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their backs are against the Albanian wall. If here they must make their last stand it will be upon ground hallowed by the best legends and traditions of their race.

The Limited Mexican Embargo. By virtue of the authority conferred upon the President by Congress (Joint resolution of March 14, 1912) Mr. Wilson has proclaimed an embargo upon the exportation of war material to Mexico, and in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury he has limited the operations of the embargo to the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Territory of Lower California, which General FRANCISCO VILLA controls. The effect will be to allow the shipment of munitions of war for General CARRANZA (whose Government was recognized by President Wilson) not only to Tampico, Vera Cruz and other eastern ports of Mexico, but to Pacific ports and to the border States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila along the Rio Grande; while VILLA will get no war material at Juarez, Nogales and other border towns in Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California if the American authorities are vigilant.

It is instructive to compare conditions in Mexico on March 14, 1912, when President TAFT's omnibus embargo (applying to all Mexico) was proclaimed, with the conditions now existing in that country. On March 14, 1912, FRANCISCO MADERO was constitutional President of Mexico by election, and all the functions of the Federal Government were in operation, while all the European and American countries were represented by Ambassadors and Ministers. Mexico was a member of the family of nations and her credit was good. Congress was enacting laws, peace reigned in the capital, and life and property were secure there, as was the case in most of the States of Mexico. But there was a revolt in Sonora and Chihuahua led by PASCAL OROZCO against President MADERO's authority; and MORELOS, where ZAPATA was supreme, had not been pacified. Subsequently an army under General HUERTA, ordered north by President MADERO, made short work of Orozco and his ragged and ill-equipped band of guerrillas; but when President TAFT's proclamation was issued the conditions in Sonora and Chihuahua were chaotic. Not a gun, not a cartridge was to go to Mexico, either for the Madero Government, or for Orozco, or ZAPATA.

Today there is no organized and responsible Government anywhere in Mexico. Life and property are not secure in the capital or north or south, whether the flag of the First Chief or that of ZAPATA or of VILLA floats over it. Whatever Government CARRANZA sets up will be experimental, and it may prove ephemeral. If it is to stand a chance of success he must be able to borrow money abroad, millions of dollars in fact, and he must command the loyal support of his followers and inspire public confidence among the people in the territory he claims to control. He must not only be a wise, far-sighted statesman, exercising tact and patience, but he must be what is called in Mexico a strong man. VENUSTIANO CARRANZA's temperament and limitations are such that it is very doubtful whether any Government he directs or plans can bring peace and order to Mexico and justify Mr. Wilson's new found faith in him.

President TAFT made his embargo general when there was a well organized Government in Mexico, at the time supported by a regular army and an efficient mounted police force. President Wilson declares a general embargo and straightaway makes it apply only to two border States and a territory, where General VILLA with well equipped forces and a strong hold upon the peon population disputes the authority of CARRANZA and defies him. If there was ever a gamble in diplomacy it is Mr. Wilson's recognition of the First Chief while his rival, lately high in esteem at Washington, keeps the field. Such is the remarkable transformation from watchful waiting. It looks very much like a leap in the dark. Hardly is the ink dry on the limited embargo document than an ugly fight with Mexicans occurs on the border and three American soldiers are killed and six are wounded by marauders operating from Carranza territory.

Has the President made another unfortunate blunder?

When President McAneny Quits. When Mr. McANENY quits his present job as President of the Aldermen, in which he will have served two years on January 1, his successor will be elected by the Aldermen, at which the voters will select a man for the job. The terms of the Aldermen now in office expire with this year. Their successors will be elected on November 2, and the Democrats, who are now in a minority in the Board, hope to control that body after January 1. It has been assumed that the new Board must choose the man to fill Mr. McANENY's place, but if he should choose to resign while the present body is in power and its fusion majority named a new President that man might hold over until the election of another by the people.

