The Sun.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1915.

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

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, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand.

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

Washington office, Hibbs Building.

Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street.

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

Resting His Eyes.

A Washington despatch to the *World* begins with this significant confession:

"President WILSON'S attention has been centred on the Far East for the last few hours."

Naturally he directs his gaze as far away as possible from the red triumphs of his policy in Mexico.

What Else Was Expected?

Why is the public dissatisfied with the Albany lawmakers? Those eminent statesmen have performed their functions with a despatch and energy that entitles them to all praise.

They have cooperated from the beginning in the decapitation of Democratic job holders with a wholehearted sincerity that commands the admiration of those who are not hopelessly blinded by prejudice.

Their activities have already filled the air with shocking reports as to the motives that inspire them in the enactment of legislation.

They enthusiastically smothered a proposal looking toward the exposure of wrongdoing specifically alleged by members of the Assembly, being content to rest under suspicion rather than run the slightest chance of disclosing the truth.

For three months they have been in session, part of that time under a rule that constitutes one man dictator over the legislative department of the State Government, and in that period they have accomplished nothing of public value.

What could the present Legislature be expected to do that the Albany Senators and Assemblymen have not done?

Rural Credits Legislation.

Probably the perils which threatened in the closing days of the Sixty-third Congress when a dangerous effort was made to jam through a purely populistic rural credits bill were averted for good by the failure of the undertaking. The subject of rural credits will come up before the new Congress, but the outlook is that legislation, if any is enacted, will be guided in safe and desirable channels.

Before adjourning Congress provided for an investigation of rural credits by a joint committee of both houses. Representative CARTER GLASS was made chairman of the committee, and he has just appointed two sub-committees to make detailed inquiries and recommendations. One of these will take up the question of mortgage loans on farm lands. The other will consider the question of personal loans to farmers on notes.

The whole relation of finance to agricultural industry will thus be covered, and there is some prospect that conclusions as to the necessity of legislation and the nature of it will be reached on a basis of fact and informed by intelligence. They are very little likely to resemble the recently frustrated scheme to put funds raised by public taxation at the disposal of agricultural borrowers, something which has been demanded by bucolic vote coaxers for many a decade.

Encouragement to hopefulness about the labors of the Congressional committee of inquiry is furnished by Mr. GLASS's chairmanship. To the extent that the Federal Reserve act deserves to be identified by the name of any member of the national legislature it might very well be called the Glass act. Actually it was the outcome of years of public agitation and campaigning for banking and currency reform which had ended in general agreement as to the essential principles of such reform.

Nevertheless Representative GLASS, as chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, had a leading share in keeping eccentricities out of the measure and making it as good a statute as it is. His earnestness, sincerity and hard work won the favorable opinion of bankers, and if his own economic education made great progress in the course of currency legislation the country benefited by it. Further benefits should accrue from the part which he will have in disposing of the subject of rural credits.

Representative GLASS was a very material obstacle to rural credits legislation in the last Congressional session. He held the view that the features of the Federal Reserve act relative to farm mortgage loans and the grant of credit on farmers' notes merited a trial before experimenting with supplementary legislation specially designed for financing the farming industry. According to his idea there was, therefore, no pressing emergency for rural credits legislation, and in this he was supported by President WILSON. Their opinion prevailed with Congress and killed the vicious project which was put forth on the eve of adjournment.

It would not be surprising if the Glass investigating committee should in consequence of its inquiry find that the question of rural credits was not so much a Federal as a State problem. Reasons may appear for making the provisions of the Federal Reserve act broader and more liberal in this regard, but reform in farm financing might very well begin with the States, each acting according to its own opportunities and requirements. The sensible suggestions just offered along this line by W. P. G. HARDING of the Federal Reserve Board are likely to foreshadow the findings which the joint Congressional committee will report.

Mr. Wilson Meets the Constitution.

Senator POMERENE of Ohio has performed the delicate but necessary task of introducing the Constitution of the United States to President WILSON, and in consequence of his diplomatic activities the Congress is not to be urged to replace by statutory enactment the provisions of the Twelfth Amendment. President WILSON has learned that the repeal of a section of the Constitution is not to be effected by a mere primary law, and the effort toward reform in the selection of a Chief Magistrate is to take the shape it should, an attempt to revise the system which went into force in 1804.

