



SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1914.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month, 50 00...

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, 25 00

THE EVENING SUN (Foreign) Per Month, 1 00

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

London office, Edinburgh House, 1 Arundel Street, Strand.

Paris office, 6 rue de la Michodiere, off rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Hibbs Building.

Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston Street.

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

The Action of the Morgan House.

The statement issued yesterday by Mr. J. P. Morgan, the head of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., commanded instant attention at the beginning of the year as a most important and significant announcement of new policy, deliberately considered, candidly stated and very practically initiated.

The list of corporations on the boards of which Mr. Morgan and his partners have already individually withdrawn includes fourteen railroads, three navigation companies, two telegraph or telephone public servants, four industrial concerns, three trust companies and one national bank.

The presence of representatives of this great house in the directorates of such of these and other corporations as are outside the immediate field of purely banking operations has come about gradually, naturally and honorably as a consequence of the part of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the organization and reorganization of financing of the companies.

The noteworthy sentence in Mayor Mitchell's speech of acceptance was his desire for a man administration. The Mayor said:

"I would rather have the government of this city for the next few months inconspicuous than have it heralded from day to day in the papers through promises made as to what will be done."

This reaction against limelight and the open mouth tends to prove that Mr. Mitchell is in earnest when he promised this town a business administration. Few public men can stand the test of lacony. Theodore Roosevelt is the only man whose name comes to mind as an example of a public man who has held his popularity in spite of his talkativeness.

And were we to attempt to put a finger upon President Wilson's chief source of personal strength we should lay it upon his shrewd taciturnity. Perhaps it has been a source of annoyance and disappointment to him that his example has not been emulated in other quarters, but that, as Kipling says, is another story.

Mayor Mitchell's youth makes his plan of reticence all the more seemly. Were his words to be "heralded from day to day in the papers" he could not escape the false charge of being egotistical on the one hand and boastful on the other. A reasonably silent man disarms ridicule.

The Ojinaga Fugitives.

No United States army officer on patrol duty along the Rio Grande has had to assume greater responsibility and to be more on the alert to avoid complications with the combatants in Mexico than Major Michael M. McNamee of the Fifteenth Cavalry, who from his post at Presidio is watching the fight for Ojinaga, one of the most sanguinary of the war. Among the difficult problems he has to deal with is the treatment of Federal soldiers who cross the river to escape pursuit or who have deserted their colors.

In a report to General Hugh L. Scott Major McNamee says:

"I am still driving any Federal back, first disarming them. Expect at any time during the fight that the greater part of the Federal army, possibly 3,000 or 3,000, may be forced across the river. I have made dispositions to disarm and hold them if this takes place."

It is rather surprising if Major McNamee's orders called for "driving any Federal back, first disarming them,"

Such a policy would deliver unarmed men into the hands of the insurgents, who are not disposed to give quarter to fugitives. It is true that a neutral need not afford asylum to individual belligerents who come over into its territory to escape capture; but what sound authority is there for sending them back without their arms? Hallock maintains that if the fugitives surrender their arms to a neutral they can claim asylum, and other authorities share his view. Oppenheim by implication says that if the fugitives are sent back to the zone of warfare they must be permitted to retain their arms. Article 57 of the Hague convention of 1864 covers the case of the reception of armed bodies of belligerents, as distinguished from individuals, that cross over into the territory of a neutral, as follows:

"A neutral State which receives in its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them, as far as possible, at a distance from the theatre of war.

"It can keep them in camps, and even confine them in fortresses or locations assigned for this purpose.

"It shall decide whether officers may be set at liberty on giving their parole that they will not leave the neutral territory without authorization."

The cost of maintenance is charged against the Government to which the belligerents belong. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 a French army of 85,000 men with 10,000 horses was interned in Switzerland, and France had to pay a bill of 11,000,000 francs for the support of the army which had sought asylum in Switzerland. The case of the Mexican combatants of either side who flee into United States territory is complicated by the fact that the insurgents, if they proved victorious in the war, could not be held responsible for the detention bill of Federalists, and on the other hand, a Federal Government would not settle for the expenses of insurgents.

