THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1910.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as See Class Mail Matter. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month. DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payble to THE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and P Pacitished by the Sun Friedra and Application at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street Fernance of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street: Secretary of the Association, D. W.

Landon office, Effingham House, ! Arundel street, Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange Cariton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship

Parts office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and s are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucine corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevar ilens, corner Rue Louis le Grand

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The Three Undestrables

"No people have ever permanently amounted to anything whose only public leaders were clerks, politicians and lawvers.

So spake Colonel THEODORE ROOSE-VELT the other day in the course of an address to the students of the University of Egypt, which he said was intended only for the students but which was promptly telegraphed all over the known world.

The remark was senseless, because there never has been a people whose only public leaders have been clerks,

politicians and lawvers. It was none theeless malicious, how-

The castigation of the poor cierks and their classification with the polidicians would be incomprehensible were it not for the speaker's well known antipathy toward lawyers. He made three classes of undesirables in order to take a fling at the legal profession.

Any one that knows anything about lawyers have been among its greatest and most effective public servants.

not THEODORE ROOSEVELT ever rd of a lawyer named ALEXANDER MILTON or another lawyer named MHAM LINCOLN or of a lawyer now ing and commorant at the White se in Washington, one WILLIAM WARD TAFT by name?

people has ever permanently nted to anything which did not know the difference between truth and infernal twaddle,

Enforcing the Excise Law.

In favor of any change in the present ethod of enforcing the liquor tax law the admitted fact that the practices in ogue now do not result in observance of statute by liquor sellers and do furish innumerable opportunities for extortion of blackmail and the persecution f saloon and hotel proprietors who obct to being bled. It may fairly be said at no change could be for the worse. lerein is at least a negative indorseent for the plan which Mayor GAYNOR ordered put into operation.

Mayor GAYNOR's scheme has also in its avor the fact that it contemplates no preed construction of the statute and no closing of official eyes to violations of the law. The police will be called on to do that which the Legislature laid down as their duty, and no complaint can be made that they are catering to the law defying element in the community. The efforts to enforce the law under the old system have been complete and corrupting failures. The new system worthy of a reasonable trial.

It should not be forgotten that Police missioner BINGHAM found an effective weapon against disorderly saloons in the sections of the liquor tax law providing for the forfeiture of licenses whose terms had been violated, and that by cooperation with the State Excise Commissioner he was able in this way to shut up a number of previously defiant resorts.

While Mayor GAYNOR's plan is on trial it will be particularly interesting to watch the course of the State authorities. It is ridiculous to say to them: "This is your law and you must enforce it." but their cordial assistance is easential in any move against illicit liquor selling that is to be successful.

The Advice of Counsel in the Alids

Case. censure or otherwise discipline a Senator in circulation. for misconduct in the other branch of the to judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings, were in doubt as to the result until the checks or orders are regularly sent.

vote was actually taken. of an oldtime associate and party leader, legislation to prove beyond cavil the River and Four Mile Bayou and in the

were so weak or corrupt that political influences from Washington or else-where could or would be allowed to control their action is to impute pervading dishonesty to the upper house of the New York Legislature. The published statement of Mr. ALLDS's counsel goes much further than this. It conveys the idea that the national leaders of the Republican party have not only sanetioned but have insisted upon the sacrifice of their innocent client to promote or insure Republican success at the polls in New York this fall.

This is a monstrous imputation. We conservative instincts of LEWIS E. CARR should have any lot or part in such an utterance. It is unprofessional to the last degree. It is a novelty in the tactics of a trial to attack the jurymen as corrupt when you perceive that the case against your client is so overwhelmingly established that they are bound to convict.

Such an attack upon the integrity of the State Senate is particularly surprising coming from a man like Mr. CARR, who has often appeared in important | matters before legislative committees and who has been honored with invi- or in broken lots to suit. A lobbyist tations to address the Legislature on who was not at all times prepared to great ceremonial occasions

As to the intrinsic merits of the anology of the counsel for Senator ALLDS, it has none. They tell the public that they advised their client to resign. If so, they advised him to commit political and moral suicide; and suicide is confession. The impulse of an innocent man would be to assert his innocence to the end of time, against all the accusations in the world and whatever verdict the Senate or the public might ounce against him. If the counsel of JOTHAM P. ALLDS have advised him to resign and he is in fact guiltless they have done their client a wrong which annals of the State of New York.

We hope MARTIN W. LITTLETON had no share in this pitiful performance.

A Specialist on Pensions.

