

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1914. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00. DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00. SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00. SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month, \$1.50. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$15.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.50. FOREIGN RATES. DAILY, Per Month, \$1.25. DAILY, Per Year, \$12.50. SUNDAY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00. THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$1.00. THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$10.00. THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. \$1.00.

Readers of THE SUN leaving town for the summer months can have the daily and Sunday and evening editions delivered to them in any part of this country or Europe on the terms stated above. Addresses should be sent as often as desired, either through newsdealer or directly of Publication Office, telephone 1209 Beechman.

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. President and Treasurer, William C. Heick, 170 Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Secretary, C. E. Latham, 170 Nassau street.

London office, 11 Abchurch Lane, 1 Abchurch Lane, Strand. Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, 6 Rue de la Michodiere. New York office, 170 Nassau street. Brooklyn office, 135 Livingston street.

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

Further Amendments Needed. There stands among the laws of the United States this archaic statute: "Every person who incites, sets on foot, abets, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both of such punishments; and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States."

This manifestly requires amendment by the joint efforts of Senator HUGHES of New Jersey, President WILSON and Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, as follows: "But fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural and horticultural organizations, and the members thereof in good and regular standing, shall not be held or construed as coming within the provisions of this section."

There is likewise the statute concerning sedition or conspiracy: "If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof; or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof; each of them shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not less than six months, nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

It is easy to see how the indiscriminate enforcement of the law against such seditious conspiracy might under some circumstances work hardship upon members of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural or horticultural organizations; and the proposed amendment must therefore suggest itself to the alert minds of Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, Senator HUGHES of New Jersey and President WILSON:

"Such organizations, orders, associations or the members thereof, shall not be held or construed to be in seditious conspiracy against or in forcible opposition to the authority of the Government of the United States."

Finally, there is that too sweeping and not properly discriminating definition of the capital crime against the existence of the Government: "Every person owing allegiance to the United States who levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States, or elsewhere, is guilty of treason. Every person guilty of treason shall suffer death; or at the discretion of the court shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years, and fined not less than \$10,000; and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States."

The indicated palliative is an amendment substantially in this form: "This act does not prohibit the carrying out of the legitimate objects of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural and horticultural associations; nor shall such organizations or the members thereof be held or construed under any circumstances to be in violation of the anti-treason laws of the United States."

There is much to be done, and this would be only a beginning. Little by little, however, by the intelligent and persistent cooperation of President WILSON, Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS and Senator HUGHES of New Jersey, there may be effected throughout the statute an equal and even inequality and a symmetrical discrimination and exemption with regard to all kinds of crime and misdemeanors.

Carranza's Related Interest in Media. The eleventh hour concern of General CARRANZA to be represented in the mediation proceedings at Niagara Falls is not enough, but the explanation of his sudden change of front is only to be conjectured. Originally he accepted mediation in principle but wanted to know what questions it would deal with. His communication addressed to the mediators was not answered, and the conference met. Its discussions were not reported. The plan at last

evolved and sent to President WILSON at Washington has not yet been published; but there has been a semi-official intimation that a commission form of government pending the election of a successor to President HUERTA and of members of a new Congress was proposed.

At this juncture the junta of the Constitutionists in Washington became uneasy; it was of course in daily communication with General CARRANZA. On Friday last Señor JUAN TRUJILLO, agent of RAFAEL ZERBARAN, Minister of the Interior in the Constitutional organization, appeared at Niagara Falls with a note asking that a representative of General CARRANZA be admitted to the conference. The application must have puzzled the mediators, as General CARRANZA had always insisted that they had no concern with the internal affairs of Mexico and the plan of the conference, which was in President WILSON'S hands, dealt at least tentatively with the internal affairs of Mexico. Moreover, the mediators had long ago made it a condition of a Constitutional hearing that General CARRANZA should agree to an armistice, and this he had always refused to do. Why, then, should he demand representation when the mediators and the delegates of President WILSON and General HUERTA were concluding their labors?