The nominal duties of the Aldermen's President are his least important. The Board of Aldermen runs its own business. The presiding officer is not a dictator, but the President is one of the trio of city officers elected by the voters of all five boroughs, and he casts three votes in the Board of Estimate, as do the Mayor and the Comptroller. Sixteen votes are cast by the eight members of the Board, of which fusion now has fourteen. In many matters twelve votes

are necessary for affirmative action, and if an anti-fusion President of the Aldermen should form an offensive and defensive alliance with the present political opponents of the administration the allies could make considerable trouble for Mayor MITCHELL. Moreover, in the absence of either the Aldermen succeeds to his duties. Thus, had Mr. MITCHELL not resigned from the Presidency of the Aldermen to take the job of Collector of the Port in June of 1913 he would have succeeded to the Mayor's office on the death of Judge GAYNOR. Under the circumstances Alderman KRINE became Mayor for the unfilled term, with all the powers his predecessor had possessed.

The salary of the President of the Aldermen is \$5,000 a year, which was recognized to be less than a man of Mr. McANENY's capacity was worth to the city when he was elected. It was then proposed that he should receive higher compensation, but he refused to permit this. He insisted on serving at the old rate.

Mr. McANENY's decision to retire to private life has caused some criticism in various quarters, based on the contention that he had established a sort of contractual obligation, to disregard which would be an unworthy act on his part. This is nonsense. Mr. McANENY has given as President of Manhattan and President of the Aldermen nearly six years of hard, intelligent labor to his fellow citizens. If man's span may be set at seventy years, and the possible period of his public activities at forty-nine, Mr. McANENY has given twelve and a half per cent. of his life to public service, which is as much as the most exacting can demand. He does not aspire to be a permanent tax eater; he is the last man in town to regard himself as essential in the government of his fellows, and if the citizens are not competent to obtain in his stead another sane, honest and energetic administrator, even Mr. McANENY's capable hand cannot long preserve them from civic disaster.

Endlessly Yammering Professors. It is time for some of the professors to begin to see themselves as others see them. The profession of the professor is naturally respectable, but a few of those who pursue it seem resolved to drag its fine ideals in the dirt. Professors have been laughed at, but tears fit the case better.

A legislative investigating committee, earnestly engaged in research, unearthed a Malthusian professor of economics, and was surprisingly surprised. The professor said, on income tax: Don't exempt the married man; penalize him. Earth is overcrowded, hence the war; the professor has three children, good for him! We try to control the increase of cats and dogs, but not of the lord of creation. Keep down the riffraff; regulate 'em. Before a man raises a family let him prove to some one, "convince some authority," that he can provide for it. Tommyrot. Twaddle. Education? There should be organized a Protective Society for the Suppression of Professors of Nonsense.

David's Victory. Little Davids are always overthrowing their Goliaths. It has happened again. DAVID EISENBERG, aged twenty months, lives in a New York apartment house, not because he likes that way of living especially, but because Father and Mother EISENBERG happen to be tenants. DAVID cries; incessantly and lustily, say those cotenant whose complaints moved the landlord to seek an order for the eviction of the Eisenberg family. The complainants are said to be "mostly unmarried women." If women are unmarried it may be because they want to be, or in spite of the fact that they want not to be; but in either case the spinster is incomplete and unhappy, and, in particular, disinclined to concede to the children of others any rights of an audible nature.

But was little DAVID really contending for rights? He was doing his duty. The Judge who refused to grant the eviction order touched the truth when he said that for babies to cry is "part of the scheme of things." If babies ought to cry, it is presumably the best babies that cry hardest. Little DAVID cried hardest, and had the good fortune to get a hearing—he always gets a hearing—hearing a Judge who dared to give judgment where the police, fire and health departments had defaulted. Of course the case can be set in their territory only by casuistic logic. The Judge ruled in the baby's favor, and, as they say, established a precedent; one which must be to parents in apartments a joy forever.

We are still, and shall be probably for some years to come, living in the era of the Open Mouth, and little DAVID EISENBERG is developing the highest qualities of twentieth century statesmanship. The years will bring more power to his belittles.

President Wilson has at last obtained a salute for a flag at Vera Cruz, but it is the Mexican flag, and not the American.

There is little sympathy for the suffrage movement in the South—Commercial-Appel.

