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The Statesman.

Not he that breaks the dams, but he
That through the channels of the State
Convoys the people's wish, is great;
His name is pure, his fame is free:

He cares, if ancient usage fade,
To shape, to settle, to repair,
With seasonable changes fair,
And innovation grade by grade:

Or, if the sense of most require
A precedent of larger scope,
Not deals in threats, but works with hope,
And lights at length on his desire:

Knowing those laws are just alone
That contemplate a mighty plan,
The frame, the mind, the soul of man,
Like one that cultivates his own.

He, seeing far an end sublime,
Contends, despising party rage,
To hold the Spirit of the Age
Against the Spirit of the Time.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

Foraker.

The Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER is stiff necked and irreconcilable. More than that, he is old fashioned and reactionary. If a number of Ohio politicians, members of Congress, members of political committees, obey the all compelling word at Washington and go to Columbus to declare the will and pleasure of the Supreme Catapan as to Ohio's candidate for President, why does Mr. FORAKER resist?

It may be true that these persons have no technical right to bind anybody but themselves; that the Ohio Republicans are quite capable of expressing their opinions on the subject, and that the nomination of candidates for President or for Senator is no part of the constitutional functions of the President of the United States. Yet Mr. FORAKER ought not to kick against facts. There are things that cannot be left to the people; and whatever is done, in a time of "conspiracy," must be done hastily, summarily, irregularly, with the fear of that conspiracy always present. It has been the custom for the people to express their choice, often to instruct the delegates. Well, the President will make the choice and furnish the instruction. If Mr. FORAKER is a decent citizen he will make no objection.

"The party will be stronger and can act more intelligently," Mr. FORAKER says, "if we will always wait for its duly chosen representatives to speak." The party has one duly chosen representative; nobody has to wait to hear him speak.

Alsace-Lorraine.

It is an interesting proposal which is put forward by a member of the Reichstag, that Alsace-Lorraine shall be transferred into an independent Grand Duchy and enter the German Empire on the same footing as that occupied by the Grand Duchy of Baden or that of Hesse-Darmstadt.

There is no doubt that for the last thirty-six years Alsace-Lorraine has occupied a strangely anomalous status not fitted to arouse a feeling of patriotism in its inhabitants or to obliterate the traditional predilection for France. When by the Peace of Frankfort the French provinces adjoining the Rhine were ceded to the conqueror in the Franco-German war the violent opposition of the people to political connection with Germany was supposed to forbid any plan for creating a new State possessing the autonomy and privileges of the other members of the Confederation. The ceded provinces might have been incorporated with the neighboring Grand Duchy of Baden, but not without exciting the jealousy of Bavaria, Würtemberg and Darmstadt. Still more irritation would have been felt had they been annexed by Prussia, which already had a great preponderance in the empire.

Under the circumstances it was deemed expedient to keep the country as a dependency, corresponding to one of our Territories, and accordingly the executive power in Alsace-Lorraine was given by law to the Emperor, while the legislative function was reserved for the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. An agitation for at least some degree of self-government soon began, however, and in 1874 an imperial decree created a Landesausschuss, or council invested with advisory powers. Three years later the German Parliament passed an act providing that laws for Alsace-Lorraine might be made by the Emperor without the consent of the Reichstag if the Bundesrath and the Landesausschuss should agree upon them. Finally, in 1879, another statute enlarged the Landesausschuss, gave it a right to initiate laws and authorized the appointment of a Statthalter to exercise the powers previously confided to the Imperial Chancellor. As things are now in Alsace-Lorraine the executive power is vested in the Emperor, who acts through the Statthalter, while the laws for the territory are made by him with the consent of the Bundesrath and the Landesausschuss. The Bundesrath and Reichstag, nevertheless, are still competent to legislate for the Territory and thus may disregard local opinion if they choose.

The Statthalter, like the Governor of one of our territories, is appointed or removed at pleasure by the Emperor, to whom he is directly subordinate. He governs by means of a Cabinet, composed of a Secretary of State and four heads of departments, and he is assisted by a Council of State with merely advisory powers. The Landesausschuss, which must be summoned every year, is composed of fifty-eight members, chosen for three years, but they are not all elected at the same time, except when the body has been dissolved by the Emperor. Thirty-four members are chosen by the elected provincial councils of Upper Alsace, Lower Alsace and Lorraine; four by the municipal councils of each of the four largest cities, and the remaining twenty by electors chosen by the councils of the rural communes. Contrary to the usual practice in Europe, members must be residents of the districts they represent, and those who are chosen directly must also be members of the councils by which they are elected. The members of the local councils are elected by universal suffrage.