The plausible answer is that General CARRANZA calculated Mr. WILSON would give his approval to the conference plan, with the result that the Constitutionists would have to follow suit or lose the moral support of the Wilson Administration, which is at least worth a good deal of ammunition. They are haunted by a fear that the ever crafty HUERTA, who is represented at Niagara Falls, will derive from the conference an advantage that could not be overcome. Probably General CARRANZA now realizes that he made a tactical mistake in not being represented at Niagara Falls. He elected to deny the Constitutionists an opportunity to present their case because the pressing of the military campaign seemed to be the more important thing. Tampico has been taken and Saltillo has fallen into their hands, but General VILLA admits that his armies will not be in the city of Mexico in less than ninety days, even if he obtains all the ammunition he needs.

Now at a marking time stage of the campaign the mediators submit their plan to settle the affairs of Mexico, and President WILSON may indorse it and General HUERTA may fall in with it. The prospect is naturally disquieting to General CARRANZA and his friends. Witness the frantic pleading of Señor LUIS CABRERA, the most intelligent member of the junta, that the United States, and not the mediators, should decide the question of Constitutional representation at Niagara Falls. Obviously General CARRANZA'S policy is to have the conference plan modified in his favor, and if that is not possible, to protract the discussion indefinitely while the insurgents are importing war material and fighting their way to the city of Mexico.

It does not follow that mediation will go on the rocks. As it has always been more or less at the mercy of insurgent activities the wise course would be to hold the door open to the very end, for the mediators' services might be needed most when the city of Mexico fell at last.

The Drug Traffic in Our Jails. Miss KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, Commissioner of Correction, is entitled to much credit for her energetic crusade against the drug evil in our local institutions. She seems to have grasped the existing condition as soon as she took charge of her department, and she has fought it unflinchingly. In the latest developments she appears as having adopted the proper methods for her crusade. The employment of her own agents as detectives to expose the system and fasten the guilt where it belongs is a procedure beyond criticism or cavil. It is far better than depriving prisoners of privileges to which they are entitled merely in order to prevent possible abuse.

Now that Miss DAVIS seems to be in a way to break up the entire corrupt traffic and to bring those concerned in it to justice, it may be expected that she will make a clean job of it. It is to be hoped that with the aid of the District Attorney and the courts the lesson will be made so salutary that there will be no recurrence of the evil for many a year.

The Pewee and the Eagle. While the liveliest of Colonels is in command of the Atlantic and its regiment of rough riders, with their "sea steeds, furious and frantic," it is comforting to hear some replication of his regretted sounds from the lips of his family, the Hon. FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD, grandson and namesake of a once famous Liberal Republican of Massachusetts and son of the permanent Progressive candidate for Governor of that ancient and illustrious Commonwealth. Young Mr. Bird inherits a pleasing loudness. No other electricity can be half so positive. From his chief he has derived some smack of that tempered and polished expression, that balance and restraint which we all admire. Speaking after the manner of the tobaccoists, are not these Oyster Bay "seconds"?

"One duty is to continue the fight against corruption and reaction; flow long the people of the State will continue to vote into office the craven and hypocritical mediocrities that both old organizations generally shield themselves behind is hard to say. Our fight may be a long one, and is sure to be a hard one, but for those who are determined to better conditions in this State there can be no compromise."

Mr. Bird is admirably young. He doesn't remember 1898, when the people of this State voted his Colonel into office at Albany; 1904, when they helped vote him into office at Washington; 1908, when they accepted his candidate

for President. Why should "our fight" be a long one? It's only two years since Truth was crushed to earth. Truth is now literally on deck and himself again.

