The Sun.

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Jones the Comforter.

We believe that the President's friend and college mate, Mr. THOMAS D. JONES of Chicago, would have made a useful member of the Federal Reserve Board, and, accordingly, we are inclined to deplore the political circumstances which have led to the withdrawal of that gentleman's nomination.

As a personal comforter, however, Mr. JONES does not seem to be phenomenally successful. He writes to the President that he "can afford to face minor irritations with entire equanimity" now that "light is apparently ahead in Mexico," and other achievements are "already accomplished which even the most sanguine could not have anticipated a year and a half ago."

And Mr. JONES proceeds to prognosticate in this remarkable fashion:

"If from now on you are to be beset with controversy and difficulties you can in my opinion rely with entire confidence upon the fact that your past achievements will rank among the highest achievements of the holders of your great office."

We wonder whether President WILSON really enjoys being told by the devoted JONES that the present Administration has already struck twelve; that the past at least is secure; and that the glorious although not distinctly specified achievements of the bygone months must compensate for the dismal years to come.

It is certain that if JONES of Chicago had lived many centuries ago, in the time of JOB, there would have been little trouble in securing his confirmation as a member of the Federal Board of Comforters, along with ELIPHAZ the Temanite, BILDAD the Shuhite and ZOPHAR the Naamathite.

The Railroad Securities Bill.

What President WILSON, in the correspondence printed yesterday, called "a great programme of corrective and constructive legislation," which he says "is upon the eve of completion," looks more like a programme of punitive and destructive enactment as the conclusion approaches.

Certainly it cannot be pretended that any very encouraging developments have been incidental to the revision of the tariff, which is bringing foreign goods into the country in record breaking volume at a time of business depression, or to the establishment of the Federal reserve banking experiment, which is being discounted in huge exports of gold. In the pending portion of the Administration's legislative programme the President and his party appear to be repeating the mistake which they have already committed, the mistake of going too far.

One feature of the measures intended to extend the supervision of the Government over the business field involves the long mooted project for Government regulation of the issuance of railroad securities. Reform in this respect has been agitated for years, and a fairly definite agreement of public opinion has been reached that railroad financing should be in some way subject to governmental scrutiny. This, like other reforms really wrought by prolonged public discussion, has been capitalized by the Administration, and in the Rayburn railroad securities bill just reported to the Senate reform has again been overcapitalized.

If the Rayburn bill becomes law as it stands the railroads of the country will not, after July 1 next year, be able to issue securities for corporate purposes without having first obtained the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That marvellous body of bureaucratic mediocrity has been giving in the Eastern railroad rate case an exhibition of the menace which impends if the Rayburn bill is enacted without substantial change.

In a practical way of speaking the Eastern rate case came before the commission four years ago. The petition for a general advance in rates and the evidence and argument in support of the petition which the commission denied in 1911 constituted practically an identical case with the one over which the commission has been ponderously deliberating this year, while the country waited in painful suspense for the outcome of its considerations. The substantial identity of the two cases has consisted in the question of policy which the commission was called on to decide far more than in the questions of fact, and it has taken four years for the commission to form its latest conclusion.

Apologists for the commission say to-day that it has a good defence for delay in that it has an enormous quantity of routine business to perform and that Congress is continually loading it with special inquiries and new duties of a general nature. But what an astonishing argument for conferring on it a new equipment of vast authority with which to paralyze the economic activities of the American people. Such a bestowal of authority is precisely what is contemplated by the terms of the Rayburn bill.

The bill provides for the entire supervision, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the issuance and sale of railroad securities, and endows the commission with such control as to make the financing of railroad needs and opportunities impossible until the commission has given its sanction. Not only is the problem of railroad finance to depend altogether on the commission's time and talents, but the Rayburn bill aims to burden railroad managements with an intolerable load of exacting details in making application to the commission for permission to issue and sell securities.

This is bad enough, but the vicious aspect of the bill is its provision that railroads cannot sell securities for any purpose until and then only to the extent that the commission has approved their issuance "after investigation." As part of the investigation is to enable the commission to determine whether their issuance is "reasonably necessary or appropriate," the bill obviously intends to substitute the discretion of a political body for the judgment of the management representing the owners of railroad property. How extreme is the control which it is proposed to confer on the commission is shown by the authority given it to fix the minimum selling prices for securities and to require that they shall be disposed of at competitive bidding.