It is well known that the two annexed provinces participate to a certain extent in the government of the empire. They elect fifteen representatives to the Reichstag, and since 1879 the Statthalter has been authorized to send delegates to the Bundesrath, but as envoys so appointed would be for practical purposes additional Prussian delegates, they merely have a right to speak and cannot vote. That many Alsace-Lorrainers have gradually become reconciled to their connection with Germany seems demonstrated by the fact that as long ago as 1890 four out of their fifteen seats in the Reichstag were secured by candidates friendly to the empire. In the recently elected Reichstag there are six who avow such a sentiment. There are still nine, however, who call themselves autonomists, and it is doubtless with a view of dispelling disaffection that the proposal to make of Alsace-Lorraine an independent Grand Duchy under Prince EITEL FRIEDRICH, the Kaiser's second son, has been made.

The Genesee River Piracy.

To-morrow the Senate Committee on Judiciary will give a hearing on Assembly bill 2347, by which it is proposed to turn over to a private corporation some of the land and the right to most of the water which became the property of the State of New York on January 24 of this year, when Governor HUGHES approved the bill accepting as a gift from WILLIAM PRYOR LETCHWORTH that gentleman's beautiful estate, Glen Iris, consisting of 1,000 acres on the upper Genesee River, in which are included the picturesque Portage Falls.

The corporation to be benefited by the enactment of the pending measure is the Genesee River company, which under the terms of the bill would be allowed to divert most of the water from the Genesee to construct dams and power houses and to flood part of the State's park, Glen Iris. The Genesee River company sails under false colors, for, while the preamble of the original act of incorporation declares its purpose to be the improvement of sanitary conditions in the Genesee Valley, the checking of floods, the supplying of water to the Erie Canal and the storage in reservoirs of water for domestic purposes, its real object is to furnish power for sale to manufacturing and transportation interests. This business would be very profitable. The structures proposed by the company, instead of improving conditions in the valley of the Genesee, in reality would constitute a grave danger, for the mass of water stored in its reservoirs might at any time sweep the dams away and devastate the populous communities below.

One substantial argument is advanced in favor of the grant. Certain altruistic residents of the State have put some of their money into the effort to carry through this grab. One of these, after an unsuccessful attempt to fool Mr. LETCHWORTH and obtain his approval of the plan to destroy the beauty and utility of his estate, said:

"I can tell you, Mr. LETCHWORTH, there has been about $68,000 invested in this project, and the gentlemen who have put their money in are not going to lose it."

Therefore, because a few speculators are in danger of losing their stake, the State is expected to betray the confidence reposed in it by Mr. LETCHWORTH, destroy the property he gave to the public, and allow a park of unusual attractiveness and value to the people to be turned into a power plant. The Assembly has already shamed itself by passing the bill. The Senate Committee on Judiciary has the opportunity to kill it by refusing to report it.

Earning a College Education.

To the boy who wants a college education but lacks the "price" we commend an illuminating and delightful report made by a committee at Bowdoin of the means employed by poor students to work their way through college. It should be understood that while these sturdy undergraduates were never idle in term time when not "grinding" or reciting in the class room, the summer vacation was their real harvest season. At Bowdoin many of the students work their way through college or eke out slender remittances from home by doing any kind of decent labor.

In the committee's report sixty-seven different gainful occupations to which the earnest youngsters turned their attention are enumerated. The student who stood at the top of the list in earning capacity drew $700 as the pastor of a church. As the manager of a sporting or summer camp another student made $400. A canvasser for stereoscopic views reported profits of $350, and a book agent accumulated $200. An enterprising fellow got up a town directory and received $500 from the publisher. Another student organized a touring party and charged $250 for his services. A freshman tutored, shovelled snow and did odd jobs, earning $200. Collecting statistics for a census yielded another youth $350. Other jobs and earnings reported were as follows:

"Messenger for bank, $90; clerk Republican State committee, $90; clerk in Custom House, $150; work on ice cart, $51; conductor on street cars, $225; timekeeper in factory, $175; hotel steward, $150; canning factory clerk, $125; Government surveyor, $75; draughtsman, $100; surveyor, $150; post office clerk, $130; summer school teacher, $125; express deliverer, $123; head bellboy, summer hotel, $280; engineer, $150; helper on electric cars, $200; chauffeur, $296; usher summer theatre, $170; butler, $180; clerk in drug store, $200; clerk express company, $300; brakeman on railroad, $175; life guard, Nantasket Beach, $126; butcher, $150; timekeeper, telephone company, $175; agent steamboat company, $150; manager of farms, $300; purser on steamboat, $200; newspaper reporter, $200; house painter, $100; bonds salesman, $100; serving night lunches, $160; caring for furnaces, $120; playing a violin ten nights in an orchestra, $30; custodian of grand stand and field, $200."