As for "compromise," isn't Brother Bird chirping all too boldly in the sweet innocence of his dewy morn? Touché—and there is nobody more gifted or experienced in "touching" by one wonder working hand, "corruption and reaction" turn to purity and advanced humane ideas. It is even possible that such a reprobate as the Colonel's once dear friend "Mr." BARNES, or even his other friend "Mr." PENROSE, might be changed from fiend to angel, just as that holy Pennsylvania BILL FLINN was.

No, no, lovely but too confident Bird! Is it for that worthy little fly catcher the power to read the dark abyss of the eagle's mind?

The Truant. Much eccentric assertion and curious philosophy is bestowed upon that roving great council of sociologists the United States Commission on Industrial Education. In all that welter of theory be his our special thanks, that assistant superintendent of New York schools who emitted this:

"As a rule the truant is the result of inefficient handling by the teacher in the school."

The assistant superintendent may be right; must be right, of course. Doubtless boys have been mightily improved to keep pace with the rest of the country, dizzy high on the stilts of uplift, and also to be a reproach to their backward parents. Possibly, probably, boys in cities are another race from those under the greenwood tree. We speak of boys only because it used to be held by those young savages that among the multitudinous reasons for despising "the sex" was its utter ignorance of the joys of playing truant. Possibly urban boys love school and never utter the abhorrent sentiment of the immemorial lines:

"Good by, scholar; good by, school, Good by, teacher, darned old fool!"

There must be several hundred thousand grown boys in this town, though, whose young life was taught to shoot in rural schoolhouses; some brick but more wooden; the venerable even knew benches carved with many a name; foot cap, dark closed, strap and ferule. Who wants to go to school unless it's raining too hard to permit anything that counts to be done? It is not natural to go to school. Woodchucks, rabbits, ganders and gobblers (enemies jeered or stoned on every day's scholastic journey), birds' nests, horn pots, fruit and nut trees, current bushes, hoeses don't go to school. Dogs don't go to school. They fight; never fight at nooning or recess. Devil's darning needles, enwigs, horse hair snakes and other deadly and fascinating outdoor things are always on vacation. Hear that fat bumble bee just come in at the window. "Say, after school I'll show you where there's a hornet's nest." Yes, but it's a long time until 4 o'clock.

As a rule the truant is the result of being a boy. He is the delight and pride of life. He is the revolt against respectability. He is the instinct of freedom. He is the awful guilty joy of lawlessness. Him detection and punishment await, but his manly heart and well rounded hand shall not flinch; and even the trivial and inferior order, "the girls," shall be appalled by his devilishness and awe by his courage. He is CAIN. He is DR. FAUST. He is BURTON, LIVINGSTONE and T. R. BULLOCK TRUSTEES, mind you. When they smell the illiac, when they hear the ice cracking and booming on the pond, when "the crust" is hard enough to bear, when the first blueberries are reported, when there is a circus within ten miles and at all other proper times the desire of trunacy, and very likely the truant officer, seizes them. Can anybody of woman born tell us what in thunder can be learned in a year of school one-third hundred and sixty-fifth part as valuable, let alone as pleasant, as what a truant of happy disposition can learn out of school in half an afternoon? The truant is the natural "human boy."

Most likely Tarrytown will have no trouble with an L. W. W. invasion. The preparations to use the fire hose have been too widely advertised. The sizzling snafus will not risk having the fires within dampened with cold Croton.

The city pocketed \$310 yesterday from marriage license fees—News Item. Why should the city put a tax on marriage? It is both immoral and inexpedient.

A good word has at last been said in favor of the tango, using that name of the "nervé" dance generally. It has served to save the cloth dealers from the psychological depression, since greater than ever has become the demand for evening dress for men. Thus has the dance done more for evening dress than any other influence brought to bear on American citizens. Restaurants prohibited in vain, operators scowled and the rule that evening dress must be worn was insisted upon with more or less emphasis. Apparently it took the despised tango to make Americans enthusiastic about evening dress; so some utilizing influence is not after all to be denied to it.

