

The Sun

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

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

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00.

Foreign Rates. DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.25.

THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$5.00. THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Year, \$6.00.

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sundays, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 100 Nassau Street, New York.

If our friends who have us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will send them to the editorial office, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

What Sank the Tubantia?

The Tubantia, like the Siltus, was sunk without warning, and as in the case of the Norwegian bark, the assertion is made that a submarine torpedoed her.

Whatever the fact is, the loss of these peaceful neutral vessels, sent to the bottom without warning, their companies exposed to the dangers of explosives and of the sea, illustrates the contempt in which neutral rights are held by the belligerent Powers.

It is only a pretence that a friendly flag absolves the ship that flies it from attack. The sea is strewn with deadly mines whose source no blown up skipper can know.

International law? Who shall resolve it? Freedom of the seas? Does it give freedom to assassins only?

New York as a World Banker.

What is to be the future position of the London market? Will it regain its eminence as the world's financial centre? Or is New York to assume the leadership?

Dollar exchange has made progress as an international medium for the settlement of commercial transactions.

To the extent also that there is now any world's money market it is right here in New York. Moreover, there is every likelihood that during the war and for a long time afterward borrowing and trading nations which seek capital and credit outside their own limits must have a large recourse to New York for accommodation.

London presumably will start to recover its former status with certain important facts in its favor. Use and want, custom and convenience have much to do with determining the course of business and finance.

It is also certain that nothing can stop the movement now in progress until the angle of repose is reached for the materials under the conditions that exist and that this can be reached only by removing the excess amount of material.

It is first to be noted that the Chamberlain bill practically adopts the continental army plan proposed by Secretary Garrison, while the Hay bill provides that the organized militia or National Guard shall be put under the control and direction of the Federal Government.

It is not unjust to say that the cinema plays have divorced the interest of the public from SHAKESPEARE. They have not helped to develop taste or intelligence in entertainment and they have proved a diversion imposing the slightest tax on the intellectual powers.

There will still be banking capital in London after the war, and it may be expected that the British banking community will attract outside funds as in the past. It will still have the experience of many decades in doing the world's banking business.

New York is acquiring experience as a world money market and is developing facilities as an international financial center. The American investor is learning to lend capital

abroad while the American banker is extending credit to foreign borrowers. International confidence in American banking is growing slowly. Our bankers, however, are not at all obviously seeking "to wrest the supremacy of finance from London and vest it in New York," to quote from the article in the bankers' Journal.

They are simply doing what they can to promote American business interests in foreign markets, and as a result of their efforts New York's international financial importance is steadily increasing. If it becomes paramount, that will be in the nature of an evolution and not an outcome of design. American finance and commerce can hardly plan to establish world leadership unless or until the country forms and adopts a national policy commensurate with the responsibilities involved.

Conquering Culebra.

General GEORGE W. GOETHALS in his exhaustive report of November 15, 1915, on the conditions which had closed the Panama Canal and on the measures that had been adopted to overcome them, estimated that the material that must be removed to insure the safety of the channel:

"The length of the slides, which are directly opposite each other, is approximately 2,200 feet (the channel through which is navigable with the exception of 600 feet); the banks are 300 to 350 feet above sea level on the east and extend up to 450 feet above sea level on the west. The area of the territory affected on the east side covers 81 acres and on the west side 78.5 acres.

"Assuming that all material lying above planes extending from the outside limits of the bottom of the prism up to the limits of the breaks will move into the cut, 7,000,000 cubic yards will have to be removed before the slides are entirely stopped.

"Mr. COMBER, resident engineer of the dredging division, assumed a surface parallel to the surface existing on October 14, the date of the last complete survey, and forty-five feet below it, on which banks 12,000 cubic yards would be the quantity to be handled.

"He thinks, however, that a mean between the two amounts may be more nearly correct, which was the method of arriving at the 10,000,000 cubic yard figure which has appeared in the press. It is at best only a guess.

