The Sun

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1914.

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

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Month	25
SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month	40
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	75
FOREIGN RATES.	
DAILY, Per Month	1 25
SUNDAY, Per Month	65
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	1 90
THE EVENING SUN, Per Month	25
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year	2 50
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo.	1 03

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 changed as often as desired. Order through newsdealer or directly of Publication Office, telephone 2300 Beekman.

All checks, money orders, &c., 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. Reick, 170 Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Secretary, C. E. Luxton, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Edingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, 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 rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

After Two Generations.

From 1831 to 1846 every Governor of Louisiana was a Whig. The intensifying of the slavery question, the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, the ferocities of section and the slave holding interests concentrated and embittered in the '50s by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave law, the Dred Scott decision and the John Brown raid; the civil war and the violences and corruptions of reconstruction, especially virulent in the Pelican State, have parted it for two generations from the true path of its economic prosperity. Not with the old free trade South Carolina and Democratic party, but with the industrial protectionism of the North do its permanent fortunes lie.

Sixty years after the death of the protection Whig party Louisiana begins to look once more for self-preservation to protection. Why should she cling to a Democratic party which has done its best to injure her in fanatical devotion to an economic theory hostile or fatal to her industries?

The halting and weary allegiance of Louisiana Democrats to mere hollow political names and traditions droops and falls. The fantasies of the Progressive platform do not count. It is to a cardinal faith of Republicanism that Louisiana turns.

But as the instrument, however selfish, or the bridge, however slippery, of this return, Mr. ROOSEVELT deserves well of the whole country. To break up the Solid South may be thought amends for breaking up, temporarily, the Republican party.

The Great Refuser.

On May 24 at Sagamore Hill the Colonel declared that he would not accept the Progressive nomination for Governor of New York.

On June 18 at Southampton, on the tender bearing Imperator to the Imperator, the former said:

"I will not run for Governor of New York."

By July 8 the Colonel's iron resolve had softened into "I do not want to run if I can help it."

In regard to office the Colonel's "I will not" invariably means "I will." His faithful followers know how to interpret his refusals. They will "make him" drink the coffee.

Kindel the Insurgent.

Representative GEORGE JOHN KINDEL of the First Colorado district, who has jumped the Democratic reservation and declared war upon the Administration and all its works, must not be taken too seriously or too lightly. He is an individualist and an original. Dearly he loves a shindy. Courage Mr. KINDEL has and to spare; he does not reck, for instance, who knows his opinion that the President should not have consented to the exemption of labor unions from the anti-trust law, and he has a wholesome and outspoken contempt for the labor agitators who have brought woe upon Colorado. The Denver mattress maker does nothing by halves; he is one of the most rabid of railroad baiters, yet while splitting the welkin with cries of discrimination against the Denver shippers Mr. KINDEL is not above loading the mails with 200,000 franked copies of a speech which Mr. DOCKERY, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, says was never printed in the *Record*.

That part of valor called discretion Mr. KINDEL is not richly endowed with. A freshman in the House, he has admitted the greater stature of no man among the veterans. Fierce was his quarrel about committee assignments, the newcomer thinking that he was not highly honored by the disposition made of him. Mr. WILSON sought in vain to bring about a reconciliation, for Mr. KINDEL makes a great uproar when he fights, as if he were a great many men in buckram. With his genius for aggression the Denver Representative has naturally found the majority in the House wanting in spirit and self-assertion. The end of it all might have been predicted. He has repudiated the Democratic party and defied the President.

Hereafter Mr. KINDEL will be his own organization and platform, and he will appeal to the voters at the primary. One of his first enterprises will be to invade Kansas and give the Hon. JOSEPH LITTLE BRISTOW a helping hand in his campaign for reelection as a Republican Progressive to the Senate. This seems to be an extraordinary thing for a Democrat to do, but Mr. KINDEL calls himself a Democratic Progressive. The primary is his oyster. In 1910 he ran for Congress as a Prohibitionist. That was before he got his bearings. Two years later he secured the Democratic nomination, and triumphed over MEANS, the Republican, and CRANK, the Progressive candidate. Mr. KINDEL is, however, a minority Representative, which perhaps accounts for his proclamation of independence, party lines in the First being submerged.