In the large sense the men of both sides are belligerents, and it is difficult to see how asylum can be denied them either as individuals or as organizations, cost what it may. As for disarming fugitives and driving them back to the soil they fled, probably to meet the fate of massacre, no United States officer should be asked to commit such an inhuman act. We judge from a statement made yesterday afternoon by Secretary Garrison that in future fugitive Federal soldiers will be deprived of their arms but not turned back into Mexican territory. United States army officers should not be embarrassed by doubtful instructions.

A Dangerous Programme of Needless Delay.

At least eight and probably twelve Federal reserve banks will be provided for by the organization committee acting under the mandate of the new currency law. Nothing can be gained by discussing the committee's programme from a viewpoint that regards the wisdom of establishing so many banks. Exception may be taken, however, to the programme which the committee has prepared for determining the proper location of Federal reserve banks and the boundaries of the separate districts.

It is already manifest that the plan of the committee to tour the country and hold hearings at various points will stir up and foster a pernicious amount of sectional controversy. Within a week after the Federal reserve act went on the statute books the committee's plan evoked an expression of disturbing animosity toward the financial supremacy of New York and resulted in proposals for the narrowest limitation possible of the New York reserve district. The rivalry elsewhere shown in the presentation of plans for the recognition of various cities as regional centers can hardly fail to have its outcome in long, lasting bitterness.

We are not very much concerned with the stupidity displayed in these disputes, but we are concerned with the menace that is offered. One of the objects of the movement for financial reform was to eliminate the sectional competition for cash and credit which in times of strain has conducted to the precipitation of panic. This object may eventually be frustrated if the Federal reserve banks are planted in hotbeds of sectional strife. The results of such a strife must infallibly endure and be come dangerous at a critical occasion.

Other considerations adverse to the committee's programme of itinerant hearings are no less serious. It is not apparent why the committee should have to leave Washington or take anything like as long as the interval to March 1, the date set for the conclusion of hearings, to acquire the information on which to base its decisions. It can summon to the capital competent persons from every part of the country, who could, in two or three weeks time at the most, tell the committee all that it needs to know to make sane rulings, fixing the reserve cities and the limits of the reserve districts.

Unless the committee desires to place itself on exhibition, the extent of its projected tour in time and place cannot be reconciled with the real requirements of its task. Undoubtedly such wholly superfluous procrastination may afford a sufficient length of time to fight out the contest over the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which seems to be looming up on account of the ambitions attributed to John Skelton Williams. Yet even this does not appear to be a good reason for impeding the early establishment of the new banking system.

Moreover, the effect of the delay which the committee proposes may be to leave the national banks in ignorance of two things which they ought to know before the expiration of the sixty day period on February 22 next, within which they are ordered by the law to signify acceptance or rejection of the Federal reserve act.

It is perhaps of less consequence that the coerced national banks may not know where the reserve banks are to be

located and what are to be the boundaries of the reserve districts, although something more than idle curiosity would be gratified by information on this score. There cannot be much debate over the proposition that the national banks are in fairness entitled to know soon who are to constitute the all powerful Federal Reserve Board which is to have complete and almost unrestrained control of the new system.

A most unfortunate effect of the delay in completing the preliminary work of organizing the new system might be the postponement of appointments to the Federal Reserve Board beyond the sixty day period. It is to be hoped that President Wilson will not allow himself to be persuaded to wait upon the organization committee before announcing his selections.

All the indications are that the national banks, under compulsion or otherwise, will within the sixty days accept the provisions of the new act, but the interests of the country are likely to suffer in the long run if the banks are forced to join the reserve system in ignorance of the complexion of the board on whose wisdom and courage depends the fate of the momentous financial experiment which has been undertaken. Coercion implies reluctant cooperation at the best. Reluctance may be changed to an enthusiasm of cooperative effort which will tend to insure the successful inauguration and operation of the new Federal reserve system if, before February 22, the national banks should be informed not only about the reserve cities and reserve districts, but about the membership of the Federal Reserve Board.

In suggesting that England keep the peace of Europe by means of the mailed fist and inform France and Germany that in case of war between them she will take sides against the aggressor Mr. Bernard Shaw appears to be leaving out of his consideration one possible alignment of the nations concerned. If anything could compass an agreement between France and Germany it would probably be such an attitude of officiousness adopted by England. It would be a severe shock for the Slavian diplomacy if the two nations which were to be thus bullied into amicable unity decided to join forces and teach England and Mr. Shaw to mind their own business. Mr. Shaw should remember the customary fate of the well intentioned person who interferes in a marital squabble.