In this document General GOETHALS pointed out, however, that it would not be necessary to remove all this spoil in order to open the canal to traffic. He wrote:

"It must not be inferred from this that the canal will be closed until this amount is dredged, for such is not the case; on the contrary, it is the intention to pass ships as soon as a channel is secured through the remaining 600 feet, and there are reasonable grounds for assuming that a channel through the obstructed area can be maintained."

The announcement made in Washington this week that the canal may be open for traffic on April 15 does not therefore mean that the slides have been finally eliminated or that the angle of repose has been attained at the point where they occurred. It does mean that sufficient progress has been made in the control of matter deposited into the prism from below and precipitated from above to justify the authorities in believing it possible to keep the canal open while the work of reducing the banks goes forward.

This undertaking in itself is not entirely simple. The designing must continue in order that the channel shall be kept free, and the removal of matter from the banks must be continued until a condition of equilibrium has been established. General GOETHALS was confident that the means adopted to clear the canal would eventually cure the difficulties:

"It is also certain that nothing can stop the movement now in progress until the angle of repose is reached for the materials under the conditions that exist and that this can be reached only by removing the excess amount of material.

"If experience counts for aught, then that gained in the handling of the slides and the breaks that have occurred along the line of the canal leaves no doubt that the means adopted and now in use will effect a cure in the slides that now close the canal; furthermore, that when cured no further trouble need be anticipated from slides in this locality."

We may with reasonable assurance expect that when General GOETHALS gives the word to allow ships to pass through the canal he will have cause to believe that the channel can be kept free permanently and that the removal of excess material can go forward until the balance has been reached which will insure the uninterrupted freedom of the prism.

What to Censor.

It is unjust to say that the cinema plays have divorced the interest of the public from SHAKESPEARE. They have not helped to develop taste or intelligence in entertainment and they have proved a diversion imposing the slightest tax on the intellectual powers. The cheapness of the picture shows put them within the reach of the public, but it is the fact that they offer entertainment which slides easily along the line of least mental resistance that has kept them in such high favor with the populace.

The public stays away from SHAKESPEARE for various reasons. The number of representations is small. Those that are adequate are expensive. Then for several generations the mistaken effort of actors and stage managers has been to crowd Shakespeare

into drama into the narrow frame of the modern stage. Consequently the plays are long in performance, and swiftness of action, even when most needed, proved to be difficult, if not impossible. For the sake of the theatrical intrigue which was never so valuable as the incomparable poetry of the great dramatist, the necessity of the platform stage was ignored and beautiful speeches were hacked off that plays might fit modern building construction.

It is surprising that SHAKESPEARE withstood so long a treatment opposed to the sweeping spirit of his art. The modern manner of acting these dramas, which is wrongly named, since it looks to some sort of restoration of the material conditions under which they were first heard, seems likely to bring back the taste of the public to the plays of SHAKESPEARE as no other treatment of them has been able to.

There is nothing in common between the taste of the public which attends the movies and that which goes to the plays of SHAKESPEARE. Censors need not look for the inspiration to crime or wickedness in these pictures so much as for the banality and stupidity, the lack of taste and imagination, their indifference to all that is artistic and intellectually stimulating. It is these characteristics of the moving pictures which makes them as substitutes for the spoken drama such a source of disillusionment. A generation reared on burlesque and melodrama might not be expected to acquire any high standards of taste in the theatre, but it has the advantage of a public that has known only the "photo play."

General Gallieni Out.

The retirement of General JOSEPH GALLIENI from the Ministry of War in France will disturb his countrymen if the explanation of his health engenders a suspicion of dissension in government councils. GALLIENI has been a mainstay and hope of the nation since, by secretly assembling a reserve army when Von KLUCK was threatening Paris, the veteran turned the tide of battle and saved France.

It was assumed that he would remain in office until the war was over. The reason given for his resignation seems to be an active patriotism and a spirit of youth for which GALLIENI has always been famous.