At the present time the Interstate Commerce Commission has, by acts of Congress interpreted by the Supreme Court, been to all intents constituted the traffic manager of a system of 250,000 miles of railroad covering a vast continent and serving more than 100,000,000 people engaged in a tremendously diversified array of productive activities. As traffic manager of this system the Interstate Commerce Commission is doing its work in a lumbering, dilatory, deadening fashion. The design of the Rayburn bill is to make the commission the financial as well as the traffic manager of this great railroad system.

Meanwhile the Government is to remain devoid of the financial responsibility which accrues to the nominal railroad managements for a fair return to the owners of railroad property on the capital which they have invested. Yet official Washington seems genuinely astonished when informed that contemporary political projects have impaired business and financial confidence and are preventing its recovery.

War Talk and War Prospects.

It is not extremely probable that Austria's "ultimatum" to Servia will lead to war. It is difficult to think that either side wants it. Austria can hardly care to bring Russia lumbering down upon her nor to give her own Serb population an excuse for revolt. And it is very likely that both developments would ensue at once upon an attack on Servia. A move by Russia would almost inevitably result in a general European war, and it is not likely that Germany would feel at all thankful to her ally for precipitating such a conflict over a paltry issue at the present time.

On the other hand, it is unthinkable that Servia of her own motion should defy Austria to the point of forcing war. Were all the Balkan States a unit, their rashness might contemplate such a thing, but, so far from Bulgaria siding with Servia, she might rather seize the opportunity to redress her recent humiliation. Even though Rumania threw in her lot with Servia and Greece, the game would be far too unequal to be sanely undertaken.

But above all Russia will be exceedingly likely to work for peace. While checking the domineering of Vienna on the one side, she will probably counsel Belgrade on the other to give the soft answer that turneth away wrath. Russia is not yet ready for a European war. Above all she is not ready to strike quickly either at Austria or Germany. It would take her at least a month to get into an attacking position on her western frontier. In the meantime Servia might be eaten up, as will assuredly be pointed out to her.

While the Servian Government may have clean hands in the Serajevo matter, it is pretty clear that all her officials have not. It is more than likely that Belgrade is a centre of Slav conspiracies. She can easily afford to keeping the peace by rectifying or pretending to rectify this condition.

After the Fatal Shot.

"Madame, you have ruined me forever," said JOSEPH CAILLAUX to his wife on meeting her shortly after she had murdered GASTON CALMETTE, the editor of the *Figaro*. The words were like a blow to the woman, we are told; she became all unstrung and wept in her cell.

CAILLAUX was probably right in his appraisal of the situation. He has been reelected to the Chamber of Deputies since and he keeps a bold front. But there is little doubt that as a public man he is to all intents and purposes ruined. The murder itself, the revelations that have resulted from it of public trickery and private scandal discredit him as a politician at home and make him impossible as an international figure.

Apparently Mme. CAILLAUX only woke up to the true nature and consequences of her act under the shock of her husband's exclamation. With that touch of cruel realism some film was swept from her mind's eye and she beheld her act and its consequences in the pitiless, cold light of reason. No wonder she wept in her cell.

To the normal intellect there is no stranger puzzle than the state of mind which precedes and in a sense causes a crime of passion. What can this woman, Mme. CAILLAUX, no longer in her first youth, have been thinking of that March evening when after a day of commonplace doings and as a prelude to a dinner party she stepped into the office of her husband's enemy to shoot him down in cold blood, to commit a crime that was going to thrill all christendom, incidentally, so to speak, to her ordinary domestic and social occupations?

One can only conjecture that she moved and acted in a sort of trance condition. By some process of autohypnosis she must have blunted her natural faculties, her judgment, reasoning power, conscience, her ordinary common sense and observation of things. Steeped at last in an opaque atmosphere of cold passion, she seems to have lost appreciation alike of moral obligations and practical results.

Surely if she could have got one clear glimpse ahead of the muzzle of her revolver she would not have fired.

Amnesty in Mexico.