Who is Monsieur Jusserand? Who is this Monsieur Jusserand, described as "the dean of the diplomatic corps" at Washington? Is he the Monsieur Jusserand who wrote "La Vie Nomade et les Routes de Chateaufort au Moyen Age de M. Talleyrand-Beyran"?

Whoever this Monsieur Jusserand is, it is for him to prescribe that in the absence of the titular Secretary of State the diplomatic corps should shed uniforms? Mr. Bryan is always inconspicuous by his absence.

We wish to preserve all the conveniences; but when an obscure Frenchman tries his irony on a credulous but moral populace; when he refers distinctly and not too ironically to our ambulating Secretary of State as a nomad, a Borrowian for pay; when he composes works like "A French Ambassador at the Court of Dollar Bill," the ancient and sympathetic friendship of the United States and the republic which he pretends to represent groans and creaks.

Is this the Monsieur Jusserand who wrote "Les Sports et Jeux d'Exercice dans l'Antienne Nebraska" and "Le True du Cabinet"?

Old Horace?

Governor Glynn's admirable address last night at the inauguration of Dr. John Huston Finley as Commissioner of Education for the State of New York attracted attention as a spirited and at the same time learned tribute to the public school system in which we all rejoice and glory. But what does the Governor mean when he says:

"Times change, sings old Horace, and we change with them?"

We have searched our copy of the Carmina in vain for the Governor's quotation. Where in his own copy does he find that song?

To the best of our knowledge and belief it was not old Horatius but old Bononius, otherwise Mattheus Bononius, who sang or prosed in Latin the sentiment "Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis," so frequently and popularly perverted into "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

Perhaps our Chief Magistrate was thinking of "Eheu! fugaces,"

The New York Department Stores.

Since the disclosure of trouble in the affairs of certain department stores in this town there seems to be a persistence of irresponsible rumor concerning other establishments of the same sort. The Sun can discern nowhere any basis for these reports. They are of the scattering sort which usually follow the ascertained instance or instances, and they are generally to be attributed to ignorance of the real conditions; that is, when they cannot be traced straight away to malice.

To Hike or Not to Hike.

"General" Rosalie Jones's crusades to Albany in the interests of woman suffrage are accepted as righteous and laudable by her admirers, but of course there must be a minority of dissenters in the ranks of the suffragists. In Maryland, where "General" Edna S. Latimer, who has marched with "General" Jones, is drumming up recruits for a hike to Annapolis to impress the Legislature, there is outspoken protest against the expedition as unseemly and vulgarly spectacular. The conservatives do not like such methods of advertising the cause. One of them, Mrs. William J. Brown, president of the Equal Franchise League, points out that when the workmen want a compensation law put on the statute book they do not march on the State capital, but send a delegation of their ablest men to argue the matter at a legislative hearing. Mrs. President Brown goes on to say:

"Why cannot the women of Maryland be content with similar sane and conservative steps rather than to go off into these hysterical manifestations? Men are too prone, now, to accuse us of unreasonableness, and it is just such things as 'hikes' and shows and donkey rides and the like which give them good grounds for criticism. 'Oh, yes,' they say, 'these women are neglecting their homes to appear in public and get themselves written up in the newspapers.'"

In some measure it is a question of social environment. Women are more conservative in Maryland and the

South than they are in New York. Here a march on Albany is regarded as a not unwomanly method of advertising a cause that stands in need of publicity; there the spectacle may be considered immodest and garish. In Charleston, where the name of a gently reared woman is printed in the newspapers but three times, at her birth, marriage and death, a "hike" to Columbia would be thought of with horror. We do things differently here. While there are suffragists in New York who do not commend the "antics" of "General" Rosalie Jones, it cannot be denied that the fair lady has advanced the cause of votes for women by her crusades to Albany and Washington, and without loss of dignity or modesty. Others promote it by methods less picturesque and salubrious, but at all events it must be advertised if the men are not going to forget all about woman suffrage.

Who is Monsieur Jusserand? Who is this Monsieur Jusserand, described as "the dean of the diplomatic corps" at Washington? Is he the Monsieur Jusserand who wrote "La Vie Nomade et les Routes de Chateaufort au Moyen Age de M. Talleyrand-Beyran"?