Whether it is worth while to recast the scheme devised as a substitute for the original plan of selection is a question worth discussing. Had the popular vote been decisive Mr. CLEVELAND would have succeeded himself in 1889. Again, the contest of 1876 might have had a different outcome. If it should be provided that a majority was necessary for election, grave difficulties might ensue. For example, Mr. WILSON'S electoral vote of 435 against 96 was obtained on a popular vote that fell two and a half millions below a majority. In the main the present system has worked well, and needs no other defence than the generally respectable records of the men who have been put into office under its operation.

Meanwhile, it is gratifying to learn that Mr. WILSON has become acquainted with at least one restraining requirement of the Constitution.

Administration Mileage.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* finds it interesting and profitable to compare President WILSON'S travelling record with that of his predecessor, the Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. Reduced to actual miles of absenteeism from Washington, the statistical exhibit is this:

	TAFT.	WILSON.
First year of term	21,666	10,164
Second year of term	23,708	10,448
Total for two years	45,374	20,612

In estimating the moral or political significance of this comparison it must be borne in mind that the Congress has been almost continuously in session during the first two years of President WILSON'S term. Conditions were more favorable during the corresponding period for President TAFT'S absence from the capital.

It is even more important to remember that while Mr. TAFT did the travelling for his own Administration, and did it with a zest and endurance for which political history affords no parallel, the principal runabout in Mr. WILSON'S term has not been the President himself but his Secretary of State.

In any fair comparison of the achievement of the two Administrations Mr. TAFT'S mileage should be set against Mr. BRYAN'S, not against Mr. WILSON'S. Reduced to a continuous line, Mr. TAFT'S journeyings for the two years would reach almost twice around the globe. Mr. BRYAN'S, we are confident, would reach to Aldebaran or Alpha Lyræ.

College Women and Marriage.

It is no tempest in a teapot that Professor ROBERT J. SPRAGUE of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has raised in the *Journal of Heredity* by trying to show statistically that the graduates of the leading women's colleges are accomplices in race suicide because most of them do not marry and because, again, those who enter into the marriage state contribute meagrely to the increase of population.

Statistics have an explosive quality when aimed at humanity, especially if assembled to prove anything unflattering to a class. Now the alumni of women's colleges constitute a class that thinks well of itself, a superior class by reason of intelligence, education and ideals. So Professor SPRAGUE'S figures will be vehemently assailed. No class likes to shoulder more than its share of responsibility for race suicide. According to the professor, only one-third of the Bryn Mawr graduates have married, not counting graduates of the last fifteen years, and these married graduates can be credited, "speaking statistically," with only one-third of a child each. Dean ISABEL MADDISON at once takes up the cudgels for Bryn Mawr. More than 50 per cent. of the young women who graduated prior to fifteen years ago contracted marriages, and, to quote Dr. MADDISON, "the figures show that the married graduates of Bryn Mawr have just as many children as the women who do not go to college." With all respect to the dean, this last statement, so material to the subject, is inexact and non-statistical. Does she refer to all the Bryn Mawr graduates, including those of the last fifteen years? And why does she make such a dragnet affirmation about "the women who do not go to college"?

Dean MADDISON should certainly know more about the graduate marriages for any given period than Professor SPRAGUE, who, by the way, seems to be unfair to the basketball, rowing and tennis girls of the later physical culture period when he does not include their marriage percentages. With greater health and stamina and the joy in living that comes from outdoor exercise, are they not finding more mates than their predecessors? There is a hint that they are in Dean MADDISON'S report that 66.1 per cent. of the graduates of 1900 have married and 55.5 per cent. of the class of 1902. Perhaps there are even better figures for the last ten years. It is very much to be regretted that the dean does not give particulars about the children of the Bryn Mawr marriages. As the Pennsylvania college was not open to students until 1885, a comparison ought certainly to be made between the matrimonial percentages of the almost equal periods before and after 1900.

Somebody must speak up for Vassar, Wellesley and Mount Holyoke, because Professor SPRAGUE has also fired his statistical blunderbuss at those colleges. More than half of the Vassar graduates are unmarried, he says, with less than two children to a family. He has a worse report for Wellesley: only one-third of its graduates in a quarter of a century have married, and their contribution to America is an average of but one child per family. In the old days 85 per cent. of the Mount Holyoke graduates married; nowadays only 40 per cent., with less than two children to each household. Now there can be no question about a reduced birth rate in the older parts of the United States. What friends of the women's colleges in the East would like to know is whether the graduates marry less than other women and have fewer children. If college women are more intelligent and useful and of better physique than their sisters, the welfare of the country requires that they marry, if they can, and bear children. Who can produce the comparative statistics? Will Vassar, Wellesley and Mount Holyoke answer Professor SPRAGUE?

The Governor to Charles S. Whitman.