It is conceivable that the hero of brilliant overseas campaigns and writer of many books dealing with the army and colonial administration, a soldier honored by the scientific societies, might find it hard to take orders from a commander in chief who was less renowned before the war and radically different in temperament from his senior in years. GALLIENI and JOFFRE have never mixed well, and their schools, their eras, in fact, are not the same.

Perhaps the older man chafed in the harness. But there is no evidence of any clash of opinion, certainly of no serious difference between the two men. GALLIENI has recently been absent from meetings of the Council of National Defense, and illness was pleaded for him. At 67 a man who has seen long and arduous service in the tropics may feel his vitality waning. In his letter of resignation General GALLIENI quotes the doctors impressively. It may be only a coincidence that his successor, PIERRE AUGUSTE ROGUES, is an old friend of General JOFFRE.

The Army Bills.

Preparations now has the right of way in the House of Representatives and a week will be devoted to debate on the Hay army bill, which is an Administration measure. The Chamberlain army bill was reported to the Senate yesterday and will be taken up for consideration early next week; it does not have the entire approval of the General Staff, but is more acceptable to the army experts than the Hay bill is. A comparison of the two measures leaves no room for doubt that there will be a vigorous fight when they go to conference between those who support the principle of the federalization of the militia and those who advocate the volunteer system.

It is first to be noted that the Chamberlain bill practically adopts the continental army plan proposed by Secretary Garrison, while the Hay bill provides that the organized militia or National Guard shall be put under the control and direction of the Federal Government. Mr. HAY in reporting his bill said that "the committee has no doubt of the constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the discipline, organization, training and pay of the militia as set forth in the bill." Nevertheless, the constitutionality of the Hay bill as it deals with the organized militia is to be challenged by some of the ablest lawyers in the House.

The Chamberlain bill deliberately overlooks the organized militia as a force that might be federalized, and provides for raising in time of war a volunteer army to consist of 600 officers and men from each Congress district, or 264,000 men. In introducing the bill in the Senate on March 4 Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said: "The volunteer force authorized will be a strictly Federal force and will not be under the control of Governors in any way." The continental army is therefore still an issue in Congress. An elementary distinction between the two bills would be that the Senate measure is primarily a regular army bill, and the House measure, while proposing an increase of the regular establishment, carries the

hopes of the National Guard. The Senate bill provides for "a sufficient increase of the regular army to enable the mobile force to be organized in divisions and brigades." Nothing would please the War Department more; divisional organization that would permit of automatic expansion of the army in emergencies has been its hope for many years. With a short enlistment term, as proposed, the reserve would rapidly grow, each recruit receiving \$24 a year to keep the Government in touch with him. The regular army under the Chamberlain bill would have a peace strength of 181,000, including a combat force of 150,000 men.

While the Hay bill contemplates a regular army of no more than 140,000 men, including the hospital corps and other non-combatants, it assumes the effective strength of the National Guard to be 128,000 and plans reserves for both the regular army and the guard; it also makes the militia a paid organization. Both bills recognize the crying need of officers to drill and command troops for active service. Mr. HAY proposes cadet companies for the training of officers, an officers' reserve corps, and encouragement of military schools and drill and instruction in the colleges. His bill calls for a corps of cadets at West Point of twice the present strength. Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S bill contains somewhat similar provisions, and makes a point of opening the doors of West Point to recruits in the army.

Out of the conflicting principles of these measures must come a compromise if preparedness is not to fail, but at this time they seem to be irreconcilable on the main question of a reinforcement for the regular army. Unfortunately neither provides an adequate first line of defence. The Chamberlain bill pleases the army more, but does not satisfy the general staff. The Hay bill is a great disappointment to it.

It is gratifying to observe that Oswald G. VILLARD'S devotion to pacifism has not impaired his enthusiasm for a more nearly adequate police force to protect his rural acres.