Whoever this Monsieur Jusserand is, it is for him to prescribe that in the absence of the titular Secretary of State the diplomatic corps should shed uniforms? Mr. Bryan is always inconspicuous by his absence.

We wish to preserve all the conveniences; but when an obscure Frenchman tries his irony on a credulous but moral populace; when he refers distinctly and not too ironically to our ambulating Secretary of State as a nomad, a Borrowian for pay; when he composes works like "A French Ambassador at the Court of Dollar Bill," the ancient and sympathetic friendship of the United States and the republic which he pretends to represent groans and creaks.

Is this the Monsieur Jusserand who wrote "Les Sports et Jeux d'Exercice dans l'Antienne Nebraska" and "Le True du Cabinet"?

Old Horace? Governor Glynn's admirable address last night at the inauguration of Dr. John Huston Finley as Commissioner of Education for the State of New York attracted attention as a spirited and at the same time learned tribute to the public school system in which we all rejoice and glory. But what does the Governor mean when he says:

"Times change, sings old Horace, and we change with them?"

We have searched our copy of the Carmina in vain for the Governor's quotation. Where in his own copy does he find that song?

To the best of our knowledge and belief it was not old Horatius but old Bononius, otherwise Mattheus Bononius, who sang or prosed in Latin the sentiment "Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis," so frequently and popularly perverted into "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

Perhaps our Chief Magistrate was thinking of "Eheu! fugaces,"

The New York Department Stores.

Since the disclosure of trouble in the affairs of certain department stores in this town there seems to be a persistence of irresponsible rumor concerning other establishments of the same sort. The Sun can discern nowhere any basis for these reports. They are of the scattering sort which usually follow the ascertained instance or instances, and they are generally to be attributed to ignorance of the real conditions; that is, when they cannot be traced straight away to malice.

To Hike or Not to Hike.

"General" Rosalie Jones's crusades to Albany in the interests of woman suffrage are accepted as righteous and laudable by her admirers, but of course there must be a minority of dissenters in the ranks of the suffragists. In Maryland, where "General" Edna S. Latimer, who has marched with "General" Jones, is drumming up recruits for a hike to Annapolis to impress the Legislature, there is outspoken protest against the expedition as unseemly and vulgarly spectacular. The conservatives do not like such methods of advertising the cause. One of them, Mrs. William J. Brown, president of the Equal Franchise League, points out that when the workmen want a compensation law put on the statute book they do not march on the State capital, but send a delegation of their ablest men to argue the matter at a legislative hearing. Mrs. President Brown goes on to say:

"Why cannot the women of Maryland be content with similar sane and conservative steps rather than to go off into these hysterical manifestations? Men are too prone, now, to accuse us of unreasonableness, and it is just such things as 'hikes' and shows and donkey rides and the like which give them good grounds for criticism. 'Oh, yes,' they say, 'these women are neglecting their homes to appear in public and get themselves written up in the newspapers.'"

In some measure it is a question of social environment. Women are more conservative in Maryland and the

BALTIMORE'S CENTENNIAL.

One Hundred Years of the Star Spangled Banner to Be Gloriously Celebrated.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Baltimore is at work on its plans to make the centenary of the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner" a national event of 1914, and to group around it notable celebrations of patriotism and peace. The successful defence of Baltimore at North Point and Fort Mifflin comprised the first of the most important events of the war of 1814, and those events are being commemorated.

The range of the celebration will include Washington, Annapolis, Frederick and the whole of the Chesapeake Bay, with the main programme and the climax in Baltimore. The National Star Spangled Banner Centennial Commission has been incorporated. The honorary presidents are Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. The vice-presidents are the Vice-President of the United States, Thomas H. Marshall; Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Admiral of the Navy, the General of the Army, Governor Goldsborough of Maryland and the present Governors of the seventeen other States which constituted the Union in 1814.

The committee in charge are James H. Preston, Mayor of Baltimore; executive chairman, Dr. A. B. Hibbins; vice-chairman, Allen S. Will; secretary, Robert E. Lee; treasurer, J. Rowland Thomas; corresponding secretary, R. M. McHenry. There are forty committees headed by leading citizens.

