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John Bull Will Really Get to Work. It is plain that the English people has at last been compelled to acknowledge the tremendous difficulties of the struggle on which it entered last August.

But this new attitude must not be interpreted as one of despair. It is more likely to turn out the salvation of the empire. Under its influence the British will see the deficiencies and weaknesses of their military establishment, devote themselves to their correction, and apply their energy to the creation of a defensive and offensive engine of men and munitions sufficient to the magnitude of the task they have undertaken.

The depression that eleven months of costly instruction has produced is a far graver menace to Germany than the reckless denial of facts which characterized the beginning of the world contest.

Where Was the Republican Party Born? It may be something in the nature of news to even the senior class in the Republican institution to learn that the popular impression as to the time and place of its birth, or more accurately perhaps, rebirth, is quite erroneous.

It was not in Pittsburgh on the memorable February 22, 1856, when that brilliant journalist HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND, then but a month past his thirty-sixth year, Lieutenant-Governor of New York and virile force in New York State and in national politics, issued that stirring appeal "To the People of the United States" which resulted in the Philadelphia convention of the next June 17 and the nomination of FRÉMONT and DAYTON, followed four years later by the nomination at Chicago of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois and HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine—it was not then and thus that the Republican party came into being. The Republican party was two years old, when the Pittsburgh meeting was held. It was born in a small cottage, still standing and in good case, in the pretty little college town of Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and several of the good people of Ripon are now in the field organizing a celebration of the sixty-first anniversary of the event.

Just what may be the documentary and traditional evidence in support of this historical distinction for Ripon is somewhat obscure. None the less the oldest Ripon inhabitants have it fast fixed in their memories and believe that the first organization of a political character, since the dissolution of the party bearing that name in 1833, calling itself "the Republican party" was organized in their town in the year 1854. As one attesting exhibit at least they have the identical cottage itself wherein the birth took place. They have carefully preserved it and it stands to this day on the campus of coeducational Ripon College, destined, no doubt, to be the centre of interest in the coming celebration.

The date of the celebration is not as yet fixed, but a committee of the town's leading citizens have taken

upon Governor PHILIP with the request that he write in their behalf to ex-President TAFT, the Hon. ELIHU Root and ten or twenty other leading Republicans bespeaking their interest in the event and their personal presence when it occurs, a request Governor PHILIP very cordially granted. The legitimacy of Republican Senator ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE's participation in such a Republican enterprise is somewhat obscured in the committee's mind by the rumor current in his home State that he is engaged to make a campaign tour in North Carolina in behalf of the Democratic party.

At all events, an interesting project involving interesting historical research. Not likely, perhaps, to stir controversy so keen as that over the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, but a good midsummer topic to convene over. Just as Ripon is a nice collegiate town to convene in. And if the cloistered atmosphere of Ripon proves tame for sportive young Republican blood, there are the gleaming lights of Oshkosh nor by northeast and only twenty miles away—Oshkosh by Winnebago's limpid waves.

Resurvey the Court House Scheme, Mr. McAneny.

The deplorable condition of the city treasury and the gloomy outlook for the taxpayers, not only in 1915 but in the succeeding years until the errors and extravagances of the past have been rectified, impart to the discussion of the new court house project a peculiar timeliness. It is asserted that the scheme on which progress has already been made is wasteful, that its engineering difficulties have not been sufficiently considered and that the ultimate cost of construction will far exceed the official estimates. These contentions are denied by those to whose hands the enterprise is committed, but a community accustomed to pay excessive prices for every utility it obtains listens to them with a fear born of long and bitter experience.

Under these circumstances President McANENY of the Board of Aldermen, who among the city officers has taken the lead in the promotion of this costly enterprise, might with entire propriety resurvey the proposal which now engages his support, with the purpose of ascertaining to his own satisfaction and that of the taxpayers whether its modification, postponement or abandonment would be beneficial to the city. Mr. McANENY's present conviction in the premises is unquestionably based on a careful study of the situation, but the conditions which existed when he first became interested in the design have changed radically, and the preconceptions of even three years ago have been seriously altered by the progress of events.