A picturesque and robustious politician GEORGE JOHN KINDEL, and doubtless for all his eccentricity he will be a thorn in the side of the Administration, particularly as he campaigns with a stereopticon.

The International Commission on the Balkan Wars.

The responsibility for the barbarities and atrocities of the last two wars in the Balkans has been the subject of a controversy that has been carried on with much bitterness by the combatants ever since exhaustion demanded the cessation of actual warfare. That the wars were accompanied with much savage brutality seems to have been admitted by the nations involved, but at the same time each of them has contended that it was guiltless.

In proof of this there have been many reports issued, but as they have been individual or national efforts they have been rejected, serving no other purpose than to add to the heat of the discussion. There must, therefore, be a special interest in the report that has just been published by the International Commission, which from its very purpose and formation has every reason to be free from bias and partiality and to seek only to give forth the true conditions.

The striking thing in the report is that the commission found so deplorable a state of affairs. In some instances there had been exaggerations, but in others the worst of the suffering and cruelty that had been inflicted not only upon the soldiers but also upon the non-combatants had not been told. Neither does the report hold entirely blameless any one of the nations. The Servians, perhaps, are the freest from guilt, but even they are held accountable for cruelties in Macedonia and for their conduct of the war against the Bulgarians.

Much of the investigation was carried on in Thrace and southern Macedonia, where the Greeks and Bulgars had struggled for supremacy in territory that the combined allies had wrested from the Turks. The charges brought against the Bulgars by the Greeks are already familiar. At the time they were made the Greeks had every resource of publicity at their disposal, while Bulgaria was isolated and cut off from telegraphic communication with the world.

In that way false reports of Bulgarian cruelty were sent out. "There none the less remains," says the report, "when these travesties of fact are brushed aside, a heavy indictment which rests upon incontrovertible evidence." Doxato was burned and a massacre carried out there during and after a Bulgarian attack. It is true that Serres was burned; that a large number of civilians, including the Bishop of Melnik and Demi-Hissar, were slaughtered. The commission, after considering the evidence on both sides regarding these events, finds that the Greek charges are in each case substantially true, but in no case do they state the whole truth." In the same manner all the other charges were investigated and in almost every case was there found guilt on both sides. To recall more of the instances would be merely to add horror to horror, but the great satisfaction of the report is its appearance of absolute impartiality. In it are contained no statements upon which all the members of the commission did not agree. In fact the report seems so thoroughly impartial that it is difficult to see how, at the present at least, it will prove satisfactory to any of the nations involved.

The report does not take a hopeful view of the situation. The great question of nationalism is still foremost, and this confused tangle cannot be straightened either by attempts to assimilate at any price or by new migrations. The treaty of Bucharest needs to be revised, argues the commission. This appears one of the first steps toward an effective mutual guarantee of religious and educational autonomy and a way to peace and quiet in the Balkans.

The Perils of the Musical Career.

A statistician whose thoroughness is German, although he happens to be French, has just made public the result of his investigations concerning the longevity of musicians. The ripe age attained by German prima donnas is as traditional as the tenacity with which they cling to their place on the stage. But the investigations of ERNEST CHALLIER are scientific and cover a period of forty-three years; it was in 1870 that he began to observe the manner in which musicians pass from the scenes of their earthly activity.

In this period of forty-three years after 1870 4,113 well known musicians died. Of these the age of 3,737 was ascertained. This number lived in the aggregate 228,839 years. Since that gives to every one an average age of a little more than 61 years, the profession of the musician must be added to the list of those not specially dangerous in spite of the nervous tension to which musicians are supposed to be subjected. The youngest of those on the list was an infant prodigy, by name HENRI KARTERN, who died at the age of 9, although he had already won fame as a child pianist. LUIGI LAMIRAUX, a promising violinist, was the next, and only a few years older was LIZZIE KENNEDY, who had already made a name. But few of the subjects of this investigation were so young.

The patriarch of all the musicians who died in this period was the famous ELISE FARNESI; she had been 105 years on this earth when she was called away from it. The German orchestra conductor JOHANN CHRISTIAN HILF was only two years younger, while MANUEL GARCIA had passed his one hundred and second year when he died. BENEDETTO BAZETTI of Turin was, however, only a hundred when he died.