Who said "chivalry"? A young bride in a New Jersey town, saying she had rather die than live in that State, fled to Philadelphia. So an ancient chivalry renews its lease of life.

The ship builders on the Great Lakes are laughing at Secretary McAtob's suggestion that in the winter, in his belief their slack season, they might build vessels for the Government to

buy under a ship purchase law. We warn the Secretary, Mr. McAtob, that he had better be careful. If he does he will discover that Government merchant ship building plants are essentials of freedom and political progress.

For the blunder of her aviators who dropped bombs on Chaux-de-Fonds Germany will no doubt make prompt apology and reparation to Switzerland. It is not the first time that country has complained of a violation of her territory, and she is not to be trifled with in the present temper of her spirited people.

The news that a number of suffragists are in doubt as to the proper method of trimming their parade hats and that such will be given expert aid at suffrage headquarters well illustrates the refining influence of women in politics. The suffragists, however, were males made up of political parades, a rusty stovepipe was considered sufficiently correct, and in the matter of trimming "a brick in it."

"People go to the opera to use their eyes as well as their ears."—GAYT-CABASSA.

Massachusetts is harsh to Jersey. The Springfield Republicans' ouster next door neighbor State's defeat of suffrage with some glee, as affording the Bay State, the Empire State and the Keystone State a "chance to lead the Eastern States" in giving women the franchise. "New Jersey," it says, "has had a pack of asses in the past and is not now." New Jersey to Massachusetts: "Perhaps it is right to disassemble your love, but why do you kick me downstairs?"

The northern half of the inclement island of Sakhalin would be a cheap price to pay Japan for all the war munitions Russia needs in her extremity. If Japan had strongly insisted at Portsmouth upon the cession of the entire island she would probably have acquired it.

How the world moves! A few years ago tighties were considered immodest. Now they are prescribed in the name of modesty.

WHERE SLEEP THE BRAVE. Hercules Mulligan and Hugh Gaine Near Hamilton in Trinity Yard.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Mr. Francis Richardson made a mistake in his interesting letter the other day when he said that Hercules Mulligan, the Revolutionary soldier, was buried in Trinity yard. He will go down to Trinity he will find, on the Rector street side of the churchyard, a flat slab bearing the inscription: "Whale and Mulligan." This is the present "home" of Hercules Mulligan, and right beside him lie the bones of his countryman, Hugh Gaine, the Revolutionary soldier, who was buried in Trinity yard in the year 1782.

Mulligan and Gaine have distinguished themselves for about ten paces behind the main body of the grave yard monument of Alexander Hamilton.

JOHN F. BENNETT. New York, October 20.

"The Sun's" Friends in the Canadian Northwest.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Will you permit me to congratulate you upon the success of your editorial campaign for the election of Mr. Wilson and his fiancée, as told in my copy of The Sun received to-day. As one of love's idols, the manner of its telling is so good that I should have thought something worthy of emulation for an ultimate achievement; or, as a political satire, something more pointedly affecting than anything I could trenchantly pen. But which is it to be? Not that "Constant Reader" of The Sun so far from Broadway expects the writer to do anything but to hold the pen for ten years and to receive a salary to be fixed by the Legislature. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the Judge of the City Court chosen in the county of Richmond shall be the surrogate of that county, but the business warrant the Legislature in this respect.

There are ten Judges of the City Court of the city of New York. The additional five required to be elected will bring the personnel of that court up to fifteen. These Judges are to choose a Presiding Judge charged with the general administration of the court, and who shall assign the Judges to hold the terms of the court throughout the year.

The three transfers were sent to the B. R. T. offices with an explanatory note and request for refund, which brought the following reply: "We have your letter of October 11 and herewith take pleasure in enclosing you our check to reimburse you for the 30 cents which you claim was overpaid on the day in question." Such action naturally gives one a somewhat better feeling toward a company against which the general tendency is one of abuse. J. S. New Rochelle, October 21.