The committee comes to the conclusion that any young man who is blessed with good health and is determined to get an education can earn half his college expenses if he is not too proud to work. Its information was supplied by the students themselves, who filled in blanks distributed at the Easter recess. The same story no doubt could be told of energetic undergraduates at Dartmouth, Colby, Williams, Amherst and the other country colleges of New England. At Harvard and Yale the proportion of students who work their way is obviously not as large, but it is still considerable. At what are sometimes called the rich men's colleges tutoring is a sure and profitable occupation for the scholarly students, some of whom by stimulating the dullards and prodding the sluggards earn as much money in a year as a Bowdoin man does during his whole course.

The fact is the young man who lets it be known that he is working his way through college can always command the sympathy and help of employers: he is a preferred applicant, and if he is worth his salt he may count on being reengaged from year to year. There is no reason why he should envy his classmates whose bills for instruction, maintenance and pleasure are paid by pater familias. They begin the business of life four years after he has made a start. During those four years he has learned the lessons of self-denial and self-reliance and has acquired a knowledge of human nature which will light him like a torch on his way. In any trade, profession or calling the experience will stand him in good stead. At this time of the year, when the procession of commencements is soon to begin, the report of the Bowdoin committee ought to be mighty useful literature.

An Official Home for Porto Rico.

By an official order issued May 11 Porto Rico is grouped with Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam and other Territories and territorial possessions of the United States. The order declares that on and after June 1, 1907, all official reports and communications from and to these various political districts and all official reports and communications relating to them shall be transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The exact scope of this provision is a matter of inference. The order seems to place Porto Rico on a footing with Hawaii, Alaska, Arizona, &c., and presumably gives what the island has never yet had, namely, a home or headquarters in a department in Washington. Being domestic territory, it does not belong in the State Department. Being entirely peaceable and under civil government, it does not properly belong in the War Department, and it does not seem entirely qualified for location in either the Navy or the Agricultural Departments. More attention might be paid to it by the Interior Department if it could develop some Indian scandals or a few healthy cases of land fraud, but it is exceedingly well to have the derelict landed somewhere. It has floated around quite long enough.

The Passing of a Reputation.

An abominable sacrilege was committed down in Washington two or three days ago. More than that, it was committed within the august, not to say sacred, precincts of the White House grounds. Everybody throughout our broad land of ecstasy must have heard of it by this time. The President's favorite bull terrier, Pete, has been thrown down, gashed, lacerated and generally crippled and dishevelled by a common, vagrant cur of low degree without official status or important recognition.

Pete has long been the favorite of the Occupants and the terror of outsiders. He is, or was, a bulldog of mighty strenuous ways. His origin we do not undertake to chronicle. No doubt he was presented to the President by one or more of the latter's most admiring friends—perhaps some BILL or BUCK or BAT with hair upon his breast and tragic tendencies to smell like a wolf and exhibit vast possibilities in gunplay. At any rate, Pete has hitherto disclosed a sour and pessimistic temper. According to local chronicle he has chased great men to the expedient of climbing trees and kept members of the Tennis Cabinet in constant terror of their calves. Last week he took a piece out of the leg of a department clerk, and generally he has shown a most alarming appetite for human flesh. He has had free *pratique* of the White House grounds, with the result of demoralizing the army of visitors, callers and passersby.

Last Friday this royal animal met his fate. A cur of no renown or pedigree, a mere outcast of the alleys, having breakfasted on the garbage boxes of the neighboring slums and feeling need of rest in some shaded and protected place, invaded, though without irreverent purpose, the territory of the haughty Pete. While he hesitated as to the particular bush under which he would repose and woo digestion Pete rushed and fell upon his trembling form. Loud outcries issued from the cur. For a few minutes the bystanders were treated to a shower of variegated plush and a hurricane of canine shrieks. When, however, the police and the detectives and the Secret Service men succeeded in disentangling Pete from the embraces and the fangs of the alley cur that long celebrated bulldog looked more than anything else like a motheaten robe or some flyblown tapestry. The alley cur sneaked away, tail between his legs, shrinking at every threatening presence and dodging into every promising corner of concealment, but Pete was borne by pitying and reverent hands into the sacred temple, and there at last accounts he lies in state enveloped in pious ministration and attended by doctors who are by no means sure that he will be spared much longer to a devoted populace.

Pete may not be dead, but at least it is in order to shed a tear upon his reputation.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a two cent fare bill and passed it in the proper spirit. Governor DENEEN wanted a preliminary inquiry into the state of the railroad business in Illinois. Many of the roads insisted that the reduced rate would ruin them. The Governor thought that it would be only reasonable and fair to try to find out what a fair and reasonable rate would be. The Legislature scorned the recommendation. It didn't intend to prejudice its mind by any facts.