The subjoined sentences, taken from a veto message sent yesterday to the Legislature by the Governor of this State, are respectfully submitted to the earnest consideration of CHARLES S. WHITMAN, recently District Attorney of the county of New York:

"It seems to me questionable whether, in view of the distended budget of the city of New York and the grievous burden of taxation which rests so heavily upon the city's property owners, particularly the owners of real estate, the city should dispense with any income producing activity which it may at present command or carry further the principle of private participation in revenues that are essentially public in character.

"The striking growth of the city's annual budget, which seems to defy all efforts at reduction or control, and the mounting aggregate of the city's debt, certainly impose upon every public official who is called to act with reference to this subject matter the duty of a rigorous conservatism."

It is earnestly to be hoped that the unassailable principle of economy and the admirable suggestion of prevision herein impressed upon the lawmakers by the Governor will not escape the attention of Mr. WHITMAN when he next feels moved to lay an unnecessary State tax of $13,000,000 on the property owners for whom so keen a sympathy is exhibited in these passages.

The White Wonder of the Jerseys.

In the matter of social service who can outrank Finderne Holigan Fayne of the Jersey Somerville but no Jersey? Who has done more to promote social welfare, has labored more in an unassuming mode for the general good?

Finderne Holigan Fayne is not an uplifter, a tax eater or a professional servant of mankind. Like transformed Io, like the frolic critter that jumped over the moon, like Mrs. O'LEARY'S four footed incendiary, she is but a cow; a cow, however, of the high Holstein fashion. Only a three-year-old, in 258 days she has "beaten" the 365 days world's "record" for butter fat. One thousand pounds or thereabout of butter fat, some 3,000 of milk: she is the bovine champion, the cow of the world. She has contributed far beyond her share to increase the public store and decrease the cost of living. Of what use is the Jersey Legislature in comparison with this white wonder? How woebegone and draggled the notorious Seven Sisters by the side of Sister Cow! As a Princeton poet sings:

"Finderne Holigan Fayne,
Your milk and your butter
Your glory shall utter,
A glory that never shall wane,
While the hay is in the mow and the moo is in the cow,
Soft goddess of lacteal rain,
Finderne Holigan Fayne!"

Youthful raptures; yet some of us may be inclined to wonder if Finderne Holigan Fayne is not the First Citizen of New Jersey.

Sir John French's Confidence.

In an interview given at his headquarters in France yesterday Field Marshal Sir JOHN FRENCH said that there was no doubt of the outcome of the war, but he added: "I am as confident as General GRANT was when he took command of the Army of the Potomac. He kept at it, and so shall we." England may well catch its breath while indulging in hope and feeling encouragement.

Sir JOHN FRENCH is a well read soldier and one who weighs his words. It is no easily won success that he promises his countrymen. GRANT took command of the Army of the Potomac with the rank of Lieutenant-General in March, 1864. His policy was attrition without mercy or sentiment. From the field of Spottsylvania, where in two weeks after his army had left winter quarters the losses were 35,000 in a total of 120,000, he sent to the Chief of Staff in Washington the historic message: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." At Cold Harbor he lost 6,000 men in one assault. By the time the Army of the Potomac lay before Richmond and Petersburg its casualties were 72,000. The policy of attrition succeeded at last when LEE'S army, sorely stricken and completely worn out, was no longer capable of resistance.

The British commander, speaking for the Allies in the west, did not refer to GRANT'S victorious campaign without intending to impress his countrymen with the magnitude of the task confronted and the great sacrifices that must be made. He meant that there would be many Neuve Chapelles before the end came, and considering the great numerical strength of the enemy he intimated, carrying out the parallel with the Wilderness campaign, that the price of victory would be enormous losses to the Allies. If the British General's expression of confidence is not viewed soberly in England it will be because her people are slow to understand.

The Same Old BILL wants the power of impeachment taken from the Assembly, apparently oblivious to the fact that under any system WILLIAM SULZER would have been kicked out of office.

The residents of Toms River, N. J., are celebrating this week the defence by Captain JOSHUA HUDDY of a blockhouse which on March 24, 1782, was attacked by a force of British under command of Lieutenant BLANCHARD. In order that the Federal authorities may be relieved of all fear as to the effect of the commemorative exercises on neutrality, we hasten to add that Captain JOSHUA was beaten and the Britons took the blockhouse.

As the case against an eminent practitioner of the law in this town develops it becomes increasingly evident that OLIVER OSBORNE is not an individual but a syndicate. We suggest to the authorities that they proceed against OLIVER under the State and national anti-trust laws.