The memory of a good American is being honored to-day in the place of his birth. GLOVER CLEVELAND was born March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, N. J. He never loved Caldwell as much as Caldwell loved him—after he became famous. He became an entirely naturalized New Yorker, and was District Attorney of Buffalo, Mayor of Erie county, Mayor of Buffalo and Governor of New York. He displayed those qualities which won for him the Presidency of the United States of America: qualities of no brilliance but of persistence, not of genius but of common sense, and an honesty rarely met elsewhere. The personality of President CLEVELAND concentrates in this, that he never ran like the man in the story, to keep up with his crowd, "because, you know, I'm their leader."

The exchange professor should get busy. One is quite surprised here with the exception of HENNESSY and ROZAN who are doing anything. R. WALTERS of the Berlin firm, formerly Chamberlain of Commerce to a German propagandist.

Ingrates. They agreed upon the Kaiser and were not frustriated!

Public Service Commissioners HENNESSY and ROZAN have been violently assaulted and whoopingly defended. Their contribution to the State is a defeat and rebuke for THOMPSON, LAWSON and their crew, may be regarded as a victory for sound administration. But the proof of the wisdom of their selection lies in their own hands. They enter a body that needs rehabilitation in popular esteem, whose chairman manifestly cannot smartly restore it to good repute, and whose conduct in the future will vindicate or discredit their promotion.

"No, there won't be any investigation," said Senator ROZAN when asked if the Senate would inquire into Senator LAWSON'S letter to the New York Telephone Company—Seneca from Albany. Senatorial courtesy?

St. PATRICK in his present abode will understand the row that divided his sons in New York yesterday, and take no offence. Who better than the admirable PATRICK knew the Irish?

The London Gazette announces the award of the Military Cross to Lieutenant HERBERT OSBORNE GREENFIELD for attacking single handed and bringing down three Fokker aeroplanes.—London despatch.

The British will have to match GREENFIELD against the ever successful IMMEDIATELY, the terror of the air.

If the Hon. THOMAS TAGART is to be junior Senator from Indiana, the Vice-President when presiding over the Senate will never have any difficulty, even with his eyes half closed, in recognizing the new Senator. But will Mr. MARSHALL be comfortable and at ease with the Indiana loss on the floor of the Senate?

Jinks is knocked out. The doctor is worried and so is the nurse. He says that everything looks to him red. If he doesn't get better he's sure to get worse.

Jinks murmurs at times: "It really ain't fair. For Wilson to throw the ball burden on us. We're thinkin' of pork and we don't want no more. He'd oughter take care of this submarine. Our tariff relations is 'ferm to me. He said he could handle 'em all on his own. And look what he done! To make us agree. He's the House barkin' and gnawin' a hole."

"I ain't what I was and I don't under-stand the world has gone crazy, but I ain't still sane. I didn't think Wilson would show any sense. But he's done it now, and he gives me a pain." P. JONES

COL. HARVEY'S OPINION.

The Mexican Expedition Regarded as "A Bid for Massacre."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Has Washington gone crazy? Can it be possible, as reported here, that the President should send a punitive force of only 5,000 ill equipped and unsupported soldiers on a wild bandit chase into a hornet's nest of gringo hater, ten times their number and ten times as well supplied with machine guns and ammunition, without safeguarding a line of communication in case of need of retreat? Not so long ago we were bidden to trust amiable Villa, who at Juarez sat at the feet of our chief of staff, acting as personal representative of the Commander in Chief, and obediently studied the usages of civilized warfare, only later at Columbus to return with marked effect a few of the millions of bullets which we had supplied him, as our ally in the President's hands, to the Mexicans.

Now we are told to place faith in the no less gentle Carranza, who has held nominal authority by flouting, riding and defying our Government at every turn, and who cannot reverse his policy without inviting opposition or assassination. We do not have to heed this Executive adjuration any more than we have to be neutral in our thoughts; but our soldiers do. Carranza and his army may spare their lives, or they may be cut off and surrounded. They soon will be at the mercy perhaps of the relentless First Chief, but none the less subject to the passions of his hordes of hostile and savage men.

This mad adventure is nothing less than a bid for the massacre of American soldiers. Can nothing be done to stop it? GEORGE HARVEY, ALBANY, N. C., March 17.

