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He Won't Go On the Stump.

The report emitted from Washington that President Wilson would swing around the circle in a speaking tour in the fall campaign is now denied. Probably most Americans, no matter how keen their curiosity to see and hear a President, will hope that the denial tells the truth.

The Police To-day.

Under the circumstances now existing, at least a year or eighteen months must elapse before Mayor Mitchell can carry out his ambition to elect Colonel GOETHALS in the city service as head of the Police Department. In the meantime, what kind of work is the force as it is now managed doing for the community that supports it?

The Future of Saratoga Springs.

The Legislature of this State is confronted with a problem that demands clear vision and practical business acumen. Nearly a million dollars has already been spent for the saving from total extinction of the Saratoga Springs. This promises to be an enormously profitable investment if the counsel of the Reservation Commissioners be heeded.

under such unfavorable conditions and at so small expense. The iron pipes now in use are absolutely forbidden by law in Germany for conducting mineral waters containing carbonic acid gas; they cannot be depended upon to convey carbonic acid water without corrosion, and it follows that the present piping should be replaced at once.

In view of the fact that about fifteen years of pumping has not exhausted these springs beyond restoration I am confident that the more moderate usage of the water for therapeutic purposes can never exhaust the supply. The methods which I have suggested for conserving the gas, namely larger hoses, pipes and the closing of unnecessary artesian and other openings, &c., offer an additional warrant for this view.

The most ordinary business fact would demand that no time should be lost by the Legislature in putting into execution the plans of the commission to carry out the suggestions of this expert, who has demonstrated the financial advantages of similar suggestions adopted by his own Government in Had Kissingen.

The Colony Club.

So recently did the Colony Club begin its existence in the attractive building designed for it by the late STANFORD WHITE that its present determination to seek other quarters may be regarded as an evidence of the rapidity with which New York neighborhoods change.

People Who Can Afford to Smuggle.

Of no small public interest is the case of the two brothers, one of them a former up-State Representative in Congress noted for his delicate perception of the just relations between Government contracts and his private business, whom a Federal Grand Jury has indicted for smuggling jewelry.

Commission men admit that the price of apples is higher this year than ever before, almost twice as high as it was during the same period last year.

Found giants in China—Headline.

Why go to China for giants? The Hon. OLLIE JAMES, "the big man from Marion," can tower above any Celestial specimen, physical or intellectual.

Close to 400 hoboes were in attendance, grizzled veterans of the road, ragged, frowny and dirty, listened as their healthy leader cited their grievances against humanity in general—Despatch from Cleveland.

Did he dwell upon the chief of their grievances, the passing of the free lunch era? And did he point out that this national institution was recalled without any referendum?

"The President says," says Mr. BRYAN, "that the American who goes abroad shall give one dollar's service for every dollar he collects."

Mr. Bryan has sent abroad no small batch of green "diplomats" utterly unable to give the United States by their service dollar for dollar or even cent for dollar of their salaries.

There is no keener eye for a dollar, no quicker hand for profit in his own business than the sleek Nebraska man who has won the name of Dollar Bill. Since he has been Secretary of State and Chautauqua he has given the United States one dollar's service for every dollar he has collected from the United States?

It is recorded that Scotland Yard detectives at the meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union smiled cynically as Mrs. DACON FOX unfolded the plan of campaign according to which 4,000 determined militants will march to Buckingham Palace on February 10 and present a petition to the King.

In one week the army of General VILLA at Chihuahua could be recruited to maximum strength for the advance upon Torreón and sufficiently armed and rationed. Mere confirmation of the report that Washington was about to throw its influence to General CARRANZA might precipitate a stampede to his cause in the city of Mexico before a single carload of equipment reached General VILLA.

The power which President TAFT exercised in proclaiming the embargo was given him by Congress, and the authority to raise it by executive decree is implied; but if Mr. Wilson takes such a course he will assume a grave responsibility. He ought to be sure that the opportunity or privilege put within the reach of the Constitution will not be abused by them.

Further, Mr. Wilson should inform himself whether FRANCISCO VILLA, the ex-outlaw, recognizes the authority of General CARRANZA, because there would be no glimmer of hope that peace was to be restored in Mexico with VILLA setting up as dictator in succession to HUERTA. It may be said that Mr. Wilson can have no official communication with the insurgent leaders.

NO LONGER SECTIONAL.

Abraham Lincoln's Appropriation of "Dixie" for the Entire Republic.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: To the multitude that called upon him after the news had been received of the surrender of the mountains forty miles from here—Despatch from San Jose, Cal.

Wants an Anti-Tipping Law.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: President Wilson has prohibited "tips or graft" in the Panama Canal Zone. This executive order promulgated by the President practically constitutes an anti-tipping law.