A legal question of wide æsthetic and general human interest is to be decided this week by Chief Justice BOLSTER of the Boston Municipal Court. Six women members of a hotel orchestra are charged "with unlawfully laboring on the Sabbath day," as Sunday is still called in Massachusetts. The case is a test case. Is Sunday music at restaurants lawful? It is argued by counsel for the defendants that these musicians, regular employees of the hotel, are as necessary in its Sunday business as its waiters or cooks. Are the blue laws capable of so tolerant an interpretation? We shall not try to anticipate the decision of the court. It can hardly help taking judicial notice, however, of the prevalence of music, or what passes for it, at restaurant meals.

Whether this accompaniment contributes to digestion or happiness is another matter. Minstrelsy at the banquet is an ancient habit, the revival of which shows that the moderns are as tough as their ancestors. Some theorists hold that conversation is stimulated by wind and wood and strings. Even the silent must talk when music begins. Cynics believe that all this melody is a device of the restaurant keepers to divert attention from their food and prices. A solitary diner is apt to feel that he is melancholy enough without the efforts of the orchestra. Be that as it may, it is practically impossible to eat in public without music. If one can do it in Boston on one day in the week, even a Boston Sunday may have its charms.

Yet, if the Puritans still like to take their pleasures sadly, they may hope that Judge BOLSTER will be able to find Sunday music legal.

Among the French writers in prose and verse who for thirty years past have striven to attract attention by violent shocks to the language or morals or social conventions J. K. HUYSMANS was marked by his real talent and individuality. If he had chosen to keep closer to accepted literary forms he might have been as widely read as GUY DE MAUPASSANT; as it is, he is and is likely to remain an "authors' author."

To the literary historian he may serve as an example of successive intellectual fancies of Paris at the end of the nineteenth century. Beginning with the ethics and æsthetics of ZOLA and the DE GONCOURTS, he passed through a temporary phase of "satanism" into a religious mysticism, which coincided very nearly in time with the effort to revive Catholicism among the cultivated classes made by BRUNETIÈRE and M. DE VOGÜÉ.

HUYSMANS'S own strange religious experience, as revealed in his books, attracted notice outside of France and presents an interesting psychological problem. Toward the end there were indications of a reaction and a return to the workaday world. He was, with great propriety, a member of the De Goncourt Academy. He had it in him, under more favorable circumstances, to become one of the great names in French literature.

Protection From Moths.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The article in to-day's SUN "To Kill Moths" is interesting but incorrect in one particular. Camphor and naphthalene are not only perfect repellants but will most certainly kill the little worms as soon as they come out of the tiny eggs. The great trouble is that usually not enough of the destroyer is used.

A few years ago I had a set of sables forgotten till along in the summer. Moths got in it, and a little patch was badly eaten and innumerable eggs deposited in several places. I shook these furs and put them in a box with a layer of naphthalene balls underneath and a quantity on top of the furs (more than ten pounds). The box was closed and paper pasted around the cover. It was left undisturbed the rest of the summer and fall and kept in a very hot place on the top floor. When opened in November the furs and cover were coated with minute crystals of naphthalene, the furs were not eaten more than they were before being put away, and they are doing service now after repairs.

One pound of balls for a large trunk, the amount usually employed, is not enough to insure the death of such larvæ as may be hatched. We use about five pounds for each large trunk of winter things, take no other precautions and never have anything damaged.

Clothes are hung up in a reasonably tight pine board closet made on purpose, in which every spring about twenty-five pounds of balls are put on the floor and shelves. This keeps everything in perfect order. W. H. GILLES.

BROOKLYN, May 12.

Kearny Street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Kearny street, San Francisco, was named after neither Dennis Kearney nor Phil Kearny. It was named after S. W. Kearny, Brigadier-General and Governor of California, who was in San Francisco certainly as early as March, 1847, and possibly in 1846. He necessarily had a prominent part in the Mexican War.

All the original streets of San Francisco were named after the men of action of those times or of the ships that figured in the taking of Monterey and San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.

Massachusetts in Virginia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Yesterday the Colonial Dames presented the restored church at Jamestown to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. At one of the Colonial homes a stop was made by the party and the following conversation was overheard:

Massachusetts lady to old servant, a family retainer—"Uncle William, do you like the old or the new regime?"

After long hesitation—"I ain't never had neither of um." VIRGINIAN.

RICHMOND, May 12.

No Dancing in This Illinois Town.

Fairfield correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The village board of Golden Gate, this county, has passed an ordinance prohibiting dancing within the corporate limits of the village, imposing a penalty of $20 for the first offence and $100 for the second.

At the recent election there the village put the "lid" on by a large majority, after ten years of saloons and wide open running, and the new board is proposing to stop all forms of vice.

Left Handed Criminal Women.

From the Nineteenth Century.

Criminal women are often left handed, and this is particularly the case with pickpockets, whose depredations are mostly conducted with the left hand, the right hand covering the operation. Among ordinary women left handedness is rare, but among criminal women it is very common.