If German warships have bombarded defenceless Russian coast villages in Courland it is clear that in spite of rumors, surmises and reports to the contrary, the Germans have plenty of shells. Otherwise their warships would not enter into the benevolent kriegspiel of shelling villages. Even if this diversion be called "reprisals," it is mere ineffective waste of war material. Probably there was a cathedral or church dome in range, the irresistible magnet of Kruppian Kultur.

Mr. ROBERT L. OWEN of Oklahoma, who thinks that the Constitution of the United States can be amended by a statutory enactment of Congress, is the same person who cannot walk on Broadway without having "brought to his attention in the most painful way" the notion that "New York is bristling with vice." He seems to be equally gifted as a constitutional lawyer and an observer of social conditions.

A close season on bull moose for four years has been declared in Maine, but even that cannot make the Colonel a factor in politics again.

The Hymn of Labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your very courteous treatment of my letter of March 20 tempts me to add a few words bearing upon your editorial article to-day under the title "Is He a Philosopher?"

I agree the man who has made a million should stop money getting. I haven't a million and can speak positively. He whose ambition it is to make more money when he has enough has missed one of the most important lessons a life of work has to teach.

During his years of self-denial and discipline the successful man has developed in his brain and hand a splendid capacity for work; his highly coordinated powers find normal, in fact necessary, exercise in accomplishment of some kind. It is an instinct for usefulness. There is no greater delight than putting forth one's strength; disuse means degeneration every time. Why should not such a man enter public life? We need such men, not out for the dollars, but choosing to contribute to the public welfare. Or he might follow seriously some study or research in the endless fields of science or art. Any such man can find more congenial work than the length of his life will admit of his doing.

You allude to Adam. I cannot answer for him; he was probably an unqualified loafer, judging from the sequel in his personal history. But I will venture the guess that since his dime the bulk of humanity has appreciated the blessedness of, not labor of the proscriptive, man with the hoe type, to which you refer, but normal inspiring work, the greatest corrective of human ills, which sweetens life as sunlight does the air.

W. B. DUNNING.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Blotting Out the Blue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You are to be congratulated on your editorial "Factors of Confidence" in this morning's SUN. This utterance, based on facts, is bound to put new spirit into men and leaders of men. The press of New York will do well to emulate your lead and what little of blue is left in the business atmosphere will soon be dispelled.

J. W. POST,
Sales Manager.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The V Flash.

Perhaps a thousand lives are saved
When S O S is flashed at sea,
But you can save a life on land
By flashing just a modest V.

WOMEN VOTERS.

A Letter From the President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have just received a clipping from THE SUN of March 15 and would like to say that the statements quoted as coming from me I never made. I do not know where you got them.

Women voters, as well as men voters, are beginning more and more to choose carefully between candidates, and it is most encouraging to find that a civic conscience is being developed among our people that will result eventually in better candidates and better politics.

I never believed that the millennium would come as soon as women voted. Some women do not know very much, and some men do not know very much, and we do not any of us know any too much. It is necessary, however, for men and women, cooperating and helping one another, to solve the problems that confront us to-day.

GRACE WILBUR TROUT,
State President.

CHICAGO, March 23.

A Chicago despatch in THE SUN of March 14 quoted Mrs. Trout thus:

"The whole suffrage movement has been uplifted in the United States as a result of our progress in Illinois. Our vote in Chicago has destroyed several potent stock arguments that have met us at every legislative lobby. These were:

"'Women will destroy the parties by voting for visionary and radical parties.'

"'They will not appreciate the vote, but after having procured it will drop it like a stale toy.'

"'They cannot differentiate properly in making political selections.'

"The results show, and will continue to show, that there is nothing to the cry that the women will follow their husbands in party division. The voting so far shows that the women are as human as the men. They vote for the same reasons and accept the same political institutions. They do not follow their husbands. After the April elections the suffrage movement will go forward in every direction."

An editorial article in THE SUN of March 15 included a part of these attributed remarks. If they misrepresent Mrs. Trout, we are very sorry. Does she hold that women will follow their husbands, that the suffrage movement will not go forward, and so on?

WOMAN OFFICIALS.

Are They "Formidable, Hard, Cold, Matter of Fact" Females?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* No, the following is not a page out of the history of the Inquisition, it is an extract from a report made by Commissioner John H. Delaney of the Department of Efficiency and Economy, week before last, to the Legislature on the appalling conditions existing in the Hudson Training School for Girls, which has women attendants and a woman, Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, for its superintendent. Behold the suffragists' panacea for all evil, the "mothering" influence!