The causes which brought these musicians to their ends were much the same as might have been potent in any other profession. Seven died in theatre catastrophes, while eleven died in active performance of their duties on the stage in opera. Eleven more died on the concert platform. Sixty-seven committed suicide, and the majority of them were women and singers. One was an Italian woman living in this country who had reached the age of 80. Five artists were murdered.

Only nineteen died in poverty; this seems a small number in view of the fabled improvidence of the musical profession, which has succeeded in combining parsimony and extravagance as no other ever did. In the list of the indigent was the once celebrated tenor LADISLAUS MIERZWINSKI, who used to be a favorite at the old Academy of Music here and shared in Europe the triumphs of PAULINE LUCCA. He gradually sank in his profession until he was compelled to become the porter of a hotel on the Riviera, and died five years ago in Paris at the age of 60. Only thirty died in insane asylums, which may possibly be explained on the ground that musicians are allowed to do many things which would land a normal human being in restraint. One, the famous Russian PETER TSCHAIKOWSKY, died of cholera.

A Patriotic Filipino.

Recent advices from Manila announce the patriotic and humane act of a Filipino physician, Dr. VINCENTE DE JESUS, that stands in unenviable contrast to the unpatriotic and inhumane action of the Governor of that country in signalizing his own appointment to that high office by endeavoring to supplant that most capable sanitarian of the islands Dr. VICTOR HEISER. Dr. HEISER had served satisfactorily for a long period. THE SUN warned the authorities at that time of the dire results that would follow the retirement of this hygienist, who had almost cleared the country of its two most fatal diseases, cholera and bubonic plague.

It was announced at that time that in his anxiety to displace Dr. HEISER for reasons best known to himself the Governor offered the position of Medical Director to a man whose reputation was in the line of surgery, but who was so wise and patriotic as to decline it. It appears now that in the effort to place as much responsibility as possible in the hands of the Filipinos this maudlin appointment of a native physician to the responsible post of Medical Director was made.

Some time ago advices from the Philippine Islands announced the great increase in morbidity and mortality, which we had foretold, since Dr. HEISER'S departure. Now our apprehensions and warning are confirmed by the patriotic retirement of the Filipino doctor from an office for which the Governor regarded him as more fit than he did himself.

It is gratifying to learn that at least a medical army officer of well known ability will succeed Dr. HEISER, whom no one can adequately replace by reason of his large experience and exceptional ability. Political appointment of officials to army, navy and sanitary posts of high responsibility is always fraught with danger, and the illustrations of this fact have been sadly frequent.

The Spirit of Reform in the Senate.

Interest in the attitude of official righteousness adopted by certain members of the United States Senate toward Mr. PAUL M. WARBURG should be increased by the approaching vote on the rivers and harbors bill.

All the offences of which Wall Street finance has been guilty do not constitute such a continuing scandal as the recurrent passage by Congress of "pork" measures similar to this bill, which carries appropriations aggregating about twice the amount of the collections from the new income tax levied on individuals.

The rivers and harbors bill aims to distribute as widely as possible among the Congressional constituencies a largesse of public funds wrung from the hard working citizens of the nation. Yet we doubt if the recent Senatorial sniffs at Wall Street atmosphere in which Mr. WARBURG does business indicate that the sniffers will be found voting in any large number against the enactment of a measure which has no other purpose than to try to buy reelections to Congress by omnibus bribery of the electorate.

Senator SHIELDS, Democrat, has attempted a definition of unfair trade in an amendment to the Clayton bill:

"That all contracts, agreements, arrangements, acts and practices which tend, separately or with one or more other transactions for like purposes, to lessen competition in commerce or restrain or monopolize commerce or which may form a material part of a conspiracy or combination to restrain or monopolize commerce contrary to the provisions of the anti-trust acts and made or carried on with that intent, are hereby declared unlawful and are prohibited."

Why waste so many words? Far better bring the prohibition down to its simplest terms, which should be as follows:

"All trading of any description whatever is forbidden between the States."

There is no such thing as private trade, commerce or industry in which the tendency toward monopoly does not exist. Monopoly is an absolute impossibility except for the State. It never has existed and never can. But the drift toward it is inherent in and ineradicable from all enterprises conducted for private advantage.

They don't believe VILLA is killed.—*Headline.*

Don't believe PANCHO believes it. A killer, not a "killee."

Mio caro, wouldn't that jar, O, "pallonaro," T. R., O!

