporation control had been divested and that the street railways were not being conducted as the business of the corporation to bring them within the Federal corporation act. The opinion affirming the judgment of the lower court was unanimous. Justice Pitney, who read the opinion, pointed out that the corporation tax law, as construed by the Supreme Court in the cases brought attacking the constitutionality of it, was not an income tax, nor a tax on the property or franchises of a corporation as such, but an excise tax imposed on a corporation for the privilege of doing business as such corporation. The court agreed with the lower courts that corporation control had been divested when receivers were appointed under the direction of the court.

Vermont Court Upheld.

Justice Hughes read an opinion of the court affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Vermont upholding the validity of the State law taxing depositors in national banks on their deposits.

The case was that of the Clement National Bank of Rutland, which had entered into a stipulation with the State authorities to pay the tax on all deposits and then attacked the validity of the statute. The court holds with the Supreme Court of Vermont that so long as the tax is not discriminatory it may be imposed upon depositors in a national bank based on the size of the deposits.

An important opinion was read by Justice Holmes construing the Federal hours of service act, regulating the employment of railway employees in interstate commerce. The opinion affirmed the judgment of the United States District Court for the Eastern district of Texas against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, holding that in a violation of the law the railroad company may be held for a separate penalty for each employee who is required to work overtime.

The railroad sought to set aside the judgment on the ground that while several employees were involved the cases all grew out of a single circumstance and therefore but one penalty could be imposed.

The Supreme Court overruled this contention and incidentally rejected another contention put forward by the railroad company that employees not actually at work during the time an engine was disabled and had gone to another station for repairs could not be held to be within the act for they were not actually employed. The Supreme Court held with the lower courts that so long as the employees were detained subject to the company's orders even though they were not actually at work they were in service continuously within the meaning of the act.

Reverse Decision in Alaska.

The court in an opinion by Justice McKenna reversed and remanded the judgment of the United States District Court for Alaska and the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth circuit convicting and sentencing C. M. Summers, who was president of the First National Bank of Juneau, Alaska, for violating the criminal features of the national banking act. The case was reversed for errors by the trial court in the matter of procedure. The case will be remanded to the Alaska court for another trial.

Chief Justice White denied the motion on behalf of the State of Virginia that the Supreme Court proceed at once to a hearing of the suit instituted by that State against West Virginia to require West Virginia to assume part of the bonded debt of the old State of Virginia which was incurred before the separation of West Virginia from the parent State. This case has been before the Supreme Court for more than a year. The court referred it back to the two Commonwealths, recommending that they confer and agree as to the amount of the debt.

Telephone Versus Telegraph.

In the case of the American Bell Telephone Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company, asking for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First district, the petition was denied.

The Court of Appeals had affirmed a judgment in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, holding that under the agreement of 1878, by which the Western Union sold its telephone business to the Bell company on a consideration that the last named corporation should pay over to the telegraph company 20 per cent. of "royalties and rentals," that the Western Union company was entitled to 20 per cent. of the stock of all local companies from which the Bell Telephone Company had acquired 55 per cent. under leases. The action of the Supreme Court to-day affirms the judgment of the lower court in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The court entered an order advancing the case of the United States versus the Midwest Oil Company and set the hearing for next January.

A number of applications for writs of certiorari were denied, including one submitted last Monday by Philander C. Knox, former Secretary of State, for a review of the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in the case of the Carborundum Company against the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company and also in the case of the City Water Company of Chillicothe against the city of Chillicothe.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess next Monday until December 1.

Joseph W. Bailey, former Senator from Texas, was granted leave to file a brief in the Oklahoma case involving the grandfathers clause of the Oklahoma Constitution.

Philippine Justice Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court to-day dismissed the $72,500 damage suit of Emilio Alzua and Ignacio Arnolot of Manila against Associate Justice E. F. Johnson of the Philippine Supreme Court. Justice Holmes said the law exempting Federal Judges from civil liability for official acts rendered in apparent good faith also applies to the Philippines superior judiciary.