Certain Technical and Inutile Questions Asked by Some Inspectors.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Inspection season is full swing in the National Guard, and as of yet the drill is spoiled by the fool question plague that infects some of the inspectors.

Do the High School Pupils 'Crib'?

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: A young girl pupil in one of the best known high schools in the city tells me that most of her companions in school, both boys and girls, habitually "crib" on their "copy."

Was He Dead?

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: When he was called "Dead" Smith, when his name was called in the roll, he went somewhere that he once saved his life when a prisoner by effectually pretending deafness, but my memory on that point is vague.

For Governors of New York.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch volunteers to be candidate for Governor—Headline.

Mr. Sasamonowits-Smith Civilizes Official From a report of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

James Smith of 23 Delancey street, New York city, appeared, as directed, to explain why his name appeared as "Sasamonowits" in the book recording the names of the eligible list of patrolmen, he and the same hereby is removed.

A single enterprising militant might possibly succeed in reaching the royal presence and in staying there long enough to throw a bundle of signatures at the King's astonished person, but it is a fairly safe prediction that unless GEORGE V. himself decides to violate the constitution, which provides that the monarch shall receive petitions only through his Ministers, 4,000 militants will not be permitted to get within a quarter of a mile of him.

I find that in the same counties different prices have been paid for the same machinery. Thus, where one town would pay \$3,000 for a steam roller, another would pay \$2,500, and there is no visible reason why this difference should exist—Governor GLYNN.

For a nice quiet time with a fine fat salary few things can beat the job of United States naval officer.—Baltimore Sun.

The Kaiser is reported to have said of his headstrong heir: "WILLIAM is no diplomat I will admit, but I believe the fellow has got marrow in his bones." He will turn out our Molke yet! But the great registar had gray matter in his head as well as marrow in his bones.

Mr. BRYAN says that President WILSON "has already spoken a word of hope to the Filipinos." He has done more—he has given them more offices than they ever filled before. The boon of independence would be greater only in the abstract.

FRANK E. MERRAT, convicted forger, was sentenced to-day by Superior Judge WILLIAM BRADY to serve two years as a result of the mountains forty miles from here—Despatch from San Jose, Cal.

Right in the Sierras, where JOHN MITCHELL was a hermit from choice year in and year out! What a delightful State California is for the wicked as well as for the good!

The Massachusetts Legislature includes seven former professional boxers.—Boston despatch.

All from Boston, no doubt. The wonder is there are not more of them.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: I am not an American born American owning a retail store in all South America, except Argentina for some specialties.

There is not one American owned newspaper in South America to "boast" American interests. Our commercial interests are in the hands of the enemy.

Two Names for the Cup Defender.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: America's annual cup is the subject of a long and interesting letter to the editor of the "Vindicator" from a defender's name. The many times the cup has been successfully defended suggests that the name of "Seigneur" also be considered.

Suited to the Effect.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Why not "Occident" for the name of the cup defender? The last four letters of this name are the same as the letters of the Orient received on equal terms when in competition with Western defenders.

Return of a Vegetal.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Coming back to the Earth from the survey, I have this to report: Chimera, Pegasus, Apollo, Dionysus, Aphrodite and Orpheus hatched to the old boghead of Socialism.

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GOVERNMENT BY INTERPRETATION.

The New Method as Illustrated by the Income Tax and Other Laws.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: In our present times of unexampled fertility of governmental theory, when a thousand and one consecrated reformers are bringing forth novel devices for the administration of affairs, political and other, who most inspired prophet could have foretold the advent of a new manner of law making destined to come into being unannounced and to grow unobserved to a robustness of maturity?

This new method of government by interpretation is of marvellous promise and boundless possibilities. Judiciously perfected, it may prove to be the long sought catholicon for all the ills to which the social flesh is heir.

The practical development of the theory will be easy. To achieve this lofty purpose of reformation we need no more than ponder deeply the Sherman anti-trust law, that venerated archetype of the modern ultra-comprehensive statute wholly dependent upon interpretation, and gather well its significance; then, having absorbed sufficiently the spiritual essence of that law, we may proceed to apply its principles to the records and replace them by single universal law couched in the simplest and most unambiguous language to the same effect, the sublimated substance of the Sherman law itself, namely: "Be good"; and thereafter, having adjourned our legislatures of nation and State sine die, we may proceed to the everlasting interpretation of our law by decisions of court, of department, of commission and of board, to the consummate satisfaction of all and sundry of our citizens.