AFTER PNEUMONIA.

The SAVED UP "SANS" Their Days of Convalescence.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The writer of this note wishes to object to being spoken of as the "bird" because he has been a most prosperous one for the Pneumococcus family. I entered the military service in the fall of 1915, and in December, the hospitality I extended kept me so busy that for two weeks or more I was unable to read the news items and the "SANS" about the "unread copies, to reduce the period of convalescence."

Am I the only sufferer? Surely among the military there are many others who suffer as I suffer. What are they doing? BROOKLYN, March 17.

THE MALINGAN PALM.

Does the Coconut Shed Its Fruit Only on the Tree?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have read in THE SUN that the Coconut recently had a narrow escape from being hit on the head by a falling coconut. Also that Mr. Vincent Astor escaped through a skylight, possibly through a hole in the roof. I have lived in Porto Rico since 1905 and in Cuba since 1907, and I have seen many groves of coconuts, and I have never had them in my yard, but I have never had any strike me or fall near me. Is it that such an accident can happen only to the main importer? SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 17.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Commercial News of Interest to the United States.

An interesting situation has developed in the condensed milk trade. In 1914 the Netherlands and Switzerland exported to the United States larger quantities of milk than they had in any previous year. These have been so prominently advertised in Europe, especially those companies of a critical eye for this commodity.

Imports of news paper by Argentina have increased from 1,200,000 copies in 1915 to 1,800,000 copies in 1916. Seven hundred and thirty-five copies of the Argentine paper, "El Comercio," were imported in normal times. Argentina and Brazil together import about 6,000 copies of news paper annually.

Sweden is making the importance of a large merchant marine, has commenced to increase the number of her merchantmen. She has placed large orders with Swedish, British and Danish ship-building concerns.

At its annual convention the Canadian Fishing Association denounced the so-called "fishermen" who are buying and selling eggs. Instead of paying a dozen for the good eggs the dealers are now paid for the bad eggs only. The loss under the old system is only about a percent, whereas under the old system the loss reached 17 per cent.

The exports to the United States from the island of Havana, Cuba, include in 1915 about 100,000 tons of sugar, valued at \$1,642,000 for the exports for the previous year.

Sweden is making the importance of a large merchant marine, has commenced to increase the number of her merchantmen. She has placed large orders with Swedish, British and Danish ship-building concerns.

"SANDING" CHICKENS.

An Unsparring Account of Dishonesty and Cruelty in Trade.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The train of murders following the assassination of Barnett Baff on November 24, 1914, had its beginning and its end in the practice of "sanding" chickens for commercial and retail advantage. The wholesale value of the live poultry consumed in New York annually exceeds \$20,000,000. This vast amount of poultry is shipped from sixteen States in carload lots and is loaded on some six of the nearby States and their products here by express. Previous to 1910 this large amount of poultry was received by eight large firms known as wholesalers and sold by them in turn to four large jobbing houses. This arrangement gave the latter complete control of practically all the live poultry arriving in New York city; they in turn sold the poultry to the distributors.

From thirty-five to forty cars a week in the early '90s, the volume of the live poultry receipts increased to over one hundred cars a week by 1910, and the distributing merchants also grew in proportion. The latter resented the control of the receivers and jobbers, and referred to them as the "chicken trust." Some of the distributing concerns outside of the House of Commons were zealous of receiving their poultry direct and their efforts in this direction were stubbornly fought by the so-called "chicken trust."

Barnett Baff was one of these applying receivers, and as he was not getting enough poultry direct to supply his trade every week he was compelled to deal with the large jobbers, who were reluctant to supply him and denied him the courtesies extended to other merchants who did not receive poultry direct. Litigation in the business resulted indirectly in the indictment of eighty-one live poultry dealers, which not only included the House of Commons jobbers, but practically all the men that operated distributing markets in the greater city.