"When she has been impudent, has refused to obey an officer or is unduly unruly, she is punished by what might be popularly termed the 'water cure.' The girl is taken to her room by the assistant superintendent, accompanied by the trained nurse of the hospital and one of the matrons of the cottage. The bedding is removed from her bed and a blanket rolled in its place on the wire springs. The girl's clothing is loosened and her hands handcuffed behind her back and leg irons are put on her feet. In this condition she is laid across the roll of blankets on the bed. The assistant superintendent sits on the knees of the girl while the hospital nurse dips a towel in water and holds it sopping wet over the mouth of the girl for ten minutes. The girl being frightened struggles, and in the endeavor to breathe through the towel draws in the water. This treatment either strangles or suffocates her, and is kept up until she gives in." A delightful example of "mothering," is it not?

What a repugnant spectacle of cruelty and flintlike womanhood these former female superintendents and matrons present as they stand one by one revealed in the light of facts brought out by the recent investigations into the various institutions and reformatories! How reassuring it all is to feel that the poor, the afflicted childhood and youth, the dependents of the city and State, are surrounded by those whose very personalities diffuse the spirit of "love and kindness"!

Nothing is more heartless than a charity institution, and one reason for this is that a very large majority of people, aside from caring for no one but themselves, are utterly incapable of sympathizing with any but physical suffering. Then another reason is the array of formidable, hard, cold, matter of fact females to be found in every institution, every reformatory and every hospital. The intelligence of these women can be measured by their capacity to feel, and they are just about as capable of deep and tender emotions as a brick is, and they are far more adapted to hoeing potatoes or polishing tiles than they are to ministering to the sick or guiding the wayward and the weak.

The women who would be supremely fitted for such positions are those who embody tender mercy, justice, maternal solicitude, sympathy and affection, but unfortunately these characters are not only exceedingly rare, but seldom, if ever, aspire to shine in any sphere outside the home.

Perhaps some day officialdom will be sufficiently enlightened and conscientious to demand of the women who aspire to these posts higher qualifications than the mere ability to pass an examination.

ETHEL BEYER,
Secretary Wage Earners Anti-Suffrage League.

NEW YORK, March 25.

"Dearth of Master Statesmen."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have read with interest the letter of your correspondent in THE SUN of Sunday, but I cannot agree with the suggestion made as to the role the United States should play at the peace congress when it is called. Why should this country take part in it at all? Will the Allies be anxious to have the United States attend it? What particular interest has the United States in a settlement that cannot affect it, directly or indirectly? Surely the Allies, when they bring the campaign to a successful termination, are the ones who should decide the terms.

G. M.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Grits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* For the information of "C. A. G." of Newark, N. J., in regard to Southern meals, grits as a rule is served on our table once a day and sometimes twice. We use it as a supper or breakfast dish. Grits is the smallest size of hominy made. The corn is ground to about the size of a pin head. Except for the size, when prepared it is like New England mush. I have seen it served in the North as a breakfast food with sugar and milk. In the South we serve it with butter or meat gravy. I know of no better breakfast food than a good cup of coffee, crisp bacon and grits.

GEORGIA.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 25.

Reform.

A prison education now
A gladsome chance imparts;
A bigamist may hope to be
A bachelor of arts.

CRŒSUS AND SOLON.

The Dangers of Money Mania and the Defined Joys of Busy Leisure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your article "A Philosopher" will perhaps stimulate a controversy that will reflect an incapacity on the part of the modern Crœsus to qualify as a disciple of Solon. After a man has earned a fortune his continued pursuit of superfluous wealth becomes a form of money mania. Psychical acumen is in time transferred to its equivalent in money, and prestige and influence are the direct result of its impetus rather than one's imagined ability.

Conversation with the vast majority of self-made millionaires reveals in them a startling lack of the culture or knowledge that makes the many sided man of refinement.

Do you find them familiar with the history, ideals and ambitions of the human race? Do they know that a drop of water is a world in which rhizopods and other infusoria live, multiply and die? How many recognize the sedimentary, igneous and organic materials which compose earth's outer garment?

Who among your millionaire acquaintances has pointed out to you the planets of our solar system or traced their trackless path through the starry heavens?

Some, living on large country estates, vaguely perceive a difference between biennials and perennials. The prolific world of plant life, with its mysteries and intense interest, is left to the professional gardener. Few, perhaps, have experienced the thrill of true appreciation when reading Darwin's "Origin of Species."

"A man of superior stuff" and a "soul worth inviting" whose capacity for accumulating excess wealth has hypertrophied to the exclusion of a true knowledge of existence possesses not the slightest vestige of a claim to the qualities designated by the words "superior" or "soul."