When he heard it he boiled with indignation: "Perfectly preposterous absurdity, buffoon of exploration!"—From "Shall We Gather at the River, the Up-flowing River of Doubt?"

I myself stated as a matter of political judgment that should Mr. ROOSEVELT run as the candidate of the Progressives on an anti-Murphy and anti-Barnes ticket he would make a very strong candidate.—*The Hon.* D. F. MALONE.

Bully for the Katydid!

A Chicago despatch bears bitter news to carnivores and the "stampers" for the new tariff:

"Cattle prices are advancing rapidly at Chicago and all other Western primary shipping points. Chicago dealers are forecasting $10 and even $12 beef before next winter. At Kansas City Wednesday cattle on the hoof reached the highest point in a year. The receipts have fallen off at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha to a degree unprecedented for this season."

This soaring supersault of the supralunar cow is attributed by casuists, undoubted slaves of the Beef Trust, to the fall drought of 1913. They pretend that cattle are scarce and getting scarcer. The good know better. Is there not jubilation in Washington because in the first eight months of a constitutional tariff importations of breadstuffs increased to the extent of $56,750,000? Even making allowance for infants in arms and vegetarians, there must be something like seven and a quarter cents worth a month for every man, woman and weaned child in these United States. While this Amazon of fresh supplies has been pouring in how can the price of beef critters go up?

It cannot honestly. There must be a conspiracy of Beef Barons and other caitiffs bent on "discrediting the Administration." Where is Grand Inquisitor REDFIELD in this black hour?

The Hon. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN says of one of the most distinguished of his committee to make the Democratic State platform:

"Judge HERRICK is extremely familiar with the history of Democracy."

Judge HERRICK is, but platform building calls for imagination, rhetoric and poetry rather than for history.

WILLIAMS will lead Albania to freedom.—*Headline.*

GEORGE FRED has been leading all his life. His only trouble has been that nobody will follow him. He weeps better than he leads, and if he will let loose his lachrymal ducts on BILL WIED'S doorstep the Mpret may "get."

A Connecticut youth of 73 inherited $50,000—news of good fortune loves fat round figures—from a Brooklyn relative. At last the Nutmegian could begin to live. No sooner had he heard of the windfall than he ordered the chief thing in life, a deviliwagon. "All my life," he is reported as saying with a fine pleasing romantic exaggeration, "I've wanted an automobile." So he got it. Got nearly at the same time information that his golden numbers were reduced to a poor $2,000. What does he expect and why is he cast down? On less than $2,000 he ought to be able to keep a $10,000 machine. He is now to know the careless joy of millions. Let him thrust Black Care from the steering wheel and speed away. Automobiles are the most prized possession of the poor.

The poetical JOSEPHUS on the Dolphin; how beautiful, how classical! ARION and that sort of thing. But on the wet ways and the wine dark sea what doth the dryest of the Drys?

Sheriff JONES, who strengthened his posse with thirty citizens and told a mob trying to break into the Bay Springs jail for the purpose of seizing and lynching a negro that he would protect his prisoner at all hazards, is an honor to his post, his county and State and an example to the weak kneed officials who are scared by or willing to knuckle to similar gangs of tumultuary ruffians.

A House in which the Hon. STANLEY BOWDLE of Cincinnati can "arouse a lot of merriment" otherwise than at his own expense must be pathetically "hard up" for amusement.

In the foursome Mr. ROCKEFELLER played a remarkably good match and won several holes with accurate putts.—*Tarrytown despatch.*

Mr. ROCKEFELLER never putts any other way, but it is singular that the score of this proficient golfer is never published.

HUERTA gone mad and VILLA assassinated in one day! What a waste of the sensational!

What is the matter with aviation in France? But a little while ago it stood against the world. Now the Germans are carrying off all the honors. They have stayed up in the air twenty and twenty-two hours, and now Herr LINNEKOGEL has forced his aeroplane up to 21,000 feet, breaking his own record for altitude. Unless the French look alive a German will fly the Atlantic.

"THOUGH IT'S LAND, THOUGH IT'S SEAS."

Potts of Martinsburg, W. Va., Writes a Poem to the Nations.

From the Martinsburg Journal.

Mr. U. G. Potts, the merchant of West Martin street, is the author of a patriotic poem, dedicated to The Nations, as follows:

Though it's night, though it's morn;
Though it's calm, though it storms—
The bugle calls
Still the sun shines on,
Day by day.