AMERICANS IN THE CONGO.

The Commercial Expeditions Starting for the Central African Field.

BRUSSELS, May 5.—After having spent several weeks in Europe arranging the details of organization and equipment, the members of the American commercial expeditions to the Congo begin to leave for their field of action in Africa on May 9. The first party sent out by the American Congo Company will consist of Mr. S. P. Verner and Mr. DeJaer, the latter of whom was a commercial agent for the Kassai Company for several years in the Congo. They will be followed by other agents of the American Congo Company on May 30, including Mr. Bertrand, a Belgian, who has had fourteen years experience in commercial development in Africa; A. R. Pope, who has been engaged in railway construction in western Canada and interested in the rubber business in Mexico, and Messrs. Andrews and Gillis, American and Belgian respectively, each of whom has had considerable experience in the rubber business. Besides these, other agents of the company will probably follow soon.

The principal expedition of the International Forestry and Mining Company is expected to leave Antwerp on May 30. This will be under the leadership of R. D. Mohun and S. H. Ball. Mr. Mohun was American Consul in the Congo at one time and also an officer in the Congo Government at a later date. Mr. Ball, the chief geologist of the expedition, is a member of the United States Geological Survey. Besides these there will be M. K. Shaler of the United States Geological Survey, and several other geologists and prospectors, together with a physician. They expect to explore the upper part of the Kassai Valley, to examine certain districts from which Mr. Verner brought samples of minerals to the Smithsonian Institution several years ago. The part of the Kassai Valley which they expect to examine has been explored at different times and in various parts by Livingstone, Cameron and Wissmann among the older explorers, and more lately Le Marinel, Verner, Bertrand and Cudell. The general geography of the country is fairly well known and the plan is to make a particular study of its mineralogy and geology.

The American Congo Company expects to make an economic survey of all the natural resources of its concessions and to commence development work immediately. A steamer has been secured for its purposes and at a recent meeting of the board of directors it was decided to pay particular attention to the comfort and well being of the natives as a necessary feature for the successful prosecution of the work. The expedition of Messrs. Verner and DeJaer, as well as the later expeditions, will go equipped with the recently discovered antitoxin remedy for sleeping sickness. They also go equipped with special tents, merchandise and food for the natives in order to render their lives while engaged in the collection of rubber in the forest pleasant and comfortable. The vice-president of the company in Europe is M. Armand Rouffart, the distinguished engineer, who is well known in connection with the development of railways in China. Associated with him are Major Hanolet, who achieved distinction by his exploration of the Welle district in the Congo and also on the headwaters of the Nile; Hinck of the administrative department of the Congo Railway; De Keyser, former District Commissioner in the Congo; Christiaens, former director of a Congo commercial company; Huysmans, a lawyer, the son of the distinguished member of the Belgian Parliament.

The administrator of the International Mining and Forestry Company is M. Jadot, director of the Chinese Railway and director of the Société Générale Banking Company. The central offices of the American Congo Company are in New York.

A large part of the credit for the successful launching of these enterprises, inaugurated by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan and his financial associates, is due to the distinguished mining engineers John Hays Hammond and A. Chester Beatty.

DEVIL'S TOWER A RESERVE.

A Queer Rock Formation in Northeastern Wyoming.

Deadwood correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.

President Roosevelt has issued an order setting aside the Devil's Tower, a peculiar geographical formation in northeastern Wyoming, as a national monument and a federal reserve. Nearly 2,000 acres of land also are set aside with the tower. This reserve will be under the care of the general land office of that district no entries will be allowed on it and every effort will be made to protect the tower from injury.

This Devil's Tower is a chimney like mountain of rock that rises 800 feet above the surrounding country and for almost 500 feet is nearly perpendicular and devoid of any growth or vegetation. The top of the tower is large enough in area for a baseball team to play a good game and is covered with a scant soil formed from the disintegrated rock and bearing moss, cactus and ferns.

Two men are known to have climbed this tower at the risk of their lives. One of them was Jack Rogers, an old cowboy, and the other was Arthur Jobe, a young engineer for the Homestake Mining Company.

The tower stands on the bank of the upper Belle Fourche River and has been for years one of the landmarks of the country. It was at one time included in an entry made by Miss Kent, an English woman, who filed on a homestead including this mountain. This entry afterwards was cancelled.

South African Trade.

The Canadian commercial agent at Cape Town, South Africa, reports the following:

The Cape Government railways consume large quantities of lard oil and buy it under requested bids for 15,000 gallons at a time.

The principal cold storage company in South Africa intends to cure hams and bacon in bond and needs the necessary equipment.