On Thursday, September 3, the elaborate programme will begin with a military review of the historic War of Twelve Years along the Patuxent River and to the grave at Upper Marlboro of Dr. William Beanes, for whose release Key visited the British. Later will come the review of the bombardment of Fort Mifflin, which was inspired to write the national anthem.

On Sunday, September 7, the regular programme will be a series of exercises for patriots' day, on which the main speakers will be Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark. Other special addresses, responding to music and decorations, will occur throughout the city.

On the second day there will be special ceremonies centering around the frigate Constellation, the oldest vessel in the American navy. This will be the introduction to the presence of the largest fleet of historic ships ever assembled in American waters, including every form of naval architecture from the days of the Constellation to the modern battleships of the United States Navy.

On the third day there will be a revival of the fete and of the riding and running tournaments of the early years. The tournament is still a popular form of skill in Maryland. It means wonderful riding and running, superb tilting and the crowning of the successful knights by queens of love and beauty, and the military event of the day. The Baltimore tournament is the best riders and runners in America will participate. With it will be notable modern athletic contests in the departments of American citizenship.

On the fourth day the fraternal orders of America will make the most imposing demonstration in their history. In these days of strife and military patriotism, they will add to the occasion not only a fine inspiration but a practical demonstration of their strength and influence in America. The fraternal orders have been prime movers in all the centennial work.

The fifth day will be devoted to municipal and national pageantry and exercises showing the city and the military event of the year. One of the features will be the reunion of British and American soldiers at the North Point battlefield, where the last armed conflict on land took place before the treaty of peace was signed. This will follow the unveiling of the peace monument there. Among the speakers will be Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the British and American Generals of the War and others. At night there will be a brilliant banquet in honor of distinguished guests.

On Saturday, September 12, which is the centennial anniversary of the defence of Baltimore, the exercises will fill the whole day. The main events will be the address of President Woodrow Wilson and the singing of the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." At night the bombardment of Fort Mifflin will be re-enacted, and there will be a water carnival with illuminated floats and a spectacular display of the national anthem by the combined bands.

On Sunday peace and memorial day will be observed by various exercises in all the parks and squares of the city. A grand assembly, including addresses by ex-President William H. Taft, the Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, and other representatives of the world peace movement, will be held in the afternoon.

Monday, September 14, will be naval pageant day, with the participation of many of the historic making ships of the century, the presence of Admiral Dewey, the British and American admirals, and a salute to the tomb of John Paul Jones, who was the first to raise and defend the American flag on the high seas. Among the speakers will be the Hon. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Dewey, General Horace Porter, Admiral Baird and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who will describe the 1812 trophy flag. Tuesday, September 15, will be Key memorial day, with a pilgrimage to the birthplace and the tomb of Key at Frederick city.

This programme gives but an outline of the ten days. There will be a great spectacle regatta off Fort Mifflin and an aviation meet with races. It is safe to say that the relation to warfare. There are 10,000 boats in the Chesapeake Bay and there are almost as many in the Delaware. From these and from the craft of New York and southern points will come the swiftest and best, and the contests will include the various forms of marine architecture and skilled seamanship.

Baltimore has long been known as the "restaurant capital of the universe" and Maryland hospitality is proverbial. These two features will be conspicuous during the city's greatest celebration. One exhibition will be the use of Baltimore since the fire of a decade ago, and especially during the last few years, the city has been revolutionized from cobblestones to modern pavements and has been made one of the most complete and progressive municipalities of the world.

A Sermion on Sermions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would advise the man who preaches the ultimate miracle of the human mind, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still.

How to Address a Letter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter to the editor of the Sun signed John J. Johnson on the subject of addressing a letter reminds me that there is a lady in Patchogue who is a close second to Mrs. Betty Green in business ability. The suggestion on her letters sends out is always in this wise: New York City, 14 Double N Avenue, To Mr. John J. Johnson.

For the Outdoor Man.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would advise the man who preaches the ultimate miracle of the human mind, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still.

CHIROPODY IN SCULPTURE.