Men may rise, men may fall,
And nations may rise and nations may fall—
The bugle calls,
Still the sun shines on,
Day by day

Though it's land, though it's seas;
Though it wars, though it's peace—
The bugle calls
Still the sun shines on,
Day by day.

FAT GAINS OF THE GARAGE MEN.

An Automobilist's Observations on the Price of Gasolene.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* May I add a trifle to your correspondent "Gazzaleen's" letter on the necessary evil of owning a "devil wagon"?

Last week Sunday, coming down Boston post road with a Pennsylvania car—therefore license tag—we thought we needed gas, and knowing not whither to go inquired of an obliging officer. We had two blocks to go and found a good and very large garage. My man ordered five gallons. I went out to buy something. On my return I was charged $1.25, or 25 cents a gallon.

Ten minutes later, having to stop at an address for a package, I incidentally happened to pass the same garage. "The man" was just putting out a sign, "Gasolene 20 cents per gallon." My party of four later casually asked me what I was charged for, as only four gallons were loaded, as per count of every one in the car, five passengers in all. The gas business is good. The price charged garage men at present is not over 11 cents. Four gallons at that is 44 cents. Five gallons charged for at 25 cents is $1.25, leaving the middleman a profit of 81 cents. If I had not kept the bill I could perhaps not prove it. Had we not seen the sign 20 cents a gallon outside the same place, and all six of us saw it, perhaps I could not prove it.

It costs $4 carfare to and from Philadelphia. I shall probably not return and sue the garage man, only I do wish I had some shares in that company.

NEW YORK, July 8. UNION LEAGUE.

THE MOB OF PH. D'S.

A Denier of Their Legal Status Would Change Them Into Masters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Whether Mr. F. S. Cawley, who has noticed my communication on the abuse of the title "Doctor," is himself a Ph. D. or merely a disinterested champion of that multitudinous order, he reveals an unphilosophical misapprehension of the meaning of the word "status." Of course, in denying to the possessor of the degree a "legal status" as such I no more denied its "social or legal justification" than in denying to a boarding house keeper a special status as such I deny a social or legal justification for taking boarders.

If I am not mistaken this degree is conferred in German universities only in recognition of distinguished achievements in scholarship, and the character of German scholarship forbids the assumption that it is lightly granted. In American universities it is bestowed almost as a matter of course on any young graduate who has prepared an immature thesis on some recondite subject, which may have received the most perfunctory consideration by the examiner and be as valuable a contribution to the sum of human knowledge as "a shilling shocker," while evidencing infinitely less intellectuality. And this is the sole justification for a young man's obtruding on public attention a cachet to which men of transcendent ability in the world of affairs, of the arts and of literature are expected to defer; men who, however great their talents, enjoy no titular distinction whatever, financiers, lawyers, engineers, architects, editors, novelists, &c.

If the universities were to substitute the term "master of philosophy" for "doctor of philosophy" we should have an end to the absurdity. But in any event, as I stated in my first letter, such titles have only a limited sphere of significance, beyond which they have no proper claim to use or recognition. F. J. D.

NEW YORK, July 8.

CAGED ANIMALS.

Should Be Stuffed, Says a Friend of Gunda, or Set Free.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorial article about Gunda, the bad elephant, will have been enjoyed and appreciated by every lover of animals, domestic as well as wild. I have always maintained, and I am convinced that I am right, that to keep animals and especially wild animals in captivity is cruelty and against civilization. To say that a zoological garden with a lot of animals confined in small cages is for the education of the people is the silliest and most absurd argument which could be advanced, for caged animals do not behave as they do in nature, when free and in their customary surroundings.

A much better way is to stuff animals and mount them in some of their characteristic attitudes, as is so admirably done by the Museum of Natural History. From such showings people can learn much more than from seeing the poor caged live animals, who are so confined in their movements that it almost breaks one's heart to watch them and observe their longing for freedom and their sufferings.

No wonder Gunda, the elephant, has grown bad. But to chain him to the floor with two of his feet, so that he can hardly take one step even, is the climax of cruelty; it is inhuman, it is atrocious. And that is done in a so-called "civilized" community.

Why does not the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals wake up and do something? It is hardly possible of belief that such things can be done in a city like New York and that no one remonstrates. ALFRED MULLER.