No doubt the Commissioners of Internal Revenue all over the country will find an embarrassing tendency on the part of income tax payers to settle in cash rather than in certified checks. The check drawn to the collector's order is equivalent to a declaration by the drawer of the amount of his income and so it becomes to every one through whose hands it passes a revelation of his most intimate business secret. This is especially distasteful to men of moderate means, the class, say, between the \$1,000 limit and \$10,000 a year, where no doubt can arise through super tax complications. There are many who do not wish even their bankers to know their exact means, and to these the only recourse is cash payment of the tax. Throughout, the income tax is a nuisance, and an imposition, not on account of the monetary burden but because of the inevitable meddling and

prying into concerns which every self-respecting man likes to keep to himself.

It cannot be urged that the judges in a play competition were prejudiced in favor of the well made drama when they awarded the prize to a writer who has done little or no work for the stage but has gathered respectability by means of the prize. The prize of such competitions usually go to beginners. "The Gladiator," which won the Forrest prize for Dr. Bird, was his first play and the impulsion to the two that followed, "Craze" and "The Broken Halo." An actor gave "The Gladiator" to the stage, which cherished it through at least two generations of actors. It may be that this contest organized by WINSTON AMES will also bring forth a work that will endure as long; and to live through two generations of actors is a long existence for a play.

The administration of President MEXICAL in Cuba has not suffered seriously from political feuds, but the conviction and punishment of Governor ENRIQUE REPUBLICAN and his friends Representative Juan and Senator REPUBLICAN in Havana as a political assassination, he will have an ugly situation to deal with. The Asbertistas will make common cause with his enemies in the Liberal party, and the combination would not be above tampering with the police and the army. What is going on in one place must, by inevitable law, be subtracted from another. Even the police power, which is conceded to be especially a matter of local jurisdiction, is being abridged by laws of Congress. The United States courts are overburdened with business, much of it of a sort unfamiliar to the older dockets. Paternalism is in the air, and the great father is at the capital.

We used to be taught that the elemental fact of American colonization was local self-government. Hence the organization of the towns and the town meetings which developed peculiarly in New England. Hence Congregationalism, the New England expression in religion of unit government by community. Reserved political rights was a dogma. It may be said to be a plague, which it took a war to exercise. Is "State rights" to-day anything but a fiction? There is a remnant of State energies, but a right, in legal contemplation, is something enforceable. The late decision of the Supreme Court last year indicated that in that wide class of cases rights exist to the States only so far as Congress has not appropriated them. The Mann act dealt with another phase supposed to be local. There is the food inspection. There is the process of a Federal commission running into the States to summon witnesses to itself.

There is direct taxation, and there is the evident hand of the Government over all industry; it is not something abstract and remote, it is felt, the sensory nerves of the head ganglion run everywhere.

In New England the county never had important recognition and there are not wanting those who would abolish it completely. The sheriff is about the only significant county survival, and he is something less in dignity than the antecedent shire-reeve. With the centripetal force of present tendencies congesting authority at the centre, must not the States seek to the limit of their power in local and logical reduction pass away?

L. A. S. THE BACHELOR OF LAKE PLACID. A Mellow Cellmate Who Admires the Felicity of Some of the Married.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Isn't it amusing to hear and read of the many complaints of bachelors? Surely they do not remain single from choice.

Are bachelors such a bad lot? Discerning widows marry them and no doubt the single and contented bachelors are. Though fools spin Hymen's gentle powers We who by sweet experience know That marriage rightly understood, Brings to the tender and the true

A. All my life I've lived a bachelor's existence and appeared to enjoy it, and yet every day I've wished myself married. When one sees the many happy married couples and their contented and happy homes with the loneliness of the bachelor, one feels that there is something radically wrong with Cupid and his methods, and that the great block for consolation in the poet's descriptions and metaphors of human life, it is so rich and delicate in suggestion, lofty in spirit.

Should not marital happiness be more equitably distributed as we to embrace all the eligible among the unmarried? JOHN EDWARD LEEDS, JR. LAKE PLACID, MAY 31.