When the Hon. JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER of Ohio pronounced the last word of his speech on pension appropriations in the Flouse on March 26 there was nothing more to be said on the subject; and talked to them with old fashioned not a wisp of hav for the hand gleaner. There is no better authority living, at least no fuller authority. His identificathe history of this country knows that tion with the civil war, the Grand Army of the Republic and the war with Spain is set forth with pride and particularity in his biography in the Congressiona Directory, and no doubt with absolute verity. It is almost a story of the struggle between the States. When he declined the Lieutenant-Colonelev of the Twenty-sixth Infantry in the regular army in 1866 at the age of 30 he may have thrown away the ambition to write his name on the roster of commanders in chief. At any rate he is an arsenal of facts bearing on pension legislation. A few of them of abiding interest may be taken from his exhaustive speech of March 26.

> The total of disbursements for all wars has been \$3,913,082,513.73. In 1909 the expenditure was \$161,973,703.50, and against this may be set the fact so eloquent of the generosity of the Government, in spite of the detraction uttered unblushingly by promoters of perennial pension bills, that between July 1, 1790, and June 30, 1965, the support of veterans and their families, including widows in sequence, cost the nation only \$98.445 -444.23. In 1909 there were 21,997 invalid with Spain on the pension rolls. At that Hon. JOSIAH T. NEWCOMB and the Hon. time there was only one Revolutionary Harvey D. Hinman purpose opposing war pensioner, a daughter of the widow of a veteran. But the list included 395 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. The number of pensioners on account of all wars was 946,194 in 1909. During the having turned State's evidence, should last fiscal year 23,336 widows took their be immune from punishment. place on the rolls under the act of April years about every fourth dollar received prosecution, but this immunity is de-

sions During the fiscal year 1909 Ohio led and receipts, respectively 92,507 and because he has admitted guilt is cer-\$16,376,313.45. Pennsylvania was a close tainly worthy of its proponents. second with 92,066 pensioners and receipts of \$15,353,874.43; New York was lieve that the championship of HINMAN not a close third, with 83,394 pensioners and Newcomb will materially benefit and receipts of \$13,942,140.61. In the BENN CONGER. For once public demand solid South there were these totals: Virginia, 8,738 pensioners who drew parallel, and the prompt expulsion of the \$1,507,758.79; North Carolina, 4,082 and man who while a member of the Assem-\$688,913.66; South Carolina, 1,966 and bly bought an associate is as certain as \$295,031.60; Georgia, 3,492 and \$561,077.12; Florida, 3,813 and \$629,510.33; Alabama, 3,783 and \$612,351.82; Louisiana, 6,394 Hippopotami for the Atchafalaya. and \$951,102.86; Texas, 8,972 and \$1,370.- We have serious misgivings with

cused. There was an adequate observ- in all the Seven Seas money derived languages with equal fervor. ance of the rules of evidence applicable from the United States treasury circulates on pension account. The total was selves to believe that it will be wise, as and if the bars were let down at all \$862,607.88 in 1909, and 5,047 beneficiaries he proposes, to stock the great Atchathis was first at the instance of Senator received it. "We pay," said Senator ALLDS. In the attitude of the Senate as | KEIPER, "a lone pensioner who resides a body or of the individual members of on St. Helena, the prison island and be all that he says, quiet, affectionate, a the Senate toward their accused associ- scene of the death (1821) of the illustri- gentle and lactiferous mother, and a ate there has been nothing to criticise. ous exile Napoleon Bonaparte." There They behaved like fair jurors trying a are other lone pensioners: in Algeria, tremendous "bottom land," thirty or grave issue er fact in a court of justice Bolivia, Cape de Verde Islands, Comora They listened to the counsel on both sides Islands (Madagascar), Santo Domingo. with attention and respect, and they Hayti, Corea, Paraguay, Samoa, Seychelle kept their conclusions to themselves so Islands, Spain and St. Martin. There in the world, than the sluggish alligator secretly that even the most experienced are sixty-four countries, provinces and representatives of the press in Albany islands in foreign parts to which pension tion of swampers and loggers, and here

Under such circumstances the charge money so pervasive, comprehensive, in his swaddling clothes when the which the counsel for Senator ALLDS continuous and enduring as the pension have made against the Senate is without system of the United States, and Senator justification or excuse. To imply that Kelver and other tenacious friends of the richer plantations along the Missisforty Senators, or most of them, called the veterans and their kith and kin by upon to determine the guilt or innocence blood and marriage propose additional

nation's gratitude. eral KEIFER the pension list has an ethi-cal as well as a pecuniary value, and he summons other nations to be impressed by a great object lesson:

"The millions our republic justly pays an dependents should be a warning to Christian and civilized nations to avoid war by settling internaional disputes by arbitration or otherwise the

This is too grim for humor, and Gen eral KEIFER is not humorous. Probably the only effect produced on other nations by the illimitable generosity of the are simply astonished that a lawyer of United States is the resolution not to the high standing, long experience and engage in war with a country whose resources are so prolific that it devotes to pensions more money than any other Power can afford to spend on the effective troops in its battle line.