NEW YORK, July 9.

To Vote or Not to Vote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Many thanks for the editorial article on suffrage and anti-suffrage. The antis certainly have the hardest end to argue, for they are not "showy" at all.

At a lunch party recently several women were asked their views. One woman remarked: "Well, I don't know what I am. Mrs. Blank is a suffragette and she is very smart socially, you know, so maybe I will be a suffragette too!"

Of course a woman like that would be a great help to any party, but there are hundreds just as silly and the suffragettes seem to appeal to them strongly.

The "great inarticulate mass of women" do not want it, but neither do they want to be bothered; and if the vote is forced upon them, which I do not believe it will be, they will be just as indifferent then as they are now. E.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 9.

Prink George Fred.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While it is to be regretted that President Wilson did not seize the opportunity to make the position of this country clearly understood in regard to the tirades of Mr. George Fred Williams, Minister to Greece, by instant dismissal and disavowal, which was the proper course, yet his resignation was requested, and it was supposed that the episode was terminated.

But this morning's SUN reports that Secretary Bryan, in cabling Minister Williams, said the resignation could take effect at Mr. Williams's convenience.

This "decisive" action, as reported, seems to have had a string attached.

NEW YORK, July 8. E. T. W.

Shall He Bathe His Trunk in a Sacred Stream?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why not ship Gunda to the Brazilian forests? The River of Doubt would undoubtedly be an appropriate pasturage and I am sure the children of New York who have for years heard him ring the bell when given a penny would contribute toward the transportation. P. M. BROWN.

NEW YORK, July 9.

What Is a Democrat?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* What I would like to know is, What is a Democrat as at present construed? And if so, why? I was a Cleveland Democrat all the way through, but I was never a Populist.

If the Administration Democrat of today is not a Populist, what is he?

I haven't the result of the autopsy on populism by me, but according to my recollection the symptoms were similar to what may now be observed. J. W. E.

NEW YORK, July 9.

FUTILE PROHIBITION.

How Can You Enforce in a State What You Can't Enforce in a State Prison?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You have recently published many statements concerning the traffic of whiskey and drugs in Sing Sing and the local prisons and penitentiaries.

And in yesterday's issue of THE SUN you gave prominence to an account of a petition for prohibition made by the convicts of a Pennsylvania prison to the members of the Legislature. The article states that "it is certainly a wonderful argument against the liquor traffic."

How can any member of a State Legislature or of Congress who advocates either State or national prohibition seriously expect that it can be enforced among the free people in any State, or in the United States, if it cannot be enforced among prisoners absolutely under restraint behind supposedly impregnable prison walls?

For under a national prohibitory law, according to Congressman Hobson, home distillation will be permitted, and consequently the secret sale of whiskey will follow. Moonshine stills now operated at a great risk in competition with legitimate distilleries, just for the sake of saving the revenue tax, will have the entire field to themselves under prohibition. Their output, however, will be inferior to that of the legitimate distilleries, for the modern distilleries eliminate the fusel oil and alcohol other than ethyl alcohol. But this requires a large plant not easily hidden, as moonshine stills must be.

On the other hand prohibition will completely stop the brewing of beer. Beer such as our public has been accustomed to cannot be brewed on a small scale. To make a good, wholesome and palatable article requires the best technical appliances of the modern brewery.

In other words all the evils of intemperance, far from being banished, will be multiplied when people can no longer obtain the mildest fermented drinks containing but 3 to 4 per cent. of alcohol. Whiskey with 40 per cent. of alcohol and more will be obtainable everywhere, but of a very deleterious quality.

BROOKLYN, July 8. F. JONES, Jr.

A WET AMENDMENT.

The United States Should Protect Its Internal Revenue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There should be an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that hereafter no State shall pass any law interfering with the manufacture or sale of malt, vinous or spirituous liquor, and that upon the adoption of such an amendment all State laws existing that so interfere are to be null and void.

The passage by various States of anti-liquor laws is becoming a serious menace to the existence of the Federal Government, and if continued may cripple it by depriving it of its principal source of revenue. The State of Kentucky alone pays $45,000,000 of excise revenue annually, and other States similar sums. If the Government is to be deprived of its revenue, how can it get along? It has been necessary to raise money for meeting the expenses of the general government from its very start by excise duties. It yields a sure and easily collected revenue and one that is not felt as a hardship by any one. Within a year we may be in the midst of a serious and expensive war and will need all the money that can be raised. None can be raised so readily as by a tax on liquor. If, however, no liquor is made and sold, how can a tax be raised from it?