Two Hodge Indians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: May I add to the published reminiscences of the killing of Key by the late General Slicker? Thirty years ago while a clerk on the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin I met and knew well Joseph Slicker, interpreter for the tribe. As his name implies, there was a French strain in his blood, but he was part Menominee and part Slicker. He was a man with a total stranger he hid himself in a bush until a lot of people came to the scene and then made his way to his hotel and never mentioned the incident for fear he would be called as a witness at the trial. He gave some incidents of the killing which I have forgotten but which did not appear in the many reports of the trial.

Another Indian on the reservation was Wau-ko, who as a lad was side-camp of Tecumseh in the battle of the Thames. Though very old, he remembered the battle well and said that Tecumseh was slain by an Indian with the Americans and not by the British as is generally asserted. He was Vice-President, as the latter always asserted. JOSEPH M. ROUENS. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 2.

The Summer Resort. Imp—Where will your Majesty summer? Satan—I think I'll stay in town; I notice a lot of people are coming from the country.

Greatness Applied in Greatness. Klinker—What do you think of the liver of Duhet? Hocker—I think it is purely psychological.

A Telephone Farewell. "We are no longer engaged." "Said she through the telephone." "In a most decided tone." "The man who said it was in a free state." "All right," he answered, "ring off, please!" L. T. H.

THE DISAPPEARING STATE. The All Swallowing Paternalism of the Federal Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can one read the despatches that come from Washington, especially those of the railroad investigations, without some misgivings? It is easy to rhapsodize upon the reign of righteousness and to anathematize the evil that has been. Crime and sin were never popular and the public conscience at all times approves their discovery and punishment. But in the favor for purity, in the passion for direct action, there is danger of losing sight of fundamental principles.

Can our own iconoclasts pull down and spare at their election, and not rather sweep away altogether both the real structure of the past and the dream structures of their theories in one cataclysm? Recently we have taken with a man who not long since stood very high in the councils of one of the political parties. He said he saw no excuse for the States; that they were so much baggage in the way of our natural political development and that they were in process of being eliminated. Perhaps every one would not be so frank as to admit that, but it would be very hard to deny convincingly that the States are approaching the definition Metternich used of Italy, "geographical expressions." That one becoming less and less functional, and in government as in biology loss of function spells decadence. Perhaps, owing to changing social conditions, State lines were from the beginning doomed to yield, but since the civil war the Federal Government has advanced by leaps. Widening legislation by Congress, the increasing prestige of the Federal departments, more elaborated organization of the central government, in a word the increased functioning of Washington, all have worked to this end: for what is going on in one place must, by inevitable law, be subtracted from another.

Even the police power, which is conceded to be especially a matter of local jurisdiction, is being abridged by laws of Congress. The United States courts are overburdened with business, much of it of a sort unfamiliar to the older dockets. Paternalism is in the air, and the great father is at the capital.

We used to be taught that the elemental fact of American colonization was local self-government. Hence the organization of the towns and the town meetings which developed peculiarly in New England. Hence Congregationalism, the New England expression in religion of unit government by community. Reserved political rights was a dogma. It may be said to be a plague, which it took a war to exercise. Is "State rights" to-day anything but a fiction? There is a remnant of State energies, but a right, in legal contemplation, is something enforceable. The late decision of the Supreme Court last year indicated that in that wide class of cases rights exist to the States only so far as Congress has not appropriated them. The Mann act dealt with another phase supposed to be local. There is the food inspection. There is the process of a Federal commission running into the States to summon witnesses to itself.

There is direct taxation, and there is the evident hand of the Government over all industry; it is not something abstract and remote, it is felt, the sensory nerves of the head ganglion run everywhere.

In New England the county never had important recognition and there are not wanting those who would abolish it completely. The sheriff is about the only significant county survival, and he is something less in dignity than the antecedent shire-reeve. With the centripetal force of present tendencies congesting authority at the centre, must not the States seek to the limit of their power in local and logical reduction pass away?