At a dinner given to Governor CARRANZA in Victoria on Wednesday, at which President WILSON's envoy, JOHN R. SILLIMAN, was present, the First Chief promised lenity in "the treatment of the conquered" but excepted those who had been concerned in overthrowing the Constitutional Government or implicated in the assassination of President MADERO and Vice-President SUAREZ. Mr. WILSON, having refused to recognize General HUERTA on the ground that he betrayed his superior, seized the Government and was responsible for the tragedy that followed, can certainly enter no protest against Governor CARRANZA's conception of amnesty for the losers in the civil war in Mexico.

It happens, as Governor CARRANZA intimated, that most of those army officers and officials who could be suspected of plotting the deaths of President MADERO and Vice-President SUAREZ have fled the country, and there should be but small occasion for retribution. Provided amnesty is offered in good faith, Mr. WILSON will not be in a position to inquire closely into the execution of justice upon those suspected of having had a hand in the various assassinations charged to the Huerta dictatorship, especially if trials are allowed the prisoners. It may be taken for granted that as the good will of the United States will be essential to the new régime justice will be tempered with such mercy as the Mexican character is capable of.

Failure of the home rule conference at least leaves the situation no more threatening than it was before King GEORGE interposed without violation of the British constitution. It's a long way from bad temper to bloodshed.

Says evil eye made him a thief.—*Headline.*

Youth led to Tombs calls tango his ruin.—*Headline.*

Strange how the errant one never thinks of blaming himself.

The utter humbug and sham of commercialized anarchy is illustrated in the well nourished figure of "BECKY" EDELSOHN surreptitiously feasting in the workhouse while she gets all the notoriety she can out of a fake hunger strike.

This telegram was read in the Senate Wednesday:

"SEATTLE, Wash., July 21, 1914.

"*The Hon.* WESLEY L. JONES, *United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

"We urge in the name of humanity that you use every possible influence you can bring to bear to secure approval Secretary of Commerce estimate of resurveys of Alaskan coast, particularly wire drag. If this necessary precaution is longer neglected additional loss of life sure to ensue.

"J. C. FORD."

What has the Secretary of Commerce to do with the preservation of people from drowning off the Alaskan coast? The Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. WILLIAM GIBBS MCADOO, is an expert life saver and rescuer of the waterlogged. He has studied the subject profoundly. He has gained a knowledge which he has "applied with great advantage to the Administration."

If he can rescue the Administration, he can rescue others in deep water. Alaska needs no wire drag apparatus. She needs McADOO and a revenue cutter, his rescue school ship.

It is said that a perfect shoe for the United States army has been at last achieved after much experimenting. That is excellent, but of equal importance is the marching ability of our infantry. Can they march as far and fast as the Japanese, the French and the British?

With debts exceeding $20,000 the Massachusetts State committee of the Progressive party is preparing to settle at 50 cents on the dollar.—*Boston despatch.*

In view of a decline of very much more than 50 per cent. in the party vote, the offer seems liberal.

I want to go into politics now. At forty-one I feel as though I were just beginning life.—*Mrs.* JAMES J. BROWN *of Colorado.*

At forty-one most politicians are beginning to feel old. It's a deuce of a life.

The present Government in England has not been too fond of Earl KITCHENER. The report that he is to succeed Lord HARDINGE as Viceroy of India therefore needs verification.

Mr. KEIR HARDIE belongs to the class of persons who mistake bad manners for manliness. Attacks such as he has just made on King GEORGE do no harm to the victim, because nobody ever goes so far as to examine whether they are true or false. They are so coarse and malicious that they inspire disgust by their form, regardless of their substance.

DRY AND WET.

Some Figures of Pauperism and Insanity in Two States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. William H. Anderson in his letter to THE SUN, published July 20, says:

The Federal Census report shows that the prohibition States over the country not only have less pauperism and less insanity but less crime on the average in proportion to population than the "wet" States.

Kansas is the model "dry" State, and Nebraska, her nearest neighbor, with like natural conditions, is "wet."

The Federal Census Report on Insane and Feeble Minded in Institutions, 1910 (Bulletin 119), gives these figures for Kansas and Nebraska: Insane in hospitals January 1, 1910: Kansas, 2,912; Nebraska, 1,990; admitted in 1910, Kansas, 905; Nebraska, 411; insane with alcoholic psychosis admitted in 1910, Kansas, 70; Nebraska, 20; feeble minded in institutions January 1, 1910, Kansas, 420; Nebraska, 446; admitted in 1910, Kansas, 86; Nebraska, 23.