It is time to call a halt upon further passage of these ill timed fanatical laws, and the best remedy is an amendment to the Constitution stopping at once and forever all such crippling of United States revenue. ALTA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.

HE LOVES NOISE.

A Hopeless Urbanite Who Dotes on the City's Bang and Roar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Some people hate all noises. As for myself, there are few noises that I do not like.

Next door to me they are putting up a flathouse. Just around the corner they are building another. All day long we hear the defiant exhausts of the hoisting engines, the clamor of their gongs; men throwing bricks into steel wheelbarrows; the ringing of the trowels of masons at work on the walls, and the hammering of the carpenters putting down the floors. A grand continuous turmoil that drives some people I know all but to distraction, but I like it. I shall be sorry when these houses are done and we relapse into our customary dulness.

Near where we live runs a trolley car line on which the cars are rampaging and slambanging all day and all night. This in some raises a deeply abhorrent feeling, but these cars never disturb me by day nor do they wake me at night. If by chance I should wake when a car is passing I like to see that meteor on wheels flash by and I like to hear its thunderous roar.

I like all brass bands, good, bad and indifferent, and all the sounds they produce, not alone collectively but individually, from the fierce trumpetings of the cornet to the large and abundant and solemnly satisfied umphahs of the big bass horn.

I should hate like all git out to have you think from this that I am but a coarse grained, untutored person, that I prefer discord to harmony, for sweet sounds are a balm to me, but I prefer noise to silence, life and action to peace and quiet.

And that is why I could never live in the country. Whenever I go away I am always glad to get back, to hear again the city's roar, at once stimulating and profoundly comforting. This is not what it once was, what with our modern street pavements of asphalt and of wood, but what there is left of it is music to the ear. SYLVANUS W. SMYTH.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Lord Roberts and Military Discipline.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Lord Roberts's philosophy of military discipline is certainly false and I believe he would be the first to take exception to it if the boot were on the other leg.

A military force which refuses to take orders from its civil superiors, no matter what these orders may be so long as they do not contravene the laws of civilization or humanity, ceases to be a military force and becomes a body of politicians.

What would Lord Roberts say if the British army refused to move against the Nationalists on the ground that it had many relatives among them and that they were only fighting for their obvious rights?

It is at once curious and sad how prejudice and convention warp men's judgment. ALCIDE.

NEW YORK, July 9.

A Dyed in the Wool Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "A Benched Republican" says, "With Roosevelt leading a united Republican army the betting would be 50 to 1 on him," and "Why lose with Barnes when you can win with Roosevelt?"

Roosevelt will never lead a "united" Republican army, for there are still in existence Republicans who are not politicians and are Republicans from principle and not just to win. Such men will never vote for "the man who would be king," no matter what ticket he heads.

A REPUBLICAN, the son of
A Republican and the father of
A Republican.

ALBANY, July 8.

Good Words.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You seem to cast ridicule on the feminist philosophy of Professor George Burman Foster of the University of Chicago collection of curious cults. But he uses most unusual and beautiful language. It would almost seem to mean something definite to those who could understand it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8. KENTUCKY.

FOREIGN SMUGGLING INQUIRIES CHECKED

Court Says Government Cannot Force Papers From Abroad to Be Produced.

FIRMS WELCOME DECISION

Ruling Follows Effort to Compel Company to Show Checks Held in France.

A decision that seriously affects the freedom of United States customs agents in investigating smuggling cases abroad and affords a protection that will be welcomed by firms doing an international banking business was handed down yesterday in the Dolan case by the Boston Circuit Court of Appeals. A decision of the United States District Court in Boston sentencing Henry Munroe of this city to ten days in jail and a fine of $250 for refusing to produce checks filed with his firm in Paris by Miss Dolan of Brookline, Mass., was reversed, and the principle was established that no firm in this country which is subpœnaed to produce documents in possession of its partners in a foreign country is obliged to produce them.