L. A. S. THE BACHELOR OF LAKE PLACID. A Mellow Cellmate Who Admires the Felicity of Some of the Married.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Isn't it amusing to hear and read of the many complaints of bachelors? Surely they do not remain single from choice.

Are bachelors such a bad lot? Discerning widows marry them and no doubt the single and contented bachelors are. Though fools spin Hymen's gentle powers We who by sweet experience know That marriage rightly understood, Brings to the tender and the true

A. All my life I've lived a bachelor's existence and appeared to enjoy it, and yet every day I've wished myself married. When one sees the many happy married couples and their contented and happy homes with the loneliness of the bachelor, one feels that there is something radically wrong with Cupid and his methods, and that the great block for consolation in the poet's descriptions and metaphors of human life, it is so rich and delicate in suggestion, lofty in spirit.

Should not marital happiness be more equitably distributed as we to embrace all the eligible among the unmarried? JOHN EDWARD LEEDS, JR. LAKE PLACID, MAY 31.

Two Hodge Indians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: May I add to the published reminiscences of the killing of Key by the late General Slicker? Thirty years ago while a clerk on the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin I met and knew well Joseph Slicker, interpreter for the tribe. As his name implies, there was a French strain in his blood, but he was part Menominee and part Slicker. He was a man with a total stranger he hid himself in a bush until a lot of people came to the scene and then made his way to his hotel and never mentioned the incident for fear he would be called as a witness at the trial. He gave some incidents of the killing which I have forgotten but which did not appear in the many reports of the trial.

Another Indian on the reservation was Wau-ko, who as a lad was side-camp of Tecumseh in the battle of the Thames. Though very old, he remembered the battle well and said that Tecumseh was slain by an Indian with the Americans and not by the British as is generally asserted. He was Vice-President, as the latter always asserted. JOSEPH M. ROUENS. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 2.

The Summer Resort. Imp—Where will your Majesty summer? Satan—I think I'll stay in town; I notice a lot of people are coming from the country.

Greatness Applied in Greatness. Klinker—What do you think of the liver of Duhet? Hocker—I think it is purely psychological.

A Telephone Farewell. "We are no longer engaged." "Said she through the telephone." "In a most decided tone." "The man who said it was in a free state." "All right," he answered, "ring off, please!" L. T. H.

FIRST, LET US KEEP FAITH! Treaty Obligations and the Subsidizing of American Commerce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. W. N. Huntington, letter addressed to ex-President Taft in the SUN of this morning prompts me to say that the clause in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing that the canal shall be open to all nations with no discriminations indicates clearly that the word "all" includes this nation, else of what use would the word be? If the United States exempts its shipping from paying tolls, how is not that a discrimination against England? As much as if, for instance, on the ground that we own the canal and can do as we like, we have free tolling for ourselves.

England's main object in that treaty was to protect its own shipping interests, and if she had a right, as we must assume she had, to demand that all nations should be treated alike in the freedom of passage and equality of tolls, of what use would that clause be if British trade were exempt? We do not know there if United States is injured by the United States or by some other nation? If she is discriminated against by us she might not be much more discriminated against by other nations. No doubt therefore can there be that "all nations" meant particularly the United States.

On the other hand, the canal should be made as far as possible to stand on a strictly business footing and to derive all means the paying of tolls by evolution. It came from. If the exemption advocates mean thus to extend a subsidy to American shipping, the proper and only right way is to collect all tolls first, and then pay a subsidy to those entitled to it under the law. They may object that the exact revenues derived from the canal and the exact amount paid for subsidies.

That American shipping should receive suitable encouragement in legislation, can be substituted if you will, is very clear to any one who can read. The spectacle of seeing fast freight and passenger service from New York to Southampton and Cherbourg speaks volumes about the utter neglect of the American merchant marine by its own country.