It is obvious that a monumental civic centre is not immediately attainable by this city. It may be that a more modest court building might be profitably substituted for the mighty and ornate structure now under consideration. We know that a heavy investment has already been made, and that this must be protected; and we urge Mr. McANENY to devote earnest thought to the possibility of insuring this protection, providing decent quarters for the courts and at the same time relieving the strain on the taxpayers, whose limit of endurance has been reached.

Criminal Honor Systems.

In Sing Sing reliance on the "honor system" has resulted in the escape of a criminal whose seclusion from society was thought by the courts so desirable that a sentence of from twenty years to life had been imposed upon him. In the State prison at Joliet, Illinois, reliance on the same system has resulted in the murder of the warden's wife under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

While these events are probably in themselves insufficient to shake the somewhat enthusiastic faith in criminal human nature on which the prison honor systems are based, they will at least strengthen the more pessimistic view. Moreover, those students of criminal psychology who hold that crime is a species of insanity will be pretty apt to regard the Joliet case at least as confirmatory of their theory. On this basis they will not unlikely argue that as ghastly consequences have followed over-confidence in lunatic asylum inmates, so may like consequences be expected to follow undue confidence in prison inmates. Even in institutions where a high code of personal honor among those enrolled is a primary assumption, the honor system has not in all instances been an unqualified success. In view of that fact its extension to a great body of malefactors actually convicted of every crime in the calendar from theft to murder might well be regarded with misgivings.

mile or more from the prison, and of course baseball and other sports. You have to pay 25 cents admission to see Waupun prison. The box office receipts go to the tobacco fund of the permanent guests. Sing Sing Academy rules are severe compared with Waupun.

The Sultan Is Sick.

The Sultan of Turkey, MAHOMMED V., the head of Islam and the thirty-sixth ruler of the house of Osman, is sick. Once such a report would bring up visions of royal relatives mysteriously poisoned, bowstrung or dropped, bound and sacked, into the dark waters of the Bosphorus, and of fortune tellers, wizards and exorcisers crowding around the ailing sovereign's bedside. Now the people talk of prospective heirs and of regents, while the Sultan's Christian ally commends him to Allah and sends his ablest physician.

When the Young Turks lifted RAUHD EFDENDI upon the throne from which they had shored his brother ABDUL HAMID they dragged a man of 65 from a palace where he had been all his life scarcely more than a prisoner. There was little about him to remind of the Bayezids, Sultans or Selims who had Turkish hosts to conquer. In years of inactivity his body had grown big, big in width, breadth and length, a burden for his short legs. He was a sick man then. On the semkili Fridays the chalky paleness of his heavy face and the dulness of his eyes were accentuated by the troops of young guardsmen in brilliant uniforms and the officers glittering in gold braid who surrounded him. The picture had in it more of pathos than imperialism.

In his seclusion he had studied much of European political institutions and he had aspirations to govern well. But a man of 65 who had his first taste of freedom when he ascended the throne had few practical ideas to meet the conditions that confronted him. When he went to appeal to the loyalty of the Albanians on the field of KASSOVO, Macedonia, he was the first Ottoman sovereign to visit his provinces on a mission of peace. But the Albanians, who had imagined the Sultan had wings and few of humanity's frailties, were disappointed at the sight of the heavy, feeble man in a black frock coat, and the mission failed. He seemed to lack either the knowledge or the physical force to combat the shrewd politicians around him and he became merely a figurehead for the dominant party of the Committee of Union and Progress.

Many things may happen with the passing of this sick man. He may be the last of the Ottomans to rule in Europe; he may be the last to bear the honors and title of the Caliphate. But he has been a part of the almost forlorn hope to restore the glories of the empire, and has lived to see a Turkish army with munitions of war and supplies making a desperate and so far successful attempt to hold the almost sacred Dardanelles against a great enemy. Report says that the people demand as a regent a brother of ABDUL HAMID. The committee, no doubt, opposes this from fear that he will, as ABDUL might have done, favor the British. But there seems no good reason to believe that he could thus reverse the Ottoman policy; it was not the Sultan who made war, but EVREZA PASHA and the war party of which he is the head, and this party appears more powerful than ever.