The Escape of the Interned Germans. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The editorial article on the interned Germans provokes thought. Why did the authorities allow our guests to purchase a coat and hat and to receive a letter to map the coast and lanes about Norfolk? It reminds one of the proposed dinner by our officers to the German commandant in the interned camp. We pay the bills of the search for these dishonored Germans. Should they capture a neutral ship and carry it out as a prize, who would be responsible for losses inflicted on commerce? Remember the Alabama! Bring the responsible parties to judgment! AMERICAN. New York, October 20.

Macte Nova Virtute. There's a yellow sky over Jersey way Without any blue in sight, For votes for women went astray And the roller went the fight.

There's a yellow blouse on the Jersey cause And there is somewhat of a pause In the suffrage victory.

There's a yellow flag on the Jersey pole, A quarantine sign to show That votes for women got the roll And its condition's low.

There's a yellow streak in Jersey which The women bumped into, And landed stranded in the ditch, As parties sometimes do.

But, say, There's a yell o' triumph from the Greek, Proclaiming to all men That though they've got in the neck, They're there to fight again.

HO, all you and in town, And in country and in town, Although you get them down sometimes, You cannot keep them down.

W. J. LAWSON.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION. The Judiciary Article Considered Further by Mr. Wickersham.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Following the principle of complete mobilization of the judicial force, and in conformity with recommendations of numerous bar associations and Judges, the revised Constitution provides for the consolidation into one tribunal of all the criminal courts within the city of New York, except the Supreme Court, having jurisdiction superior to that of Magistrates and Special Sessions Courts.

In this respect the convention followed the example recently set by the Legislature in uniting all the Courts of Special Sessions of the County of Kings, Queens and Richmond. The Judges of the respective County Courts are to become Judges of the Court of General Sessions, and to serve on one of the three divisions of the terms for which they have been elected, receiving the same compensation which at present is attached to their respective offices. Their successors shall be elected in the counties where they at present reside for a uniform period of two years, and the compensation shall be fixed by the Legislature. The Judges of the court are empowered to choose a Presiding Judge, charged with the general administration of the court, and who shall assign the Judges to hold the terms of the court throughout the year.

The revised Constitution provides that from and after January 1, 1917, the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions of the city of New York shall be extended throughout the city, and there shall be devolved upon it in addition to the criminal jurisdiction matters now possessed by it in New York and Bronx counties the criminal jurisdiction of the County Courts in Kings, Queens and Richmond. The Courts are to become Judges of the Court of General Sessions, and to serve on one of the three divisions of the terms for which they have been elected, receiving the same compensation which at present is attached to their respective offices. Their successors shall be elected in the counties where they at present reside for a uniform period of two years, and the compensation shall be fixed by the Legislature. The Judges of the court are empowered to choose a Presiding Judge, charged with the general administration of the court, and who shall assign the Judges to hold the terms of the court throughout the year.

By Article VI, Section 23, of the Constitution of 1847 Courts of Special Sessions are given such jurisdiction of offenses of the grade of misdemeanor as may be prescribed by law. Trials by jury in all cases in which they had been used prior to the adoption of the Constitution are preserved "inviolable forever." But it has been held that the Constitution does not require a trial by jury in cases of criminal nature, and a large number of misdemeanors have been expressly held to be triable by a court without a jury.

The revised Constitution seeks to remove all uncertainty on this head and also the implied restriction of jurisdiction over misdemeanors to the Special Sessions only, by providing in Section 22 of Article VIII, that the Legislature may confer upon any inferior local court power to try without a jury offenses of the grade of misdemeanor, and in Section 27 that the Courts of Special Sessions and inferior local courts of similar character shall have such jurisdiction of offenses of the grade of misdemeanor as may be prescribed by law.

In Section 2 it is provided that on appeals from judgments of conviction in criminal cases the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and in cases where the sentence imposed by the trial court or Judge, and in the amendment to Section 5 of the Bill of Rights, that in any criminal case the party accused shall have the right to at least one appeal, and there shall be provided for the same a separate Surrogate in that county, and in his discretion to authorize the election of two additional Judges of the City Court, one from Bronx, the other from Kings.

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the hands of the Legislature in establishing inferior local courts to meet the needs of particular communities, irrespective of the lines of civil divisions established for legislative and administrative governmental purposes.