The situation between the receivers and jobbers was thus frustrated and the receiving of live poultry in car lots became a free for all fight. Hereafter the old receiver and the new receiver "sanding" or stuffing of chickens, and shippers who were inclined to that practice would consign their poultry to the new client, the receiver, who would be fitted up with wire cages, to which the chickens were attached for feeding in transit. The process of "sanding" consisted in the receiver's chickens arrive at the New York terminal. The first step is to cease feeding the chickens any solid food and supply them with an abundant quantity of water.

The natural shikings in a car of live poultry varies from 500 to 700 pounds according to the season and the care given by the man in charge of the car. Assuming that each of these 4,000 chickens eats only one pound of feed, and charged feed, it means an increase in weight of 2,000 pounds to the car, which at the average wholesale cost of 16 cents a pound represents an increase in the value of the carload of \$320. As there are over 7,000 car loads of poultry handled each year, consumers in greater New York have had to pay a year for sand and gravel when they purchase these chickens. This staggering theft is visited on the poorest people in New York city.

There is a city ordinance on the statute books since 1882 whereby dressed poultry offered for sale within the city is to be inspected by the health authorities and may be turned over to the charitable institutions. The interstate laws prevent the adulteration of food in transit, but the receiver is free to sand his chickens before they are under orders from shippers of live poultry every day in the week at the Jersey City terminal, and also at the New York terminals.

It is now a common business phrase between Western shippers of live poultry to New York: "If I sell to you I feed my poultry before unloading." Should the prospective poultry receiver answer in the negative, there would be no possibility of his getting that account. There is fierce competition among shippers of live poultry to control their territory so that no competitor will be able to handle in collecting their poultry to a given point where carload shipments are made up. Sometimes shippers are compelled to pay more for their poultry than the market conditions at the terminal warrant, and all this deficit is supposed to be overcome when the poultry arrives in New York by the "sanding" process.

With fair application of the present Federal act the health authorities could not continue. How long will the legal sword remain in the sheath while these murders inflict trouble on us? N. Y. City, March 17.

Bostoners Relined.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I got this morning's Boston Herald and was glad to see the "Boston School" in the English class.

Boston Schoolboys.—Yes, I seen some on 'em. Boston, March 17.

A Minnesota Editor's Warning.

From the Blooming Prairie Times.

It is our thought that it would do us good, we could give a lot of money to the people who have been engaging in the football fights during the last few days and nights. If we continue we shall probably feel that it is our duty to break away from our policy of refraining from participation in these fights. We hope that the fighters appreciate the fact that we do not have their names in bold headlines in the newspapers, and their appreciation they will cut it out before we become desperate and do give them some unwelcome notices.

Our Life in Kentucky.

From the Green River Record.

Great crowds of folks had fun last Saturday afternoon watching smaller crowds of the "cents" of Leslie Hale's store. The "cents" of Leslie Hale's store, and just at the point moved so as to lift the lid of quite a bunch of folks. A lot of the "cents" caught their hats in the air, but most of them had their hats from a few yards to a hundred. The crowd that was watching laughed all the time, but as one fellow, the running did not laugh until the chase was ended, and some of them did not do so even then.

The Fine Arts in South Carolina.

From the Anderson Mail.

TRUST THE MEN!

A Woman Points Out the Unlaimedness of Suffrage Activities Now.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The presence in Albany during the past few days of a number of women endeavoring to force the State Assembly and Senate to submit to the voters again the question of female suffrage is regrettable. It was unwise last year, and is even more unwise this year, that the men should have their minds diverted for one moment from the serious and important questions of national defense, Federal railroad legislation, tariff and ship building problems and State finance. This is a Presidential year when they must seriously select a leader, who shall be capable of meeting conditions of the gravest nature.

Will you trust the men, Bronxville, March 17.

HENRY JAMES'S REFERENCES.

Confusion in Report of His Reference to John Bright Corrected.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In the supplement of THE SUNDAY SUN of March 12, in a report of Henry James's comments on the personages of his time, is the following paragraph:

Bright, perhaps, had better fight, as in his famous oration on the Irish famine: "The angel of death is hovering over us; one almost hear the beating of his wings." I remember hearing a man who was present when Bright spoke, say that he trembled when Bright began his fight lest he should fail, but that Bright came out triumphant and aroused the great crowd.