"La Femme Assise a Sa Toilette" Orthopedic, but is it Art?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is there a lower deep, a more profound nadir of public taste, than that may be excused by the Metropolitan Museum of Art has purchased, not accepted reluctantly as an unwelcome gift, but bought with perfectly good money, the "large figure entitled 'Femme Assise a sa Toilette'?" Doubtless chiropody is a necessary, though not until now an especially honored, profession, and doubtless model's large figure is anatomically correct. But are these sufficient excuses for offending the eyes with an operation which certainly it is not pleasurable or "uplifting" to see, either in the flesh or in imperishable bronze?

Of the innumerable sculptures of women bathing or about to bathe, a fair proportion have the excuse of beauty for being. Of the many sculptures of children taking thorns from little feet, nearly all have beauty at the apex of childhood besides. The endless train of figures, antique and modern, in similar poses leaves this later work no claim to originality, and there is no excuse for the artist as an sculptor's seeing, as the moment for perpetuation, that moment in which the model was easing her charming corn. Put in words, the thing is revolting; is it not less so?

Several years ago, when Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's female figure with extended foot was buried, at a later "show," with the addition of a kneeling child at its base, some of us were conscious of a distinct shock.

It was not hate, it was not fear. It was repulsion, children dear! Nothing can make chiropody in any form other than an offence to the eye. Chiropody is an art no less than a profession, resembling golf only in that there is nothing in it for the bystander.

The intention of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" is orthopedic there can be no question, the title leaves us no shadow of hope that the lady was merely playing "This little pig went to market." But perhaps I do not know the artist. He and she seriously executed this figure as a sign for some enterprising Parisian practitioner. So, my profound apology, that her work has so lamentably missed its destination. However, like Mark Twain, "I gird up my loins to doubt that I fear the unshakable thing intended just as the Metropolitan Museum of Art seems to have taken it. The triumph, of course, is the lady's; the public can only mourn, like the historic dietitian, that the best of the thing in this instance have "so much taste and all of it so bad!"

An illustrator of some note once pointed out to me that Greece long ago achieved the ultimate miracle of the human mind, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still.

On Saturday, September 12, which is the centennial anniversary of the defence of Baltimore, the exercises will fill the whole day. The main events will be the address of President Woodrow Wilson and the singing of the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." At night the bombardment of Fort Mifflin will be re-enacted, and there will be a water carnival with illuminated floats and a spectacular display of the national anthem by the combined bands.

On Sunday peace and memorial day will be observed by various exercises in all the parks and squares of the city. A grand assembly, including addresses by ex-President William H. Taft, the Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, and other representatives of the world peace movement, will be held in the afternoon.

How to Address a Letter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter to the editor of the Sun signed John J. Johnson on the subject of addressing a letter reminds me that there is a lady in Patchogue who is a close second to Mrs. Betty Green in business ability. The suggestion on her letters sends out is always in this wise: New York City, 14 Double N Avenue, To Mr. John J. Johnson.

For the Outdoor Man.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would advise the man who preaches the ultimate miracle of the human mind, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still.

A Sermion on Sermions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would advise the man who preaches the ultimate miracle of the human mind, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still.

How to Address a Letter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter to the editor of the Sun signed John J. Johnson on the subject of addressing a letter reminds me that there is a lady in Patchogue who is a close second to Mrs. Betty Green in business ability. The suggestion on her letters sends out is always in this wise: New York City, 14 Double N Avenue, To Mr. John J. Johnson.

For the Outdoor Man.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would advise the man who preaches the ultimate miracle of the human mind, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still.

A Sermion on Sermions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would advise the man who preaches the ultimate miracle of the human mind, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still.

How to Address a Letter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter to the editor of the Sun signed John J. Johnson on the subject of addressing a letter reminds me that there is a lady in Patchogue who is a close second to Mrs. Betty Green in business ability. The suggestion on her letters sends out is always in this wise: New York City, 14 Double N Avenue, To Mr. John J. Johnson.

For the Outdoor Man.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would advise the man who preaches the ultimate miracle of the human mind, but I do not concur in his deduction that therefore it is useless for modern sculptors to strive for beauty still. Saint Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and others, and not only these, have proved and are proving, God send! that modern men can achieve beauty in bronze and stone. It was one of Saint Gaudens' ideas that any one can do anything; it is the way in which it is done that makes the difference. I greatly doubt whether he would have stretched this to cover a performance of the "Femme Assise a sa Toilette" in sculpture, but I do not concur