Permit me to submit for the distinguished consideration of your readers this my personal contribution to the endeavors of the uplift and the gayety of the uplifted. They will find in its perfected consummation of our present tendencies many advantages over the outworn governmental processes of the primitive past, and obviously no defects. The introduction of it will be not at all revolutionary, for the transition from the now established method will be in no wise abrupt.

It will satisfy the predilections of the conservatives and reactionaries who are convinced that we are acquiring too much law, equally with the ideals of the progressives and socialists who believe we have not enough government; it affords a rigid stability of basic principle combined with an unlimited flexibility of application; it approaches closely to anarchy, while yet it achieves the highest elaboration of paternalism; it offers a legitimate field of unending adjustment to our own obscure and inconstant notions of the social sciences in all their fads, foibles and excesses, without improper restriction of the development of the ideas of the generations to come. It embraces in one transcendent effort of government every moral aspiration of mankind, political, economic, sociological, eugenic, individual, theological, stoeterological. It is altogether satisfying, stimulating, ennobling; and, at the least of its merits, it will be that under its aegis the fundamental law will be quite as readily grasped by women and children as by men, and so will greatly facilitate the advance of feminism and in addition will foster the production and growth of a brand new cult of infantism.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., JANUARY 27.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Certain Technical and Inutile Questions Asked by Some Inspectors.

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THE \$7,500 COUNTRY HOUSE.

An Architect's Enlightened Views of the Competition and Its Effect.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: I was keenly interested to find in yesterday's issue of your issue of "Country Home Competition," for I feel certain that a great deal of good will be accomplished as a result of your effort. Beyond the purpose of stimulating a greater interest in this field of work, as outlined in your announcement of the programme, and the reward of fame which would come to the winner, as suggested in the introductory article, stands the thought that you are thus making in a most practical way of a latent force which finds few opportunities for personal expression and direct contact with the many problems of the day.

Many of our draughtsmen in and about New York feel that they have been largely, come to the city as strangers with few social connections, and almost no avenues open to them through which they can reach out and broaden their field of vision. It is in consequence of these discouraging struggles, and little wonder is it that their interest and enthusiasm oftentimes lag. There are indeed very few opportunities open for personal expression other than through the problems in the ateliers and the competitions conducted by our own technical journals. Such competitions are very similar to the school exercises of the past, not bringing the draughtsman into contact with the broader field of his endeavor, nor do they possess that quality of reality so important in stimulating the imagination. With such a competition the reward seldom goes beyond a recognition by the members of the architectural profession. With your competition, however, the student or the draughtsman must feel that he has been doing a real and vital problem, a client, as it were; and I am very certain that such a feeling will not only stimulate him but it will also suggest to him that he is a part of every day's life.

Your announcement of this competition is filed with suggestions to me. There are many similar problems of the day and those of civic development and the like which might be brought home to these men in this manner. You are in a position to do much to help in the scope that interests you can stimulate them to take a greater interest in the city's problems and at the same time to open the door which might not only lead to more intimate relations between beauty and utility but also in so doing reveal the intricate processes of government, which must be coordinated with their effort toward the development of the city.

You state in your introductory article that the architect should be asked to prepare this competition. I feel very certain that they appreciate this effort on your part and that they will in the future stand ready to cooperate, for they realize that the architect is called upon to do a greater part in this work.

One word more: Do not for a moment forget the cost limit you have set in the programme. Remind the competitors of this limit, and do not publish anything that exceeds the limit of the programme. I wish to emphasize this limit in the programme for the simple reason, that it has so often been broken, and that the result has been a number of suggestions concerning the five thousand dollar cottage which it would be impossible to build for ten, and the public has grown weary of the results of the competition. I suggest that such suggestions with a grain of salt.

FREDERICK L. ACKERMAN, New York, January 26.

CLUMSY NEEDLE FINGERS.

A Sociologist on Man, Buttons, Men and Gods and Philosophers.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Some time in the still watches of the night the conscience of the writer of the editorial article in your issue of the 21st inst. told away his sleep and the awful image of his wickedness will appear upon him "in the first glances of the sun" as he sees a lean and tattered poet with sonnets that will not burn and fingers too cold to sew his shriveling trousers.

But it is a question whether this sociological observation is correct in suggesting that the "minor literary gods" give up their innocent passions for the position? For sewing. They at least do no harm now, as no one sees their work, but if they take to sewing their output is likely to offend the eye.

Did man ever do anything that requires ability, courage and perseverance? Minerva had to direct him in war because he lacked these qualities. He hasn't improved any since those days, but on the contrary has shown a steady decline.

Ah, but wait! There is one form of idleness that man yet excels in, and that philosophy is the "travelling scholar" enjoying "travelling scholarships" would see he is a professor of sociology, would sew a button if there were a little maid in the hotel to do it.

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American Commercial Interests in South America.