Bulletin 121 of the Bureau of Census, Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents 1910, gives these figures as enumerated January 1, 1910: Kansas, 1,971; Nebraska, 789; prisoners, Kansas, 1,537; Nebraska, 656; juvenile delinquents, Kansas, 434; Nebraska, 133; prisoners committed for grave homicide, Kansas, 100; Nebraska, 44; for major assault, Kansas, 77; Nebraska, 40; for minor assault, Kansas, 28; Nebraska, 4; for robbery, Kansas, 89; Nebraska, 29; for burglary, Kansas, 275; Nebraska, 130; for larceny, Kansas, 619; Nebraska, 163; for fraud, Kansas, 22; Nebraska, 10; for forgery, Kansas, 93; Nebraska, 41; for rape, Kansas, 86; Nebraska, 37; for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, Kansas, 29; Nebraska, 52; for violating liquor law, Kansas, 72; Nebraska, 2. Bulletin No. 120, Paupers in Almshouses, 1910, gives these figures: Paupers enumerated in almshouses on January 1, 1910: Kansas, 735; Nebraska, 551.

B.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.

CLUBWOMEN.

Their Testimony in Favor of the Benefits of Woman Suffrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The California delegation voted unanimously to urge the General Federation of Women's Clubs to indorse equal suffrage. Delegates from the other enfranchised States got up one after another at the biennial and told what a help they had found the ballot in getting improved laws; and the overwhelming vote of the convention showed that this was the general opinion. Yet Mrs. A. J. George in THE SUN quotes a resolution passed by California clubwomen last spring to the effect that it was not best for the State Federation to take sides in party politics, and she seems to think that this is an argument against votes for women.

The California clubwomen evidently do not think so. A few weeks ago I addressed a letter to the president of the State Federation in each enfranchised State and also to the chairman of its legislative committee, asking whether they found the ballot a help or a hindrance. The answers were unanimous that they found it a help.

Mrs. James W. Orr, retiring president of California, wrote: "The clubwomen of our State find woman suffrage an advantage, decidedly, in their efforts to secure good public measures." Mrs. James L. Harbaugh, chairman of the department of legislation, said the same. She added: "With one exception, every one of the eighteen measures indorsed by the California Federation of Women's Clubs was passed by the last Legislature. Besides these, there were twenty-five additional amendments and new laws passed in the interest of women and children."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

CHILMARK, Mass., July 24.

BILKING THE RAILROADS.

The Devices of Shippers and Round Trippers to Defraud.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There is authority for saying that the railroads sustain heavy losses every year by the wrongful classification of freight by freight shippers. These losses, as estimated by experts, run into the millions. Such cases have been aired in the courts lately, resulting in exemplary fines which may serve as deterrents to these wrongful acts.

Willingness to "beat" corporations and the Government seems to be inherent in some human nature. Notwithstanding the safeguards thrown about round trip tickets by the railroads it is known that the return portions are more or less openly resold at many points in the country. Validation, date limit, double signatures, personal description, scrutiny by conductors and threat of forfeiture are the protective armor now relied upon by the railroads. But they seem to be insufficient. All can be met and easily overcome by the sellers except the personal description. This is usually so vague and general that the foxy cut rater with a large clientele simply has to select a prospective buyer whose features and characteristics fit approximately the specifications of the ticket.

The difference in value between a one way ticket and half a round trip ticket between the same points may run from 10 to 40 per cent., according to circumstances, which will serve to measure approximately the loss to the railroads. To protect themselves they may have to resort to impressions of finger prints or some other feature of the Bertillon method.

TRAVELLER.

NEW YORK, July 24.

The New Haven Situation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your admirable critique of the New Haven situation leaves little more to be said. Emphasis, however, cannot be laid too strongly upon the dominant fact that the action of the Massachusetts Legislature proposes not only to destroy the marketability of the Boston and Maine shares by making them "not a good delivery" but also to restrict the sale to one buyer and one only, that one being the Legislature itself, the option to call the stock being indefinitely reserved, to be exercised at the will of the Legislature and upon its own terms as to price and payment. Where marketability of the stock is sought by the New Haven this legislative response will stand as the most daring holdup, short of confiscation, that history records.