Senseless Medical Legislation.

The Constitutional Convention in Albany is endeavoring so to reconstruct the legislative powers as to preclude waste of time and money in the preparation of new laws and to protect the people against the inroads annually attempted upon established laws by various visionary faddists, impractical idealists and misguided reformers.

MR. BURLESON'S POST.

His New York Service Is the Source of Many Inconveniences. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your recent comments on the inefficiency of the post office in New York were warranted, while the letter of John Howard in this morning's SUN, "The letter," Mr. Burleson's own experiences which coincide with my own.

Approaching the New York post office building from Thirty-fourth street to mail a package, you may find a long line of people waiting to enter the building and travel about 175 feet to the designated window to have your package weighed.

Ascertaining the amount required, you retrace your steps 100 feet to the stamp window, where the requisite stamps are sought. To register the package you travel sixty feet around the corner. Then to mail it you travel back 150 feet in the vicinity of the stamp window. All this could be obviated by having the building built in such a way that the express office, standing in the position assumed on entering, dealing with but one clerk you can have your package registered and insured with but a little loss of time and the minimum of inconvenience.

PROHIBITION UEBER ALLES.

Our Good Friend Dr. Crocker and No Elbow Crocker of the Stern and Rockbound Coast. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I had a good deal to say in the SUN about the prohibition of the sale of liquor in New York City. I am glad to see that you have taken up the matter and are giving it the attention it deserves.

Now I probably read the brilliant luminous as regularly as the worthy author of the "Stern" and "Rockbound Coast" articles. I am glad to see that you have taken up the matter and are giving it the attention it deserves.

Real Reform.

Through the lips of Dr. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND, its director, the Bureau of Municipal Research contributed this information to the Constitutional Convention on Wednesday: "At the present time there is no way in which the people of the State can vote on any proposition of State business."

Those who have not enjoyed the felicity of clearing their minds of misconceptions resulting from observation of the political incidents of the State and from study of the Constitution may have conceived the notion that under Section four of Article VII. of that document there has existed for years and now exists a "way in which the people of the State can vote on certain propositions of State business."

WHAT LIQUOR PAYS.

A Great Contribution to the Nation's Treasury. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Not only did you publish J. H. Crocker's letter in the SUN of June 7, 1915, but you also published a letter of mine answering his, which was followed by another letter from one of your readers suggesting that you should publish a statement of the amount of revenue to the United States of something over \$300,000,000 annually from the sale of liquor.

THE FATE OF PERSIA.

An Excursion Into the History of Macedonia and the War Lord. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: When Demosthenes strove to warn Athens of the danger which lay before her, he turned a deaf ear because they were absorbed in peaceful commercial pursuits, and above all revolted at military preparations.

FROM THE PEN OF ADAMS.

How He Felt of the Act Which We Celebrate on July Fourth. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your article of July 3, 1915, to the effect that the 24th of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America, I am glad to see that you have published.

Esop the African.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your correspondent in his reply to the letter of "Guardian" in a recent issue does not specifically deny that Esop was an African, but he says that the Africans have long known that he was. His physical characteristics, which have been minutely described by men who were not prejudiced against the race, are those of a man of any European race.

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

A Prehistoric Immortal Roundly Resung in Part. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I think the words and music of "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," can be found in any old folks' song book. However, if you are in doubt, you may consult the inquiry by a memory test here goes: Oh, a hero's life I sing, His story shall my pen mark.

The Scrap of Paper Needed for

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In reply to the necessity of Americans traveling to England and their passports: I came across by the St. Louis on her last trip to New York. We were the Americans on board who were furnished with papers of identification or the required passports; those who had neglected to obtain their papers were not allowed to board.

THE FEMINIST PROPAGANDA.

A Perplexed Man Wants to Know What Is the Matter With Woman. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have come over the spirit of the woman of today. Has the extolling of her charms and beauty in song and story, the laying of her feet the fruits of the chase, from the days of the past to the pearl necklace and gem bedecked days of the present, superseded the attractive metamorphosis in the eternal feminine that causes her to strike at the hand that has so long administered unto her?