In the face of efforts made to improve our trade relations with the South American countries we must appear very simple minded in the eyes of our European competitors. L. A. S. FRANKSBERG. HOBOKEN, N. J., JUNE 1.

"WHAT EVERY HONEST PERSON KNOWS." A Bay State Progressive to a Jersey "Lapsided" Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read the story of May 29 a letter written by a person designating himself "A Republican," and apparently living in Newark, N. J. That letter exactly typified the included, narrow minded stand that individual who has helped to wreck the Republican party. He is of course a rabid hater of Colonel Roosevelt, and he is not alone in his attitude in not taking his unreasonable statements too seriously. His hatred has warped his mind badly and he can see nothing but the blackest of black spots in those who admire and support the Colonel.

What ground has that "Republican" for assuming that Colonel Roosevelt will run for President on the Progressive ticket in 1917? I am just as sincere a Republican as the author of that letter is, but I realize that Colonel Roosevelt will not be elected on the Progressive party in 1917, and that he is best fitted to restore it to its former prestige and to give it success in the future.

I believe that Colonel Roosevelt is as popular as ever, if not more popular, and that his nomination and election in 1916. Certainly the country has had enough of Democratic rule and the one source of relief will be Colonel Roosevelt and a wholesome change in the Republican party. E. WILSON LINCOLN. BOSTON, JUNE 2.

PETERS OF WOMAN. Clothes and Shoes Keep the True Goddess From Being Patent in Her Walk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Today, while sitting in Edgewood Park, listening to the songs of the birds and drinking deep of the beauties of the exact and correct in watching the procession of maids and wives, children and girls. From the study of their faces I passed to the contemplation, from hats to shoes, of the decided changes now in vogue. My inspection included the carriage of the ladies, none of whom, except the elderly, seemed to have a free stride, all the younger generation having what is called "the right to wobble."

Who could there not be a school organized to train suitable art students to design women's clothes, that both beauty and utility may be combined thereto, and that styles undoubtedly emanate from mindless persons, it might first be necessary to develop brains in designers, but even that seems a hopeless task. It is a pity that such could be obtained then we might hope for women's shoes so contrived that walking in them would be possible.

W. SPADADEN PENKAW. NEW HAVEN, CONN., MAY 21.

The Size of Angels. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "Subscriber" is unfortunate in his reference to "Acts 1, 9 and 10." There is no such indicated implication, even by inference, that "two men in white apparel" are angels. He should have consulted the index to the Concordance, where he would have found numerous more effective and telling references, but the commentators differ, and I must remain in doubt, worried and in great travail of spirit, until the Hon. Joseph Daniels, leader of the hosts of righteous abnegation in the navy, settles the question finally. He should know.

W. SPADADEN PENKAW. RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 20.

Pennsylvania to Missouri. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Billed down to plain English, Mr. Metcalf's letter in the morning SUN simply means that the "licker" made his business, while the reformer minds everybody else.

It is just the difference between a blessing and a curse to the community. Mr. Metcalf, being from Missouri, is probably unable to appreciate such a small difference as that. Others of us who are from Pennsylvania, please letter to be from Missouri than from Nebraska. FRANK PATTERSON. NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

This Way to the Tent! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. New York, June 2. H. W.

MUSEUM NOW OWNS ALTMAN ART WORKS

Formal Transfer of Collection Is Made by Late Merchant's Executors.

PUBLIC VIEW IN NOVEMBER Temporary Installation This Summer Until New Wing Is Completed.