In connection with such courts it is provided in Section 19 that justices of the peace, city magistrates, and all other judicial officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Judiciary article, may be elected in the several cities of the State, or in any boroughs contained within a city of the county, or appointed for that purpose, or may be appointed by some of the local authorities of the several cities in such manner, with such power and for such terms, respectively, as may be prescribed by law, and that boards of supervisors or other officials exercising power now vested in such boards or cities for their services in criminal matters, the Legislature is also empowered to regulate by law the number, classification and duties of justices of the peace.

The Judiciary Committee reported to the convention in favor of empowering the Legislature to prescribe the qualifications of justices of the peace, but subsequently asked to have it recorded in the convention. The country members were quite unwilling to allow the Legislature to fix the qualifications for holding the venerable and respected office of justice of the peace.

Finally, provision is made to enable the Legislature to establish a system of State registration and guaranty of titles to Real estate, such as the Torrens system.

The Judiciary article was brought before the convention on the unanimous report of the Judiciary Committee of seven members. It was adopted in its present form by the affirmative vote of 103 Republicans and 32 Democrats. Only one Republican, H. Leroy Austin of Catskill, and two Democrats, James H. Dahm of Brooklyn and Albert Unger of New York, voted against it. J. Saxe subsequently asked to have it recorded that if he had been present he would have voted against the measure. Mr. Saxe took no part in the debates over this article, except to move, on the third reading, that the jurisdiction of the City Court of New York be reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,000, an amendment which finally was adopted.

A study of the revised Judiciary article will show that it embraces many needed and useful reforms in the administration of justice. It should appeal to all those who are interested in the efficient administration of law and the preservation of order.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM. New York, October 21.

COMPETITIVE BUS LINES. Would Monopoly of This Transportation Service Be Better?

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: As a constant user of the Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive Buses, I have been thinking much of late of the proposed consolidation of the Board of Estimate's franchise committee to grant a franchise to a second omnibus company. From my standpoint, I think and speak for the public. In many cases, with two separate companies operating buses, it will be necessary to pay two fares instead of one.

The present company has proved it to be uniformly safe, rapid, extensive and courteous. Its buses are always quick and efficient, and its conductors are remarkably civil and polite in their treatment of passengers.

Why, when the company has always given such satisfactory public service, refuse it an opportunity to enlarge the business which it gives such evidence of competence and efficiency? It is a business which has rendered good and faithful service in the past? Especially when by so doing the interest of the public is being served by increasing the number of a new and untried concern. How many of the citizens of New York want two telephone systems? In every block where there are two systems, it means paying for two phones, whereas here in New York we only pay for one.

The same thing will be true with two separate bus companies, with increased revenue to the city.

The present company having proved energy and efficiency when it gave it the franchise and desires when it is willing to pay as much as a new concern without experience and is in a position apparently to sustain increased revenue at once, where the demand exists?

I hope others who feel as I do will express their opinion on this matter in an important both as a matter of public policy and for the good of the traveling public to go unprotected.

NEW YORK, October 21. J. K. ADAMS.

An Admirer of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The editorial article in The Sun of October 19 giving due credit to Representative Gardner of Massachusetts for his noble fight against odds for national defence was timely and well written. It was an abuse and contumely that were heaped upon him by his fellow members of Congress and many newspapers and how gratifying remarks were made about his campaign in "high quarters." It seems to be time the people's attention was called to the difference between a man of public life and a man of public life. Gardner, such men have been as scarce in public life as hen's teeth since the metamorphosis of our country into a republic. We have had politicians and demagogues.

I do not know the politics of Mr. Gardner, but I do remember his courageous fight for preparedness. I hereby nominate him as President in 1916. Should a certain other gentleman receive a nomination I suggest that the Democrats change their emblem to a weather vane.

WILMINGTON, Del., October 20.

Barnacle to Supply Christmas Dinner.