His biography is the history of one day repeated.

At forty-two sustained effort along the time worn channels becomes metamorphosed into habit. The law of diminishing returns has become effective, and at that age one unconsciously "goes to seed" unless new fields of labor or investigation are cultivated.

The demands of modern business are a drain on the depreciating vital force which depletes the reserve to such an extent that the "anti-philosopher" at forty-two lacks capacity for anything but amusement after hours.

Agriculture as a science would advance far more rapidly if some of our millionaires realized the delights of nature's charms and the dividends she pays not only in money but health, peace of mind and happiness which "passeth all understanding."

Demeter, true to her sex, lavishes her wealth in the greatest profusion on her richest votaries.

To retire does not mean a condition of physical inaction or mental lethargy to one possessing a capacity to assume the real responsibilities of life.

I know a young man with an ambition to make his "pile" before forty-five, retire and enter college to study the profession of medicine, not with a hope of additional gain, but with the desire to be of substantial service to his fellow man.

Let him that is financially independent give his younger associates a chance; science and nature offer him greater responsibilities and rewards.

A HOPEFUL PROSPECTIVE.

JERSEY CITY, March 25.

GOOD COFFEE.

An Old Hand Tells How to Make That Palladium of the Breakfast Table.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent Mr. Edward Greig propounds a question which, considered literally, is impossible of coherent solution. For "the best way to prepare coffee so as to get the best results and least harmful, if any, physical consequence" is manifestly paradoxical, the simple reason being that coffee to be good must be strong or of full body.

Hence, if one cannot stand strong coffee one cannot stand good coffee. Mr. Greig must therefore decide for himself which he can get away with and survive. There is only one kind of bad coffee, the weak and woozy kind. Practically any sort of coffee can be made good. If Mr. Greig can stand good coffee let him follow this plain formula:

Buy your coffee in the whole bean as freshly roasted as you can procure it. Grind it fine enough to be called pulverized. For the brew use only pure water immediately boiled. Place the pulverized coffee in a strainer of closely woven wire or cheese cloth, the latter preferred. Place the strainer over a receptacle, china or porcelain, lined for best results, and pour the boiling water on the pulverized coffee so that the liquor will drain into the receptacle. Then serve the decoction "hot off the bat."

Whatever kind of coffee Mr. Greig may be able to stand, he will find that in this way he can get good coffee.

NEW YORK, March 25. J. W. E.

"Tirol" or "The Tyrol."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Now that Italy is getting into the great war and you are beginning to mention "the Tyrol" in your despatches and editorial articles, let me suggest that you get the matter right and speak of that province as "Tirol" without any article.

There is no reason for it whatever, and it is not spelled with a "y." If you want to use an article somewhere use it before Bukowina, where it belongs. We would consider it silly if Germans were to speak of "the Wales" or "the Scotland."

Is there any valid reason why we should perpetuate strange errors like this? It wouldn't do any harm to get it right, I think.

E. S. P.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.

"Social Service": a Cynical Definition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* An editorial article of to-day asks "What Is Social Service?" "Social service" is a hypocritical phrase behind which politicians of this city hide some of their raids on the earnings of the taxpayers.

J. F. McC.

BROOKLYN, March 24.

A Spring Poem.

(As composed by a romantic realist.)

The song of spring is throbbing on the hills,
The pipes of Pan are trilling their delight;
I wish I didn't have these awful chills,
It means another quinine pill to-night.
Again the verdant canopy is spread
Invites to rapture and to bliss remote,
Hapchew! My head is weighted down with lead,
This comes from taking walks without a coat!

The feathered songsters pipe their throb and spend
Their little souls in joyous flights and swerves,
Another delusion! Wasn't it ever and?
This beastly weather gets upon my nerves.

Bedecked sunlight floods the smiling plain
And over all the mild enjoyment wraps,
To-night the weather prophesy is rain,
To-morrow, cloudy, colder, rain perhaps!

Who would not tune his lyre to greet the spring?
Who would not sound for love a roundelay?
That hearer is a most uncertain thing
Why can't we have a little steam to-day?

Who would not chant his glee when life is sweet?
Who would not sing when all the world is new?
At last, hapchew, my lyric is complete.
Hapchew—at last—hapchew—I'm done—hapchew!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

BISHOP GIVES O. K. TO BRYAN AND DANIELS

Cranston Says They Improve Moral Atmosphere of Washington.