The last steps were taken yesterday, it was announced by Robert W. de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in the formal transfer to the museum of the art collection of the late John Jay Altmann, merchant and collector, the most valuable gift ever received by the institution. At the same time Mr. de Forest gave out the correspondence between the executors of the Altmann estate and the museum officials on the acceptance and installation of Mr. Altmann's art works. The collection, valued as high as \$15,000,000, is rich in Rembrandts, tapestries, porcelains, rugs, china, glass, rock crystals, Chinese and Japanese bronzes, enamels, furniture, bronzes and other works of art. It was written once by a newspaper man, a friend of Mr. Altmann, who had been taken through the galleries and rooms of the merchant's fifth avenue house for a "private view" of his wonderful collection, that throughout the inspection the reporter had a feeling of sadness because all these priceless masterpieces and modern studios "were locked away from the people."

The people will be able to see them at their best during the present year, when the collection, Mr. de Forest said yesterday, will be temporarily installed in the museum during the summer. According to the plan, the permanent opening will take the form of a reception during the first week in November. The \$150,000 fund for upkeep, executor, included the tender of a check for \$150,000 to be held as a perpetual fund the income of which shall be used for the purchase of new art objects. Mr. de Forest in his letter of acceptance promised a permanent installation of the gift as soon as the new wing of the museum is completed. To permit of the temporary exhibition of the art collection, the museum was begun in the main gallery of the museum last January, pending the completion of this new south wing.

The collection grew almost in secret. With the exception of the favored friends of Mr. Altmann, almost no one except the dealers through whom Mr. Altmann purchased his art, knew of the great value of the Altmann collection. Celebrated Items of Collection. The list of objects was published several times in January last following the acceptance by the museum of the gift. The Woman With a Carnation, the celebrated painting by the French painter of Titus, and other Rembrandts alone would make the gift a notable one. There are but two pictures by Frans Hals, the Dutch painter, according to an eminent authority as Dr. Bode of Berlin, "quite the most distinguished genre picture in the world." The Twenty-five Dutch pictures, including the Velasquez, eight Flemish pictures, four of the German school, two Chinese porcelains noted for monochrome glazes and black Hawthorns, about 100 Chinese snuff bottles, and a miscellaneous collection of Italian and German rock crystals, sixteen Persian and Indian rugs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and Renaissance furniture.

MRS. ADAMSON LEADS REVOLT. Originates Income Tax Protest for the Woman Suffrage Party. A resolution introduced by Mrs. Robert Adamson at a recent meeting of the city committee of the Woman Suffrage party called for a protest against the proposed income tax to accompany the payment by a protest. The suggested form reads: "This tax is paid under protest by a woman because the Government defies her right to vote."

More than 20,000 new names were reported as added to the roll of the Woman Suffrage party by the two weeks canvass throughout the city by the assembly of tracts. The canvassers had the enthusiastic cooperation of the tradesmen in many districts. The Borough of Richmond had the largest number of names, reported enrolments of from 300 to 600.

WILL PRESS WAR OF UNIONS. Marble Workers to Strike When Bricklayers Set Stone. Stephen Hogan, secretary of the International Marble Workers Association, which is now having its annual convention at Beethoven Hall, 221 East Seventy-third street, said yesterday that it had been decided to take up the fight between the marble workers and the bricklayers over the question of general assembly districts of the city of setting the marble prepared by the marble workers. The bricklayers, by doing this work, he said, are trying to wipe out the marble workers' organization. Strikes of the marble workers, he said, will be declared on buildings throughout the city where bricklayers are doing the work.

"We have been awarded this work by a recent decision of the American Federation of Labor," he said.

SEEKS TO OUST GLYNN JUDGES. Taxpayer's Case Against Roy and Hyman Now Under Adjudication. Supreme Court Justice Jaycox of Brooklyn reserved decision yesterday on a motion to oust County Judges Roy and Hyman, both recently appointed by Mayor Glynn. The case was brought through the city attorney's office by William H. Snyder, as a taxpayer. He alleges that both appointments are illegal. Following lengthy arguments, Justice Jaycox took the papers in the case, announcing that he would hand down his decision speedily, so that the Attorney General may carry the case to the Court of Appeals before the end of the month. Many prisoners sentenced for long terms will be affected if the decision is against the Judges.