Asbestos in paying quantity and quality has been discovered in the Transvaal. Experts state that it is of abnormal width and equal to the finest in Canada or Italy. Germany offers £40 a ton for the best quality.

Box shooks are wanted in South Africa. One firm wants to buy 20,000 a year.

Recently many new discoveries of diamondiferous ground have been made in South African localities many hundreds of miles apart.

South Africa wants brooms.

The Department of Agriculture of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope warns Australia and Canada that too many diseased apples are being shipped there.

British exports to South Africa show a very considerable decrease—almost $1,000,000 in the nine months. In exports Cape Town does the most of the business. While Great Britain supplies 68.9 per cent. of South Africa's imports, she takes only 4 per cent. of the exports.

Andrew Jackson's Desk.

From the Washington Herald.

To Judge Lewis Jordan, an Indiana man and chief of the miscellaneous division of the Treasury Department, has fallen the honor of owning a desk at which the mighty Andrew Jackson used to work when President. Not long ago Judge Jordan was poking around in an antique furniture store in historic Georgetown and came across a substantially built desk covered with the accumulation of years of dust and dirt. Scraping the surface with his penknife he exposed a mahogany foundation. That was enough to convince him of its worth to him, and he bought the desk for a mere song. Then he took it home and proceeded to put it in shape. He was surprised almost into breathlessness when the cleansing process revealed to his astonished gaze this inscription:

"Presented to his Excellency, Andrew Jackson, by his friend, Caleb Pierce."

Judge Jordan has investigated the case thoroughly and has been convinced that the inscription is genuine.

Hyranism and the Home.

Knicker—Does Jones take the initiative?

Bocker—Yes, but his wife keeps the referendum.

AMERICA IN THE EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am a Californian. Since 1878 I have made several extensive tours through China and Japan. I came here in September, 1906, after an interval of nearly ten years since my last visit. I have spent the last eight months in revisiting the principal cities in these empires, and I have been astonished at the bitter feeling everywhere manifested against Americans. Up to the time of the Dennis Kearney slogan of "The Chinese must go" in California the Chinese looked on the Americans as their best friends. Under the sensible and farseeing policy of men like the members of the old firm of Russell & Co. we had gained their friendship and were annually increasing our trade with them. If we had retained that friendship we could have built and operated their railways, opened their numerous and immense waterways, their mines and forests, and developed an enormous and profitable trade with them. But all these advantages have been lost through the ignorant stupidity and criminal methods of the labor unions of California.

Scores of times on the streets of San Francisco I have seen "hoodlum" boys and men stone a Chinaman until the blood was streaming from his face, and this, too, in the presence of many citizens and frequently in full view of a policeman not a block away, none of whom went to the assistance of the poor victim until he was nearly killed, when the policeman would saunter leisurely toward the spot and the hoodlums would retire. No real attempt was ever made in these cases to arrest the perpetrators of these crimes. This criminal element in San Francisco is also responsible for the murder of many Chinamen.

The reports of these outrages reached China, with the knowledge that the authors of them were shielded by the authorities and were allowed to go unpunished. The Chinese are slow to anger, and the means of communication between different parts of the empire is poor; and it was not until the reports of these crimes had been coming to China for years that they reached the great body of the people. Then came the boycott of American goods. The friendship of many years standing was turned into hate. The loss of trade to America will be enormous.

Then came the attack upon the Japanese. These people have been friendly to Americans for many years. Since the Treaty of Portsmouth they have, almost to a man, done everything in their power to retain our friendship. Through the idiotic stupidity and ignorance of the labor unions in California, and the legislators they control, we have converted the entire population of China and Japan into bitter enemies. None of these Californians had brains enough to know that the maiming or slaying of a few innocent and docile Chinamen would result in the loss of trade that will be a great blow to American industry. Perhaps not one of them knew that their methods would cause the loss to the United States of the trade of five hundred and eighty millions of people—about one-third of the population of the globe.

An intelligent Chinaman of Shanghai said to me: "We must develop our own resources, which are immense; and with our cheap labor and economical methods of living we can not only supply ourselves with the articles we now buy from America, but supply the markets of the world."

YOKOHAMA, April 19. W. WILSON.

LAJPAT RAI.

Denial That He Has Organized Seditious Demonstrations in India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As a personal friend of Mr. Lajpat Rai, the leader of the Lahore bar, just deported without trial by the British Government of India, allow me to say a few words upon his case, which has been completely misrepresented to the American press by the despatches from India. Mr. Lajpat Rai is a man of singular dignity of bearing and gentleness of character. I know him well. He is a man of high culture both in the English language and in the languages and literature of India. His career at the university was brilliant. His name has always stood for constitutional agitation and careful observation of the law. He is the last man in the world who would recommend the useless violence of desultory rioting and desultory outrage. He is a member both of the Indian Home Rule Society and the Indian National Congress. He has never done anything more than to advocate the rights of the Indian people to some share in their own government and especially to some share in the distribution of the enormous revenue which they contribute to the British Government in India, but which the British Government alone expends for British purposes.

