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Women Voters to Be Put to the Test. In a circular which its signers urge shall be pushed along on a chain letter course among members of their sex several women say among other things:

"The whole question of the influence of women in the political life of the country is at stake. Because Senator Wadsworth has been more insistent in his opposition to woman suffrage than any other man in the United States, men from ocean to ocean are looking to see whether woman suffragists will vote and act their convictions or yield meekly to a machine made nomination.

It is true that men from ocean to ocean are looking to see how women suffragists will vote generally in this election, and particularly in the matter of the Senatorship of New York. So are American women looking to see. And what they are looking to see is whether women will vote for the best interests of their nation and their State or whether they will vote out of pure spite.

Women or men that ask votes against a candidate for reasons of personal hostility, especially when that candidate is immeasurably superior to his opponent, as Senator Wadsworth is, and is pledged to the support of principles which are vital to the life of this Republic, as Senator Wadsworth also is, are not doing a service to their country. They are not doing a service to their own cause. Those who appreciate the value of the ballot entrusted to citizens and the solemn obligation which possessors of the franchise owe to their country and community know this. Those who don't know it would better learn it or they will lose all political standing with both men and women and with responsible parties of whatever political faith.

Fortunately the great mass of American women are not going to vote in this election or in any election on the petty, vindictive, un-American ground of personal spite. They are going to vote like men on the principles of parties, the issues of the day and the ability, the public service and the character of the candidates.

It would be grossly unfair to judge the women voters of the United States by the few who are taking so deplorable a position and are signing such unworthy circulars as the one from which we have quoted. The vast majority of American women, in whatever section or of whatever station, are not—God forbid!—of that calibre of mind or of heart. And, we have no shadow of doubt, the test at the polls next November will abundantly prove their moral and intellectual capacity as well as their legal right to exercise the ballot.

New England's Historic Trees. There are fifty-three single trees or tree groups which are considered worthy of being listed as historic trees of Massachusetts, according to a table which has been prepared by James Raymond Simmons. The particular reasons why they are deemed worthy of historical mention are various and curious.

Some connection with WASHINGTON is noted of several of the trees: the Springfield elm because he "stopped at the tavern"; the Washington elm at Cambridge, where he "took command of the American army"; an elm bearing his name at Palmer, where "Washington resided on way to Cambridge and addressed citizens," and Major Broad's elm at South Natick, of which it is recorded: "At this spot WASHINGTON congratulated Major Broad."

The Deerfield buttonwood is hallowed, since here it was that "WASHINGTON watered horses."

"The elm by the little brown house"—such is its title—at Deerfield "stood beside an old Indian trail" and thus became famous. The Baxton elm at Paxton "marks the centre of the State." Benham oak at Lancaster is the "largest red oak in Massachusetts," while the Charlestown buttonwood recalls the fact that the first settlers of Charlestown "slept beneath its branches."

The Avery and Oakum oaks both served as models for their respective towns: the Hubbard elm at North Andover has the "largest breast height diameter of any elm tree in Massachusetts," and under the Lafayette elm at Ware the French patriot "rested in Revolutionary times." Two very ancient trees are the Elliot oak, where JOHN ELIOT preached to the Indians, and the Endicott pear tree, planted by JOHN ENDICOTT in 1630.

A happy and charming fancy this to set down, in such phrases as Mr. SIMMONS has used, the records of these ancient oaks and elms of Massachusetts. To love trees is a fine trait in man, and to preserve them and their records a better one.

We can look forward to this plan being carried out all over the country. Future generations of Americans will have other such records of historic trees all the way from Maine to California. Possibly New York will take to boasting of its private primeval forest up by the Bronx, of which it is recorded that its trees have been standing beside the quiet waters of that stream since trees first grew in this part of the world.

The "Naval" Rum Destroyer on the Canadian Border. One hundred and two years ago President MONROE issued a proclamation setting forth the terms of an agreement concluded by the Department of State and the British Minister regarding the maintenance, or rather the non-maintenance, of naval forces on the Great Lakes. The agreement was effected by exchange of notes, and was submitted by MONROE to the United States Senate, which "approved of and consented to it" and "recommended that the same be carried into effect by the President."

LORD CASTLERAGH, for the British Government, accepted it after some demurring. No exchange of ratifications took place. The arrangement became effective by Executive order, and was to hold good until after six months notice from either party of a desire to terminate. Whether possessing full treaty force or not, in the absence of any annulment or modification it would remain a perfect contract obligation.

As proclaimed by President MONROE on April 23, 1813, the stipulation of convention limited the naval force of each Government upon the American lakes as follows:

"On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burden and armed with one eighteen pound cannon;

"On the Upper Lakes, to two vessels not exceeding like burden each, and armed with like force;

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force."