The temper and manner of the Government's action suggest rather painful reflections. They may be attributed to the exigencies of the impending political campaign, which demand lurid effects in a spectacular setting; or more sadly still, to the fact that a noble Executive whose large brain and finely wrought nervous system of almost feminine delicacy is weighted with the accumulated and harassing cares of office and is losing that self-poise and self-control in written and spoken language which should above all things distinguish a great sovereign.

NEW YORK, July 24. SENEX.

Cigarette Laws.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We have in Wisconsin an anti-cigarette law, which of course is not enforced. Exorbitant charges, however, are not made. Not long ago I bought a box of cigarettes at one of the prominent cigar stores here with a policeman standing next to me at the counter. The cigarettes were openly handed over, and had I been overcharged the policeman would doubtless have offered me protection. So let the Georgia Legislature pass its cigarette law. It will keep it out of more mischievous legislation.

V. W.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.

THE COMPLETE BUSINESS LETTER WRITER FOR 1915.

Model No. 1—Quoting Price for Goods.

Smith Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your letter (see Postal Regulation p. 126, pp 44) of the 28th, we (a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, certificate filed in the office of the Secretary of New York State, New York) beg to advise you that we can quote the price of $20 (see United States Revised Statutes, Laws of 1914, sec. 18) per ton, carload lots (see Interstate Commerce Ruling 256; see also dicta in 128 U. S., 264; Brown vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 168 Pa., 267). This quotation is special to you (see ruling of Department of Justice in the matter of Brown Milling Co.) and is made subject to our right to claim immunity (see N. Y. Penal Code, pp 48). If you receive a better quotation from any other of our competitors you will, of course, advise us under the authority of U. S. Revised Statutes, pp 2247, sub 2. We shall be glad to fill your order (subject to rule laid down in leading case of Jackson vs. Cobb, 126 U. S., 232) and will ship according to your instruction (see Rule 37, New York Public Utility Commission). Very truly yours,

J. P. JONES,
President Jones Manufacturing Co.

State of Ohio, County of Fairfield, ss.:

J. P. Jones, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he has submitted the foregoing letter to his counsel and has been advised that it is legal. That deponent is not a director of any bank, trust company or transportation company. That the Jones Manufacturing Company has never had its charter forfeited, nor has deponent ever been indicted by either State or Federal Grand Jury.

P. P. WHITE, Notary Public.

1914 AND 1916.

The Opinions and Advice of an Ardent Jersey Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In these days of sad political degeneracy, when theorists and demagogues hold the centre of the stage, I thank the kindly fates that I am now, as I always have been, an ardent Republican.

Notwithstanding its recent defeat the Republican party contains what is best, sanest, most intelligent and most efficient in our nation, and it stands to-day as it always has stood, against the untried theories which unscrupulous politicians assure the people will bring about the millennium. In the past it has stood firmly against secession, flat money and free silver, and to-day it stands just as firmly against the recall of Judges. I might add that the Republican party has been the least bossridden party of all. Were there ever such supreme bosses in the Republican party as those who now control the Democrats and the Progressives? One man came dangerously near it in 1912, but the Republicans, with their usual sound sense and good luck, managed to get rid of him, let us hope for all time. And now this discarded, would-be boss is waging bitter war on other alleged bosses. What a clear case of the pot calling the kettle black!

Now, as far as the political situation in New York is concerned it is clear to every thinking man that Roosevelt hasn't the courage to run for Governor on the Progressive ticket. Nothing would suit Republicans better than to have him do so and get the beating which will put him out of politics for all time. This is no time for compromise, but it is the time to repudiate once more the ridiculous theories Roosevelt has adopted to gain votes.

Let the Republicans nominate for Governor a clean, able Republican, on a sane, conservative platform, and they need have no fear of the outcome. Only in this way can they eliminate Roosevelt and make sure of sweeping the country in 1916.

A REPUBLICAN.

NEWARK, N. J., July 20.

HINMAN.

His Candidacy Welcomed by a Lifelong Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As a lifelong Republican I applaud the announcement of Senator Hinman's candidacy. His platform is good news to the voters of New York.

The refusal of the National Committee to permit representative control by the majority of the Republican party created the Progressive party and opened the way for a minority Administration.