From the "Caricature" Column. Sir Ray Lockwood here found it worth while to rebuke once more the Scottish fishermen's belief that the common ship's barnacle develops into a leech. How the ship and the barnacle are connected is to be a fact, with no experience in its favor and all experience against it? It is to hold, not only in Scotland, but, for instance, in Jersey. It is not long since a Jersey parlor maid ran to her employer in much excitement with a barnacle in her hand, saying, "I've found a leech on the ship and it will soon change to a leech." Her eyes were bright with expectation for the Christmas dinner was nearly due.

for which he was elected or appointed. It increases the limit of the amount which may be sued for in the County Courts from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and empowers the Legislature to extend their jurisdiction not only to cases where the defendant is a resident of the county, but also to embrace those where the defendant has an office for the transaction of business in the county and the cause of action arose therein. It authorizes a Surrogate of a county to hold a Surrogate's Court in any other county when requested by the Surrogate of the county. It authorizes the Legislature to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors in any county—in a county in the First and Second Judicial Districts by the respective Appellate Divisions of the department embracing such counties, and in a county in any other district by the respective Justices of the Supreme Court resident in the district embracing such county. Except in New York county it has been held by the Court of Appeals that the Legislature cannot empower the courts to appoint the Jury Commissioners, but that they must be elected by the local authorities of the county. The proposed amendment would enable the Legislature to take the office of Jury Commissioners entirely out of politics and vest it where it properly belongs, in the hands of the court.

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St. Clair McKelway Enlivened.

The first session of the convention, which was held this afternoon, was devoted to the reading of the memoirs of the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. McKelway's address was read by the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. McKelway's address was read by the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

Oswald G. Villard and Regent Chester S. Lord delivered eulogies on the late Chancellor. Mr. Villard's address was read by the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. McKelway's address was read by the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. McKelway's personal skill as a writer and his high regard for the good of the public should be gratefully remembered. His memory will live in the hearts of those who have known him and who have read his work.

Mr. Lord had this to say of the editor: "I have known St. Clair McKelway for many years. He was a life of study and of the highest literary attainments. He was a man of great energy and of the highest literary attainments. He was a man of great energy and of the highest literary attainments.

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RECEIVED VOTE L. D. TO EX-SENATOR ROOT

Honorary Degree Will Be Conferred To-night—Whitman Makes an Address.

EULOGIES OF MCKELWAY

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The honorary degree of doctor of laws was voted to Elibru Root at noon to-day by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The degree will be conferred on Mr. Root in person at the coming session of the present annual convocation to-morrow night.

Mr. Root will be the twentieth recipient of the honorary degree L. D. The last one having been conferred on February 9, 1893. The first degree was conferred upon Robert R. Livingston on March 13, 1792.

Gov. Whitman personally welcomed to Albany to-night several hundred educators from all parts of the State, who are attending the sessions held in connection with the convocation of the University of the State of New York. The Governor's address dealt with the broad subject of education and to a large extent was historical. He had this to say of the State's expansion for educational purposes: "The task of dealing with the State's finances and of directing its expenditures is perhaps the most difficult which the government of the State will perform. He must, of course, insist on economy, but he must at the same time not cripple the essential activities of the commonwealth by an economy which thinks not of the morrow of the State."

"When it was my duty last spring to examine more than 3,000 items appropriated for the State, the feeling was to save where money might be saved without harm, I felt justified in passing favorably upon appropriations for the State University, aggregating \$1,000,000, for I knew that the State would not be able to do without this practical support by the Legislature and the Governor, our children and our grand-children would be immeasurably the poorer."

"The State has here erected a beautiful building to the good service of free education and the State's highest education will measure for all time the generous support which should be given for its non-partisan intelligent use. The good of all the people require that the cause of public education should be generously supported in the future as it has been in our State from its formation."

St. Clair McKelway Enlivened. The first session of the convention, which was held this afternoon, was devoted to the reading of the memoirs of the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. McKelway's address was read by the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

Oswald G. Villard and Regent Chester S. Lord delivered eulogies on the late Chancellor. Mr. Villard's address was read by the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. McKelway's address was read by the late Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. McKelway's personal skill as a writer and his high regard for the good of the public should be gratefully remembered. His memory will live in the hearts of those who have known him and who have read his work.

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