And the Monroe proclamation proceeded to proclaim:

"All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed."

For more than a century forbearance from the exhibition of warships along the water line that separates us from our friends of the Dominion has been one of the traditional features of American policy. It typifies the fact that this border needs no protection other than that which is afforded by the bonds of common interest and inalienable amity existing between the two populations. In that sense the unarmed frontier is armed in the strongest way possible.

A singular despatch from Kingston in Ontario announced on Wednesday that the Army and Navy Veterans of the St. Lawrence River of the "United States steamship Chilloitchee with mounted guns." The Chilloitchee is said to be engaged in the neighborhood of Ogdensburg with the purpose of suppressing violations of the United States liquor laws. This, says the Kingston protest, "is in direct violation of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain and should not be tolerated."

As it happens, on several occasions the strict letter of the original agreement has been departed from by one or the other party. In 1838 the authorities of Upper Canada hired and armed certain vessels in Lake Erie "to prevent apprehended incursions of persons engaged in promoting or renewing the rebellion in that province." Our State Department called the attention of the British Minister to the case and he gave written assurance that the armament was "equipped for the sole purpose of guarding His Majesty's Provinces against a manifest and acknowledged danger," and that it would be discontinued "at the earliest possible period after the cause which now creates that danger ceases to exist." Against the protest of Secretary FOSTER and afterward of Secretary DANIEL WEBSTER the excessive armament was maintained for about three years.

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Baseball betting became dangerous to the national sport when it became big. Yet it is probable that the earliest of the big bettors were innocent of any attempt to effect crooked deals. They were men of the type who, like the Chinese, must gamble on something. The stock market, the horse races, whist, even faro and roulette when these were available, were the diversions of rich men who eventually, perhaps beginning with a healthy interest in baseball, began to bet tens of thousands on the games, the season and the world series.

Betting on baseball by men who would never be suspected of trying to "fix" a game has been growing as almost every form of gambling has grown in the last two or three years; and when the gambling crooks saw the size of the baseball wagers and realized that there were men in New York and may be in other cities who were betting \$100,000 on a team to win the pennant of its league and another \$100,000 that the team would take the world series—then there doubtless rose a fever to get into a game where there was big play and little danger from the police.

It is rather a tribute to the American turf, which has always been cleaner than the English in the matter of betting scandal, that although the betting has been extraordinarily heavy in the last couple of years, there have been few whippers of jockeys, or more with the bookmakers.

The professional plunkers, while not increasing so much in numbers, increased in the size of their betting. Years ago it was a nine day wonder when a Pittsburgh Phil or a Dwyer bet \$25,000 on a race. Later, in the time of GATES and DRAKE, the bets of \$20,000 and \$80,000 not only were a sensation at the track but were productive of such unfavorable comment that the Jockey Club took action. Really great bets so infrequent that a turf follower knew them by heart. When CLARK, a former Corporation Counsel of New York, bet nearly \$100,000 on Banstar, only to see his horse left at the post, it provided a year's gossip. The late Senator McCABE, betting \$80,000 on his fly Oceans Tide, was the target of every eye in the clubhouse. "When Ocean Tide was beaten a nose," said Little TIM SULLIVAN, "McCABE said nothing and looked nothing; but he swallowed his chewing gum."

Nowadays bets like those of CLARK and McCABE are duplicated every week, if not often. The betting is private and therefore is considered to be beyond the law.

in force." Since then there have been several cases, on each side, of apparent or technical violations of the terms of 1813, for police or revenue purposes. A distinction between naval armament and revenue armament seems to have been expressed in the negotiations preceding Mr. MONROE's proclamation, although that distinction did not take form in the final notes or proclamation.

The little Chilloitchee, it appears, is now engaged in operations not against our Canadian brethren but only against the International Demon Rum. With regard to the apprehension of the Kingston veterans that her use is a menace to Canadian shipping as well as to Canadian life and property, THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD is informed that this gallant rum destroyer is an 88-foot tug, capable of carrying about twenty-five tons of coal and carrying no guns whatever when she was taken over from the navy by the Coast Guard service and sent up to Ogdensburg last month; no guns on board except perhaps the Colt's revolver of the commanding officer.

Perhaps the Chilloitchee possesses an equipment for deep river exploration. If memory serves us there was an alarming report, perhaps ten years ago, that some fishermen had accidentally caught and hauled up from the mysterious bed of the St. Lawrence a section of a capable tin pipe line leading directly across the river from Prescott to Ogdensburg.

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