SUFFRAGE SIDETRACKED

In the New York Methodist Conference in the Park Avenue Church yesterday Bishop Cranston, who is presiding, came to the defence of the national Administration. The Bishop lives in Washington.

"Whatever may be the opinion of Secretary Bryan's conduct of his high office or of his political views," Bishop Cranston said, "it remains true that he is a Christian man and has the courage of his convictions. Secretary Daniels is also a Christian man and does what he deems to be right. The nation is immensely the gainer by having such men in the offices they fill. The moral atmosphere of Washington is higher than it ever was before, I am sure. Christian sentiments actuate the Government and its highest officers."

Yesterday afternoon was women's home mission day and the church was filled with women. The address was made by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Morgan of Calvary Church. The suffrage question did not come up at the morning session, as had been expected, and it was suggested that anything on that topic would be referred to a committee on the country, which was named, to consider and report. Chancellor Day of Syracuse, who is a member of the conference, is chairman of the committee.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Thompson of Newburgh presented a resolution that was out of the ordinary run of Methodist procedure, but it was adopted and Bishop Cranston said he would observe the request. It was to the effect that if the Bishop, in making appointments to charges next Monday, felt called upon to overrule the recommendation of the district superintendent in any instance he was asked by the conference to call in the preacher concerned and allow him to be heard.

Concerning a possible consolidation of Methodist conferences so as to bring all of New York city into one instead of two, as now, it was said that the sentiment seemed to favor not new divisions and a conference composed of this city only, but the putting of the New York and New York East conferences into one, making a membership of about 600 ministers. Large conferences have been tried in the West with success. A committee appointed last year reports upon it to-day, but the report must be approved finally by the general conference meeting at Saratoga next year.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—The Newark M. E. Conference, which began its second day's session here this morning, adopted a resolution to increase the pensions of retired ministers $1 a year for each year of service. The ministers' widows and orphans, who receive one-half of the amount paid to the clergy, will receive a corresponding increase in their pensions. The ministers at present receive $7 a year for each year of service. The $1 increase applies to this year. Next year they will receive $2 additional and in 1917 $3, making the maximum amount of pension $15.

Congratulations were extended by the conference to the Rev. and Mrs. Joshua Mead of Newark, who celebrated their golden wedding some time ago. Dr. Mead served fifty-six years in the ministry. He was retired twelve years ago.

The conference named next Monday as the day to listen to half century addresses concerning the Rev. Jesse L. Hurlburt, the Rev. John B. Taylor and the Rev. Charles R. Barnes, who have rounded out fifty years of service at this session.

Reports of district superintendents showed the conference to be in a healthy condition.

At the afternoon session to-day, when was executive, the Hackettstown Seminary for Women, which closed its doors last year with a heavy deficit, was discussed.

WAR SECRETARY TO BE GUEST.

Mr. Garrison to Speak at Westchester Democrats' Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Democratic Club of Westchester county will be held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, April 10.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo had accepted an invitation to speak, but owing to the operation for appendicitis which he has recently undergone his physician absolutely forbids him from attending. In his place Secretary of War Garrison will be the guest of the club and will speak.

The other speakers scheduled are Martin W. Littleton, Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel of New York city, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ex-Gov. Glynn and former Lieut.-Gov. Wagner have been invited and expect to attend.

The treasurer of the dinner committee is Daniel P. Hays of 115 Broadway, New York city.

LURTON MEMORIAL MEETING.

Bar of the Supreme Court Will Hold It To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Ex-President Taft will preside Saturday noon over a meeting of the bar of the United States Supreme Court to take appropriate action on the death of Horace H. Lurton, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. James P. Maher, clerk of the court, will be secretary.

Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee, Secretary of War in the Taft Cabinet, will be chairman of the committee on resolutions, the other members of which are Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, Edward F. Trabue of Louisville, John J. Vertes of Tennessee, Edgar H. Farrar of New Orleans, F. S. Gregory of Chicago, Francis Lynde Stetson of New York, Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati, John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, Otto Kirchner of Detroit, Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville, Charles T. Cates of Tennessee and Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis.

The exercises will last about an hour.

LOFT BUS LINE HAS RIVAL.

New Company Applies for Jitney Service Franchise.

A rival to George W. Loft's company as an applicant for a franchise to run five-cent motor buses through the city streets appeared yesterday in the New York Central Transportation Company, Inc.

The new applicant wants to operate buses from the Pennsylvania Station along Seventh avenue to Forty-third street, to the Grand Central Station through Vanderbilt avenue and Forty-second street to Park avenue, and back to the Pennsylvania Station by way of Thirty-third street. It also wants the privilege of using Forty-fourth and Thirty-second streets. It offers to pay the city 5 per cent. of the gross or 50 per cent. of the net receipts. The Board of Estimate will refer the application to the bureau of franchises.