John Bright did not deliver an oration on the Irish famine, which happened in the years 1847-8. "The angel of death" indeed occurred in a speech delivered by Bright in the House of Commons February 25, 1855, long before Henry James ever took up his work in England. In Barry O'Brien's "Bright," page 256, is this account:

After the speech, as Bright told Spence Watson, "I went into Holman's to have a chop and a drink and sat down beside me, and he said, 'Bright, I would have been glad to have heard you make that speech you made just now.' And I just said to him, 'Well, you might have made it if you had been honest.'"

Again, it is as Richard Cobden who said to Henry James, "You went very near that time, if you had said 'flapping' instead of 'beating of his wings,' the House would have laughed." Then his biographer, J. M. Trevelyan, says that Bright could not more have said "flapping" than Mr. Gladstone could have made a false quotation.

WILHELM BARBER, Pa., March 17.

AIRING THE UNDERGROUND.

Disappointing Report on Ventilating the Subway.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The report of the committee of consulting engineers of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which will be considered by the Public Service Commission, recommends that the present system of open gratings be adhered to for the ventilation in the new subways.

This recommendation will disappoint New Yorkers who hoped a civilized way would be found to ventilate the new subways. The open gratings system is most offensive.

New Yorkers are tired of breathing the foul air released from underground; women will not walk on the gratings, and when the gratings are wet they are a menace to life. N. Y. City, March 17.

Jeer at an Empire.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Just would the Empire be civilized? The report of the committee of consulting engineers of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which will be considered by the Public Service Commission, recommends that the present system of open gratings be adhered to for the ventilation in the new subways.

MUTE WINS EDUCATION.

Bayonne Will Pay His Tuition Expenses in Jersey City.

1,000 TEACHERS TO BE PAID IN FULL

Estimate and Education Boards at Last Settle Controversy Over Deficit.

MITCHELL'S PLAN ADOPTED

The controversy between the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate on the matter of payment of statutory salaries to teachers in the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools was settled yesterday when the Board of Estimate agreed to make up any deficit in the general school fund created by the numerous schools during the year.

Despite reports by Mayor Mitchell, which was adopted unanimously, ready as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Estimate that the Board of Education be advised that in the year seventh and eighth grades of the public schools during the current year, and that should there be any deficit in the general school fund due to the making of these promotions, such deficit should be made up by the Board of Estimate, and that the Board of Estimate be authorized to make up any deficit in the general school fund created by the numerous schools during the year."

The State Commissioner of Education has given his approval to the plan of the Board of Estimate to make up any deficit in the general school fund created by the numerous schools during the year. The Board of Estimate has heretofore refused to appropriate the money to pay teachers' salaries in the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools, on the ground of lack of funds. Many of the teachers have served in these grades without receiving the salaries fixed by the law. It is a great satisfaction to the Board of Estimate that the Board of Education has agreed to make up any deficit in the general school fund created by the numerous schools during the year.

The State Commissioner of Education has given his approval to the plan of the Board of Estimate to make up any deficit in the general school fund created by the numerous schools during the year. The Board of Estimate has heretofore refused to appropriate the money to pay teachers' salaries in the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools, on the ground of lack of funds. Many of the teachers have served in these grades without receiving the salaries fixed by the law. It is a great satisfaction to the Board of Estimate that the Board of Education has agreed to make up any deficit in the general school fund created by the numerous schools during the year.

The State Commissioner of Education has given his approval to the plan of the Board of Estimate to make up any deficit in the general school fund created by the numerous schools during the year. The Board of Estimate has heretofore refused to appropriate the money to pay teachers' salaries in the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools, on the ground of lack of funds. Many of the teachers have served in these grades without receiving the salaries fixed by the law. It is a great satisfaction to the Board of Estimate that the Board of Education has agreed to make