Will you allow me to point out that if Mr. Lajpat Rai, being so distinguished and so influential an Indian leader, were really guilty of any offence, of violent crime, the British Government would be only too happy to be able to prove it against him? There are juries, both European and mixed, which under the Indian Penal Code are at the disposal of the British Government for the trial of any offender against the constitution and the laws. Why has not Mr. Lajpat Rai, this distinguished barrister and graduate, been brought before a European court, before a British jury even? Instead of trial, instead of conviction, the British Government has chosen to deport him, without accusation and without sentence, to some unknown jail in some unknown region, said to be the Andaman Islands, the lowest jail of the lowest convicts who are convicted under the ordinary criminal law of entire India. Can it be possible that American opinion refuses equality of right to the man of different race and different complexion to such an extent that while it would repudiate with violence amounting to a revolution the summary deportation without trial or conviction of a leading American lawyer to some settlement in the Philippines or the Ladrones, it receives not only with equanimity but with approval similar and worse treatment of a learned and brilliant leader of the native bar of India merely because he lives in India and is a native of it?

Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. Naorogi, the actual president of the Indian National Congress, representing three hundred millions of human beings, were both members of the United Congress held by the National Democratic League of England and the Metropolitan Radical Confederation of London only two years ago. The eloquent and statesmanlike utterances of Mr. Lajpat Rai were the object of the warmest applause by the hundreds of English delegates present on that occasion. I am certain that Mr. Lajpat Rai would be ready to stand his trial before any English jury in England itself, but he lies to-day in some unknown dungeon without trial, without conviction, without accusation, for his accusers only dare to accuse him in his absence. F. HUGH O'DONNELL,

Late president of the National Democratic League of Great Britain.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Cost of Russia's Police System.

From the London Evening Standard.

The *Bourse Gazette* estimates that well over a twentieth of the entire Russian budget is spent on police, and the larger part of this enormous sum—more than ten millions sterling annually—represents the cost of the political police organization, the gendarmerie and the spy department.

The budget, as published, shows only fifty-four million rubles on account of police. This is under the head of the Ministry of the Interior. This Ministry however, has also at its disposal a secret fund, derived from accumulated capital, which never appears in the budget at all, amounting to ten million rubles.

Other Ministries, notably the Ministry of the Court, spend enormous sums on police and spies, apart from the expenditure of the recognized police departments. When allowance is made for the sums expended, perforce, by the towns and the village communes on police and spy purposes it is plain that the estimate of the *Bourse Gazette* is well within the mark in saying that more than 5 per cent. of the Russian budget is spent on police of the kind most favored in Russia—that is, not protectors of the public safety, but spies upon the public in the interests of the "Government."

If the expenditure on the necessary corollary to the police system in Russia—the prison and exile organizations—were taken into account the proportion of the Russian budget devoted to repression would assume a still more formidable aspect.

PUBLISHERS.

Another Engagement in the Truceless War of Authors With Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It gives me not a little pleasure to learn that "An Unsophisticated Publisher" has an appreciation of humor; but there is something even added to my estimation when I find that he can adapt his wit to so grisly a subject as that of publishing at somebody else's expense.

It seems that he detected in my letter to THE SUN of May 2 "just a suspicion of sarcasm." This is all that could be desired. I take it as a fair warning that I may in nowise deceive him.

I will say for the benefit of THE SUN'S readers who may be interested in the controversy that I have long entertained a cheerful respect for certain kinds of publishers; but now "An Unsophisticated Publisher" gives me to understand that even his regard was born of a delusion, for he represents not only himself but every one of his myriad brothers. "We publishers," he cries with a chastely rising emotion, and down to the end of the letter trails the exultation of numerical strength. Thus is the image shattered again. Not only is art to be lost through publishers, but our faith in humanity is to go along with it as well. There is nothing left.

But it won't do. "An Unsophisticated Publisher" is extending the environments of his authority rather beyond the pale that his relation to the universe warrants. In the blistering momentum and rush of defence he has overflowed himself and loosened his spirit in an unthinkable surfeit. "We publishers," he cries, "are almost moved to advise him to 'beg, borrow or steal' the amount necessary to seal the contract." It is hard to let $1,500 go by in these days when even a fake promoter would look hungrily after it.