Party organization is a good thing so long as it is an efficient instrument in securing good government, and becomes an unmitigated evil when the offices of government are used to strengthen and intrench party organization.

Senator Hinman has declared himself against that rule in party affairs which throttles the voice of the majority and maintains a small ring in control. His opposition to the existing domination of the party by the Republican machine places him in harmony with the fundamental idea of the Progressive party.

Senator Hinman's candidacy offers to the Republican voters, as distinguished from the Republican machine, the opportunity to destroy that machine at one blow; it holds out to Progressives the duty of enforcing the fundamental tenet of Progressivism by lending practical assistance to the destruction of an offensive machine, and it gives to a great body of Republicans and Progressives who have no political differences a hope that they can unite in establishing a majority Government without surrendering to a small ring of political proprietors.

Progressives have here the chance to accomplish the first purpose of their party, and can show their temper in no fitter manner than by supporting Hinman for Governor as gladly and loyally as the great body of Republicans would support a Progressive of the type of Bainbridge Colby for Senator.

WILIAM L. WEMPLE.

NEW YORK, July 24.

A Boston Ratification.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I was very much pleased to read that Hinman has been accepted as the candidate of the New York Republicans and Progressives. The voters of these two parties will be in a position this fall to throw over both Barnes and the Democrats. Surely there are no Republicans in New York so foolish and narrow in their views as to throw away their votes on any other candidate than Hinman. There are many voters outside of New York who are more than anxious to see Barnes tossed over the fence and put where he can do no more damage.

Colonel Roosevelt was indeed fortunate in finding a man like Hinman and he showed good judgment in deciding to support him. Why Whitman "played double" and declined to repudiate Barnes, knowing as he must that Barnes is a "has been" and no longer a real power in New York politics, passes my understanding. But Whitman is done for now and I feel sure he will go down in defeat in the primaries.

New York city did splendidly in the elections and put some first rate men in office, and now we want to see the State clean house likewise. It will be a crime if the Republicans and Progressives do not get together this fall and elect Hinman, and they should be glad of the opportunity to give Colonel Roosevelt another indorsement. I hope to see the Colonel elected President in 1916, and therefore am watching closely his fight in New York and trusting his native State will do him justice and support him at every opportunity.

E. WILSON LINCOLN.

BOSTON, July 24.

Refuted.

Stella—Packers say that meat animals can't catch up with the consumer.

Bella—Ever have a bull chase you?

CUSTODIAN RYAN OUT OF CITY HALL TO-DAY

Friends Plan Movie and Camera Protest, but Marks Will Stop That.

HE WILL GO TO FREEPORT

Family Resigned and Help Men Take Furniture Out of Old Apartment.

John Sylvester Ryan will be removed this afternoon from his apartments atop the City Hall, where he has been holding forth despite the protests of city officials since his dismissal as custodian on June 1.

Friends of his, incensed at what they call outrageous treatment, have planned to have a squad of moving picture men and photographers present to witness his exit, but Borough President Marks, who describes himself as "the goat" in the eviction, will probably see to it that all spectacular features are eliminated. Mr. Ryan sat up in bed eating his dinner last night while the bare walls of the apartment resounded to the scuffle of men who were taking out the furniture. A big van backed up at the rear of the City Hall shortly after dark and the movers hitched their tackle to a window on the top floor. Mr. Ryan's family are resigned to the outcome of their father's fight to remain in the building and were helping. Mrs. Ryan, who had a slight paralytic stroke recently, gave her attention to the veteran custodian.

There will be an automobile waiting when Mr. Ryan is carried out on a stretcher. While his physicians tell him that the gangrenous condition in his right foot has been cured he is still unable to stand and that is one of the things that make him particularly bitter. He will be taken to the home of his son Matthew, at Freeport, L. I., where he will remain while his new home on Riverside Drive is being settled.

Just as soon as he is gone the job of turning his old apartment into a municipal art room will be begun. As a matter of fact it has been started already. On July 14 workmen broke into the place and tore down several partitions. When they broke into the bedroom where Mr. Ryan lay he was carried into another room, and there he has remained ever since.