STONE ON STAND IN W. R. HEARST'S SUIT

Denies He Approved Title of Oakland Edition of "Examiner" in 1907.

S. S. CARVALHO TESTIFIES

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, and S. S. Carvalho, general business manager of the Hearst newspapers, were witnesses yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Benton in Mr. Hearst's suit for an injunction restraining the Associated Press from disciplining him because he refused to obey an order to change the title of the Oakland edition of the San Francisco *Examiner*. Mr. Stone defended the Associated Press by-laws, and Mr. Carvalho told of the custom of various newspapers in publishing editions for near by cities and explained the loss that would result if the Associated Press franchise were taken from the *Examiner*.

Mr. Stone, under examination by Samuel Untermyer, for Mr. Hearst, said membership in his organization carries a right of protest in certain territory against granting a franchise to any one else. He said that such a protest could be overruled by a four-fifths vote of the board of directors, but he admitted that no protest had ever been overruled. He said that although there were about thirty newspapers in the country publishing various editions, he didn't believe any of them except the *Examiner* labelled its edition in the manner objected to.

Mr. Stone denied that he approved the title of the Oakland edition when talking in 1907 to Clarence J. Shearn, then counsel for Mr. Hearst, and now a Supreme Court Justice. He said he didn't objects to the Oakland edition because I think it carries a title deceptive to the people of Oakland." In answer to questions as to whether he didn't know that the San Francisco *Examiner* is a trade name of great value and that it is the "leading newspaper west of the Rocky Mountains," he said he didn't know it, and added: "I don't know that I have heard it criticised greatly."

No Written Complaint.

Asked if he didn't know that the *Examiner* is a paper of large influence and reputation Mr. Stone said: "I know it has a large influence and a certain reputation."

Mr. Untermyer asked the court to strike out the characterization as to the paper's reputation, and the request was granted.

"Do I understand that you object to labelling the title page with the words 'Oakland Edition' in any manner," asked counsel for Mr. Hearst.

"I am not the Associated Press," replied Mr. Stone. "The board of directors acts on those matters."

"It is commonly reported that you and Mr. Jennings are the Associated Press," retorted Mr. Untermyer, referring to Frederick R. Jennings of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, counsel for the Associated Press.

"I thought you were a while ago," replied Mr. Stone.

Mr. Stone admitted that no written complaint containing the charges against Mr. Hearst had been served on him and that he had heard nothing of the charges until he got notice to appear before the board and defend himself, explaining how he got the impression that the *Examiner's* method of putting out its Oakland edition was preferable to another member of the Associated Press, Mr. Stone said.

"By a mental process of exclusion I was led to the conclusion that the *Examiner* was trying to usurp the place of another Associated Press member," Mr. Stone referred to the Oakland *Tribune*, an afternoon newspaper.

"What in your opinion is a proper title for the newspaper which would violate the by-laws," asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Any title not tending to deceive the public."

The court sustained an objection to this question by Mr. Untermyer. Do you consider it part of the duty of the Associated Press to regulate competition between members?

Mr. Carvalho, who has been in the newspaper business for thirty-seven years with the Hearst papers, said that the *Examiner's* Associated Press franchise is very valuable. "If the paper were sold without a franchise it would lose a great deal, it would bring with it. The news is quite necessary to its success and the loss of it would cripple the *Examiner's* news value greatly. The value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents."

No Purpose to Deceive.

Mr. Carvalho said there was no purpose to deceive in publishing the Oakland edition, and that it was not to deceive a purchaser. He said the same title had been used for almost seven years, ever since from the Associated Press.

On cross-examination Mr. Carvalho the witness admitted that the *Examiner Journal* has the largest circulation of any New York newspaper, and that it has no franchise, and it never had prospered without it, he said.

"An afternoon paper can't prosper without a franchise," he said. "It consists practically of local news and is not complete like the morning paper. Evening newspapers are free to all. There are eight editions of the morning paper can be put out in less than a few minutes. The news, and news is not the only thing, is perishable. Afternoon papers are largely of features."

Mr. Carvalho said the *Herald Tribune*, a morning paper, was published without a franchise for a time but succeeded as well as it did with a franchise, and it has had to get one through appeals to the courts.

"We know, don't we, that the *Herald* continues to live without the Associated Press service?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I object," said Mr. Carvalho, "as being outside the scope of the inquiry. We don't know how