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BRIDGE PAVEMENTS.

Commissioner Kracke on Specific Complaints and the Problem. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: "A O." writing from Boston of the conditions on the Williamsburg Bridge, says: I am positive that the work on the north drive of the Williamsburg Bridge could be finished up in five days; and it has now been going on weeks and is not near completion.

The work on the Williamsburg Bridge has attracted attention as a precedent paving. The condition of this bridge makes necessary the complete replacement of the roadway with an area of 10,150 square yards. Of this area of 3,996 square yards has been repaired. In every case the work has been done in a convenient and safe manner, with a minimum of inconvenience to traffic and a minimum cost to the department.

In connection with the roadway repairs it is necessary to renew expansion joints, which in this case are made of steel. This work can only be done up and before any concrete or any new blocks have been set in place. This, however, is a matter of time required to do this work.

Let me call attention to this time my dissatisfaction with the roadway repairs on the Williamsburg Bridge, and also on the Brooklyn and Queensboro bridges. It is my entire conviction that the roadway of these bridges should be improved by a programme covering the entire work is now being worked out in this department. This programme has not yet been submitted to the Mayor in full and comprehensive fashion, although the department has from time to time, pointed out the necessity of repairing the bridge roadways in such a manner as to reduce the present heavy repair and maintenance costs.

METCALF OF PLAINFIELD.

The Majority He Writes About and Swears To a Majority of Men. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your correspondent Fred Metcalf complains that we are governed by minorities and that we are in a state of anarchy. He is, of course, right, but he is also wrong. The majority that he speaks of is a majority of men only.

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CARDINAL OPPOSES VOTES FOR WOMEN

Mgr. Gibbons Says Ruffot Would Rob Them of Much of Their Goodness. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: "A O." writing from Boston of the conditions on the Williamsburg Bridge, says: I am positive that the work on the north drive of the Williamsburg Bridge could be finished up in five days; and it has now been going on weeks and is not near completion.

DUTY IN DOMESTIC WORK

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Cardinal Gibbons, in the hope of settling once and for all any further question of his attitude respecting woman suffrage, has addressed an open letter to James R. Nugent, former City Council of Newark and a Democratic leader in New Jersey.

In the campaign now being waged in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, in which States the question of woman suffrage will be voted upon this fall, many contrary and divergent statements have appeared, all supposedly reflecting the attitude of Cardinal Gibbons. It has not been an unusual sight to see the prelates name used in one city as a proponent of "votes for women" and in another city as opposed to the innovation of women in politics, and many newspapers also have quoted him erroneously in this matter.

DEFINES EQUAL RIGHTS.

Supplementing his letter to Mr. Nugent, Cardinal Gibbons further says that "Equal rights do not imply that men and women should be treated precisely the same in all respects, but rather that each sex should discharge those duties which are adapted to its physical constitution and are fitted to its character and the capacity of the sex. To some among the gentler sex the words equal rights have been interpreted as synonymous with 'equal rights'."

"To deprive women of certain political rights is not to degrade her. To restrict her field of action to the gentler avocations of life is not to fetter her aspirations and to make her a second-class citizen. It is, on the contrary, to secure to her her equal rights, so called, but those superior rights which cannot fall to the lot of a woman. Her character and her own proper sphere, for as soon as woman trenches on the domain of man she must not be surprised to find that the restraints which have been placed on her in part or wholly withdrawn and that she is destined to be equal to the duties of the political arena."

COMMISSIONER'S DAILY FARE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I will no longer resist the impulse to express to "A O." my admiration and gratitude for his wise, tireless and successful efforts in restoring and beautifying the parks, and in making the Central Park Ward more attractive and enjoyable. The reports of the Chief Engineer in charge and of the Chief Engineer of the department have been most satisfactory. The proper maintenance of the parks is a matter of the highest importance, and the work done by the department has been most commendable.

TO SOME THAT WOULD REPROACH HYM

Thattie Hys Looze Is a Greaser Hys Daughter. With sincere apologies to the shade of some People with a haughty Air Approach and say: "Dye know, Sir, Thattie Hys Looze says you are stated to be you are here-related to 'A Greaser'."

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