"An Unsophisticated Publisher" seems to have delved about somewhat before committing himself to the delivery of his unsupported indignation, and by way of subtle reenforcement he ushers in, in parentheses, "one of New York's most successful publishers" who brands the notable offer as "wildly generous." This appears to be almost a confession of weakness. Why should a publisher who on his own recognizance is incapable of financial flaw in his reasoning become so curiously lax as to make a "wildly generous" offer? Yet it seems that this was done, and that it would have gone through beyond repair had the soil and climatic conditions been proper to receive it. If $1,500 is so remarkably liberal an offer for the publication of a novel, what must be a fairly normal proposition? There is a hint here that the magnitude of even the most insignificant of a publisher's dealings is something little conceived by the unheeding public. The country is surely on a wrong tack. People have been blundering along stupidly supposing that the mammoth financial interests were vested in railroads, trusts and corporations; yet in the mere agitation of this herald of the publishing world we catch the glitter of a distended emblem of corporate fulsomeness.

For the sake of illumination, however, he is content to dwell on the $1,500 stipend, and we may follow him as far as he will allow into the fastnesses. "We assume," he writes, "that 'Three Stars' has confidence in the success of his book and that he expects it to sell up into the many thousands, and yet he laughs, and not pleasantly, at the suggestion of his risking $1,500 at the start, when forever after he is entitled to 50 per cent. of the entire proceeds of the sales!" I laugh no more. It is no laughing matter, for this paragraph occurs below the deadline; that is, below the point where the iridescent humor is supposed to vanish into stern teaching. "An Unsophisticated Publisher" goes on to suppose the case of an inventor as an exact parallel to that of an author; and then he drags in a case of misguided speculation with its effect on the principals, which has as much bearing on the point at issue as the analysis of rainbow tissue has on the pay of chorus girls during the Miocene period.

"An Unsophisticated Publisher" would have the public believe that the "costs of publishing" after the first "risk" (taken by the author, of course) would continue to be in proportion to the original cost, and therefore his half of the receipts (which he would receive "forever") would represent barely more than his running expenses, while the author was bursting with the other half.

"U. P." takes the "stand and deliver" attitude, and I will admit that it is impregnable. Not until the dollar sign has sunk in his horizon will he conceive that art is not produced primarily for money, and that to take a fair chance in making it public is only a part of the general nobility and altruism that runs through mankind. THREE STARS.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 12.

MEN WILL NOT DRAW WAGES.

As a Result Nine Million Dollars in Railroad Treasury Is Unclaimed.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Not less than $9,000,000 in unclaimed wage checks is awaiting claimants in the treasury of the Sunset lines of Texas. Not a thousandth part ever will be claimed or the owners would have called for it long ago. The money is kept in a special fund, and if a laborer shows up twenty years later and can prove his claim the money will be paid to him. In this way the railroad company differs from the United States, for on all Government work unpaid wages are accredited to the general fund after the expiration of a year, and the Government is just that much ahead.

It is hard to believe that such an immense sum as $9,000,000 could accrue through the laborers not drawing their checks. But most of the work was done by Mexicans, who disappeared without a word as to their whereabouts. Ignorant and untutored, the Mexican when he wishes to quit simply packs up his belongings and hikes out without a word, never topping to draw the pay he is entitled to.

Negroes, too, add to the fund, but their contributions are not so frequent as from the Mexicans, for the negro knows more about how to get what is coming to him. But it frequently happens that a negro working on the section gets wind of retributive justice being on his track for some offense committed elsewhere and he promptly takes leave. Sometimes he sends for his wages later on, but often it goes to help swell the unpaid wage fund.

What to do with the money is a question that has never been answered by the railroad company. The practice in the past has been to keep it in trust, but the amount is looming to such large proportions that some other disposition must be sought. It probably will reach $10,000,000 in the next year, and no doubt many of the claimants long since are dead.

Marriages in Germany.

From the Washington Post.

"In Germany there are more mercenary marriages than anywhere else in the world," said William Bardel, United States Consul at Bamberg, Germany. "This is not a reflection on the German people. It does not mean that they are more grasping than the people of other nations; it means that the density of population and the great number of poor people make it necessary for young folks to consider the financial side of marriage. Here in America, where we are making lots of money, fortune hunters are more rare.

"The young man in Germany who makes 2,000 marks a year—about $500 in our money—is considered to have a fairly good living. But how can he support a wife on that? Hence the questions before the contract of how much the young woman's family will give her on her wedding day and how much of an inheritance the young man will have."

Largest Floating Dockyard.

From the London Chronicle.

In a few weeks there will be launched from the shipyard of Sir James Laing & Sons, Sunderland, where she has been converted from a liner, a unique vessel which will be a valuable acquisition to the navy. H. M. S. Cyclops is the most complete repair ship or floating dockyard in the world and is the outcome of an experiment made some time ago, when an old cruiser was converted into a repair ship at Portsmouth and named Vulcan.

The Cyclops is a vessel of 11,000 tons, and her dimensions are: Length, 460 feet; breadth, 55 feet; depth, 40 feet. The lowest deck is fitted up as a complete