At that time Borough President Marks issued a statement in which he said that Ryan had agreed to get out on April 1 on condition that his leave be extended to June 1 and an allowance of $50 a month be made for house rent. He said Mr. Ryan had not stood by his agreement and that he would accordingly be ousted forcibly.

On the following day Mr. Marks called in the reporters and told them he was merely doing his duty in ejecting the former custodian and that he didn't like his job at all.

"In view of the urgent solicitation made to me by the immediate members of Janitor Ryan's family," he said, "who fear his health will be injured by his removal at this time, I have decided to grant one more extension and permit him to remain in his present quarters for another ten day period.

"While many extensions have been granted to Mr. Ryan by me since January 8, when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment directed that his quarters be vacated, it is understood by all that the contractors cannot delay their work of renovation after this date, and that this extension is therefore final."

These ten days of grace are at an end to-day and Mr. Ryan and his family realize the futility of further resistance. When he goes the City Hall will be without a resident custodian for the first time in a hundred years. Mr. Ryan thinks he has proved the value of such residence. A year and a half ago he discovered a fire and extinguished it before harm was done to the building, with its priceless documents and paintings.

Mr. Ryan also prides himself on the fact that he gave to the city engineers the idea of the high pressure system for fighting fires. The scheme has been adopted here and in other cities. Ryan says he never got a cent out of it.

WILL PROTECT MARRIED MEN.

Compensation Commission to Look Into Discharges Following New Law

The State Workmen's Compensation Commission voted yesterday to investigate two alleged abuses in the new law which went into effect on July 1.

The first complaint is that some employers have threatened to discharge, or already have discharged, married men with families, the risk under the act being smaller with unmarried men. The commission says it has been informed that this action has been taken particularly in those industries that carry their own insurance.

In a statement the commission says:

"As a matter of fact the cost of insurance under the workmen's compensation act is exactly the same to the employer whether married or unmarried men are employed, and employers who have been granted permission to carry their own insurance are making a fundamental mistake when they discriminate against married men with families.

"This commission feels that upon legal, practical and moral grounds it is warranted in insisting that industry shall respect the family life of the citizens of this State, and it intends to use all the power legally vested in it to protect married men, with or without families, in their right to work and to enjoy the protection and benefits of the workmen's compensation act."

One of the proposed remedies is the revocation by the commission of permission to these employers to carry their own insurance.

The commission says it also hears that employers carrying their own insurance are requiring their employees and applicants for employment to undergo a physical examination and have discharged employees suffering from physical defects. Demand has been made upon the commission that it withdraw from such employers the privilege of carrying their own insurance.

The commission calls attention to the "fact that employers may insure their liability in the State Insurance Fund and that this fund raises no question in regard to the physical condition of workmen protected by such insurance. The commission believes that stock companies, mutual associations and employers carrying their own insurance should, in respect to this matter, observe and pursue the course of the State Insurance Fund and that workmen should not be required to submit to physical examinations.

"It is the opinion of this commission that such action on the part of employers is contrary to the spirit and the purpose of the law."

Woman Fire Brigade for Arden.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A woman's fire company will be organized to-morrow by the women members of the single tax colony in Arden. The organization will be known as the Women's Fire Brigade of Arden. Miss Ida Ellen Serven, a former Belasco actress, who has charge of the presentation of Shakespearian plays in the colony, is a leader in the movement.

CHURCH ASKS RULING ON MORGAN BEQUEST

St. George's Wants to Know Whether Income Is Limited to Support of Clergy.

OTHER WORK NEEDS MONEY

Suit Is Brought Against Trustees of Estate and Diocesan Convention.

A suit for a judicial construction of the will of J. Pierpont Morgan was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by the corporation of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Morgan was senior warden for many years.

The complaint names as defendants the trustees of the Morgan estate and the trustees of the property of the Diocesan Convention of New York, and the papers were served on Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, who is one of the trustees of the Diocesan Convention.

St. George's Church alleges that the will of Mr. Morgan bequeathed to the trustees of the Diocesan Convention two trust funds, one of $500,000 and another of $100,000. Mr. Morgan directed that the income from the $500,000 fund be given to St. George's Church "for the support of the ministry of the church" and that the $100,000 fund be devoted to supporting the missionary stations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York, with a preference to the stations within the archdeaconry of Orange.