Miss Dolan, a dressmaker, was accused by the customs authorities of having made fraudulent entries last year, and Henry Munroe of Munroe & Co., bankers of New York and Paris, was summoned to produce checks paid by her to the French firms from which she had bought the goods. He refused on a plea of professional secrecy demanded by the French code under which his partners operated and was sentenced for contempt of court. The Judge in his opinion stated that the defendant in an effort to shelter his client had not made every reasonable effort to induce his partners in Paris to comply with the request. Upon motion of Henry S. Stern of Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern of this city, Mr. Munroe's counsel, an appeal was made on writ of error to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Thereupon Mr. Munroe, in order to produce evidence of his efforts to get the papers for the United States customs officials, made a tender to United States District Attorney Asa P. French to pay the costs for any counsel the District Attorney might select to proceed against Miss Dolan in the French courts to compel her to allow the account to be produced. This tender was refused.

The bankers then asked for a ruling of the French courts as to whether or not they were bound to secrecy in accordance with the French code or would be compelled to disclose the account. M. Regnault, for the Public Prosecutor in Paris, asked the tribunal last Wednesday to reject the demand of Munroe & Co. A final decision will be made next Wednesday. The case is being watched with great interest by firms in Paris who, it is said, have been greatly incensed by what they term the "inquisitorial methods" employed by United States customs officials in Paris.

"This decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals," said Mr. Stern, who was informed by telephone yesterday of the decision, "decides once and for all that no United States court can by means of a subpœna duces tecum compel a United States firm to produce documents in the possession of its partners in a foreign country. The Judge in his opinion to-day said that the partners abroad had the privilege of objecting to the papers being sent out of the country; that this is plain law."

WOMEN MAY RUN NEW BUREAU.

Will Be Admitted to Examination for State Employment Office.

ALBANY, July 9.—Upon the application of State Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch the State Civil Service Commission has arranged for an examination for women candidates for the important posts in the new bureau of employment of the State Labor Department.

An examination, open to women only, has been set for July 25 for the positions of director and superintendents. The State Department of Labor has announced that in the matter of appointments ability and not sex will determine the selection of the persons who are to administer the affairs of the employment bureau.

Just as soon as the State Civil Service Commission submits to him the list of eligible women candidates after the examination on July 25 Commissioner Lynch will pick a director and nine superintendents, the latter to be placed in charge of the branch offices of the employment bureau, which will be located in the larger cities of New York.

AWARDS SUBWAY CONTRACTS

Public Service Board Gives Out Work on Broadway Line.

The Board of Estimate awarded yesterday several subway contracts. The United States Realty and Improvement Company got the contract to build the section of the new subway under Broadway from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-eighth street at a cost of $2,657,004. The Board also approved the contract to the Cranford Company for the construction of part of the Broadway-Fourth avenue and the Eastern Parkway Rapid Transit railroad at an estimated cost of $2,195,296.

A contract also was given to the Interborough Rapid Transit Construction Company to make a connection between the present subway and the proposed Seventh avenue subway near the Battery. The cost is to be $237,122. Corporate bonds to cover the cost of construction of all these sections were authorized.

VENEZUELAN LIBERAL HERE.

Baptista Will Go to Paris for Anti-Gomez Meeting.

Dr. Leopoldo Baptista, head of the Liberal party in Venezuela, who was ordered into exile by the Government of Gen. Gomez recently, arrived yesterday from La Guayra by the Red D liner Caracas. He said that he is going to Paris immediately to confer with other Venezuelan exiles affiliated with the Liberal party, including Gen. Francisco Alcantara, J. M. Ortega, Ramon Ayala and Aristides Tellaria.

Dr. Baptista is opposed to the reelection of Gen. Gomez, and it is said the object of the meeting of Liberals in Paris is to discuss means to defeat him.

According to recent despatches from Venezuela there have been several defeats by the Constitutionalists, or rebel forces, of the Federals, the severest being in the State of Bolivar, where 500 troops were reported killed.

UP AND DOWN FOR "MILLIE."

Aid for Baby Came From Ontario and Also From Washington.

The sales in "Millie preferred" seem to have come to a stop with two purchases from far points. One end of the day's business was down at Washington, where Dr. A. S. Mitchell of the Department of Agriculture bought a dollar share, and the other end was up at Kirkland Lake, Ont., from which point C. A. O'Connell sent his dollar for another share.

But between these two points, alas, there was nothing doing.