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ANTI-TRUST BILLS TO HAVE ACID TEST

Many Prominent Men Will Give Their Views at Committee Hearings.

ACTION PERHAPS IN MARCH

Hope Is to Submit Bills to the House Then—Right of Way Given.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Men prominent in industry, agriculture and labor are expected to discuss the Administration anti-trust programme at hearings before the House committees that have jurisdiction over this proposed legislation. The hearings on the subject, which will run for a month or more, will be begun this week.

On Thursday the Judiciary Committee, of which Representative Clayton of Alabama is chairman, will begin hearing witnesses on the trade relations bill, the measure aimed at interlocking directories and the bill that attempts to define more clearly the terms "monopoly" and "monopolization."

On Friday the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which Representative Adamson of Georgia is chairman, will begin public hearings on the bill proposing the creation of an interstate trade commission and another bill providing Government supervision over the issuance of railway stock.

Practical indications are that the Administration anti-trust programme will be submitted to the House for consideration early in March. At least that is the hope of Representatives Adamson, Clayton and Perkins, who will handle the bills in the House.

Whether or not the bills will be subjected to the test of a Democratic caucus remains to be determined. Difficulties in the way of expeditious action on the bills may force the leaders to refer the measures to caucus before the House is called on to act on them.

Some of the Expected Witnesses.

While neither committee has made up a list of witnesses, there is a general expectation that such men as E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, Seth Low of the City of New York, George W. Perkins of the Harvester combination and J. P. Morgan will have an opportunity to present their views on the anti-trust bills.

Samuel Gompers will be asked to speak for labor while the various agricultural associations will be invited to send representatives to confer with the committee.

Although the anti-trust programme was seemingly approved by Democrats when it received publicity last week, murmurs are now heard, notably among the radicals, the conservatives generally appear to accord with the President's programme of trade relations legislation.

The only concrete proposal made by the radicals in the way of improving the bill is that Clayton and Adamson be asked to propose in one of them to regulate the operations of stock exchanges. President Wilson has already made it clear that he will not recommend legislation which he has announced that he will not oppose if Congress sees fit to apply regulatory measures to stock exchange operations.

It is the disposition of the leaders to apply the anti-trust programme as outlined by the President, and the indications are that the radicals, who are in the minority, will make little or no progress at this session in the committee's legislation on the subject of stock exchanges.

Clayton and Adamson.

The attitude of the radicals and supporters that have grown up in respect to Clayton and Chairman Adamson may precipitate a situation requiring the good offices of President Wilson.

The four anti-trust bills already made public were prepared by a sub-committee headed by Clayton and Chairman Adamson. The aroused ire of Chairman Adamson and his associates. The question was touched on in a statement made public to-day by Mr. Adamson in which he outlined the anti-trust programme as outlined by the Interstate Trade Commission bill.

Mr. Adamson said that he "approved" of the commission bill in the main, though he had been opposed to the measure by Clayton and his associates. He said Adamson said his respects to the Clayton trade commission bill in this way:

"The bill as introduced is nothing more than an enlargement of the Bureau of Corporations. It is a committee on the bill is to be taken out of the Department of Commerce and made an independent commission. The Bureau of Corporations was created on a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is now a part of the Department of Commerce."

Chairman Adamson says that his committee will give the right of way to the President's proposals. On this point he said:

"The committee was actually at work on this subject before the President's message came in. The committee was entirely aware of the President's proposals, and it is distributed to the members of the committee would be fully respected, and the delivery of the President's message and his urgent appeal for prompt action on the matters subject for consideration, has determined to give them, and so other general legislation will be undertaken by the committee either as to handling of the Clayton bill, or other bills, as they may be presented."

Chairman Clayton issued a statement in which he took pains to say that the committee would not consider the trade commission bill, as that measure had been referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House.

BENEFIT FOR THE BLIND

Amateurs of Society to Give Entertainment at the Plaza.

A cafe chantant and vaudeville benefit society amateurs will be given tonight at the Plaza ballroom in aid of the blind of this city.

The ballroom will be arranged with tables around the walls and while supper is being served the amateurs will dance in the centre of the room.

Some of those who will dance are Miss Roger Minton, the Misses Gladys Rollins, Margaretta Howers, Frances Ward, Miss Beth Salton, Abby Morrison, Alice Zaldo and Corneilia Chapin. Daniel P. Linn, Alfred Lottimer, Leonard Cox and McNeil Rowley.

After the vaudeville there will be general dancing.

Capt. Maxwell to Be Guam Head.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Capt. W. T. Maxwell has been designated by the War Department to be Governor of the Island of Guam, because of his experience at the war college, on the general board of the navy and at Panama.