The trustees of the Morgan estate have turned over these funds to the trustees of the Diocesan Convention and a first payment of $1,385 from the income has been made to St. George's Church.

The complaint states that the plaintiff owns a church, chapel and parish house and carries on a great number of activities, including the maintenance of a deaconess's house and schools, missions and seaside and settlement work, together with other charitable and religious undertakings. It says the annual income from the $500,000 fund greatly exceeds the amount paid in salaries to clergymen and that Mr. Morgan, as senior warden, "was actively interested in and familiar with all said activities, financial affairs and details of expenditures and was accustomed to contribute annually to the general funds of the church and was familiar with the salaries paid to clergymen."

The complaint says that "doubts and disagreements have arisen" as to the particular purpose for which such part of the income as it may receive can be applied. The plaintiff is in doubt as to whether it holds the income unrestrictedly for such corporate purposes as it chooses to apply the money to, or whether the income is limited to "the support of the ministry of the church."

If the latter construction is decided upon by the courts the church will have a constantly growing fund which it is unable to spend, while other branches of its activities could use the money to advantage.

EXPLORER MILLWARD BACK.

Brings Colombian Art and Other Specimens for Museums.

Russell Hastings Millward, America's youngest explorer, got back from Colombia, South America, yesterday with all sorts of collections for the Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum, the Zoological Society and other archæological, ethnological and anthropological organizations with which he is connected.

He was found at the Hotel Ansonia in a jumble of cases, boxes and trunks and all tanned up after a tramp of 874 miles through uncharted territory.

He is most proud of acquiring the collection of wood carvings made by Pedro Sanchez and his two sisters of Bogota. These carvings were made from a wood not yet classified, but which lends itself with surprising results to the infinite patience and strange artistry of those who work in it.

The figures are of native Colombians, the homes in which the peasants live, their domestic animals and their household utensils. The largest of them are two inches in height, the smallest are not above a quarter of an inch and yet the features of men, women and children are as clearly disclosed in the latter as in the former. You can count the fingers on a baby slung over the back of a mother in the smallest specimen. Not a detail is neglected, even to the curls of the wool on the sheep or the breast feathers of the tiniest duckling that ever was made of wood. All of this work was done with knife and needle.

As a part of this collection Mr. Millward also brought examples of horse hair weaving. There are baskets no larger than a pea, all done in colors and set about the rim with dainty ornaments. One of the specimens is a serving dish two inches wide with a set of water glasses on it. This collection was to be sent to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, but Mr. Millward thought it ought to come to the American Museum of Natural History and he bought it.

In his archæological collection are wonderfully fashioned ornaments of pure gold, intricate figures that served a religious purpose or were for the adornment of some Indian damsel in an ancient city. These were taken from graves believed to be from 1,500 to 2,000 years old. Along with the ornaments were found nuggets of gold and of copper and samples of very old pottery. Mr. Millward also brought emeralds in the rough from the famous Muzo mine and cut and polished stones taken from the bottom of the Panama Canal. He bought three of these collections, and they will probably find their way into the gem collection at the Metropolitan Museum.

In addition to these activities the explorer has devoted some time to getting small animals for the Zoological Society. From one of his cases he took a squirrel caught when very young and tame. It has a body and tail of brilliant red, the belly and hind legs are white and the fore legs are black. He brought also two pairs of kinkajou and a pair of Colombian peccaries.

The regions Mr. Millward has charted are chiefly in the valleys of the Cauca and Porce in the Department of Antioquia, but they extended also into Santander, Boyaca and Bolivar. He had from seventy-five to 300 men with him during the explorations, and their work in the jungle was the ordinary work of the surveyor, with such difficulties as an artificial horizon and the constant necessity of making comparisons with a standard instrument in the bargain. Monuments were placed so that the work of the surveyor who comes when the land is opened up will be much easier.

Mr. Millward says there are no dangers from wild animals or reptiles there. The mosquitoes are bad and one must guard constantly against jungle fevers.

He says the people of Colombia are anxious for the new treaty with the United States. They acknowledge that some of the $25,000,000 which the United States proposes to pay as an offset for the revenues which Colombia expected to get from the Panama Canal company will go to grafters, perhaps more than a million, but most of it will be used in developing the country. He predicts great commercial advantages for the United States once the Colombians begin to realize on their resources.