A Historical Detail.

That it was perfectly in keeping with all other performances of WILLIAM H. BUCKLEY to offer to deliver to Mr. DAR-WIN P. KINGSLEY six or twenty-six Senators at \$500 apiece is too obvious to need argument. It was Buckley's business to offer such commodities in bulk offer such goods could not have attained eminence comparable with that held by BUCKLEY in the fire insurance world.

It is unfortunate, however, that Mr. KINGSLEY'S unimpeachable testimony has left the inevitable suspicion that had he agreed to the bargain proposed by BUCKLEY the amendment he favored would not have been defeated subsequently. Such was not the fact. The fate of the amendment was determined not by the Legislature at all but by the direct and authoritative intervention of the late FRANK W. HIGGINS.

On the afternoon of April 18, 1906, HORACE WHITE, then a member of has no known parallel in the judicial the Senate, proposed Mr. KINGSLEY'S amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 26 to 24. The following morning Governor HIGGINS in a public state ment denounced this amendment. Subsequently he sent for the Republican leaders of the Senate, directed them to summon a party caucus, and also summoned certain Republican members who had supported the amendment political frankness.

The caucus was held, the elimination of the Kingsley amendment was made party measure, and a little later in the day, by a vote of 29 to 4, the Senate reored the insurance legislation to the form which the Hon. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES had originally given it. The hole incident was one of direct and undisguised Executive interference, made potential by the threat of the employment of Executive power. In the esent Senate there remain but three Republican Senators who changed position on this amendment. They are HINMAN, COBB and DAVIS, all of whom

No one will question for a moment the complete truth of Mr. KINGSLEY'S assertion. But the historically important fact is that the amendment was destroyed not because Mr. KINGSLEY refused to buy six State Senators at \$500 apiece, but because the late FRANK W. HIGGINS exerted the irresistible influence of his position and personal strength to compel its destruction. The moment he interposed the amendment was dead.

Conger.

the effort of their colleagues to expel BENN CONGER from the State Senate. It is explained that these statesmen have publicly declared that CONGER.

It is true that certain immunities are 19, 1908. "It is of interest to note," said conceded to confessing offenders whose General KEIFER, "that in recent fiscal testimony proves useful to an important from the ordinary revenues of the United signed to keep criminals out of jail, not States has been disbursed to pay pen- to compel their retention in representative bodies. The novel contention that a self-confessed briber should be reall the States in number of pensioners tained in the Senate of this State merely

> Fortunately there is no reason to beand legislative desire run in a perfect it is necessary.

479.54: Mississippi, 4,709 and \$760,604.19; reference to a proposition recently Tennessee, 18,845 and \$3,165,214.29; Ar- broached by the Hon. ROBERT E. BROUSkansas, 10,631 and \$1,769,369.25, and sand, now and we hope ever after rep-Whatever may be the conclusion finally Kentucky, 25,163 and \$4,319,134.34. If resenting in Congress the piping Third reached by those competent to pro- the South has helped to pay pensions district of Louisiana. He is justly renounce judgment in the matter, as to the for forty-five years it has had the bene- garded as one of the ablest men the jurisdiction of the State Senate to expel, fit of a large amount of pension money South has sent to Washington of late years-certainly he is one of the most A most interesting table embedded in active and industrious-and all over the Legislature nine years ago, there can be General KEIFER's printed speech re-middle south of the State, from Deadno doubt that the investigation in the lates to the number of pensioners in man's Bayou to the Teche and from Allds case was conducted with dignity, foreign countries and the amounts they Berwick's Bay to St. Martinsville, he is propriety and fairness toward the ac- received in 1909. All over the world and known as "Our Bos" and hailed in two

> Nevertheless we cannot bring ourfalaya swamp with hippopotami from Africa. The animal in question may much more desirable citizen of that more miles by seventy in extent and including the richest soil, the most delightful streams and the finest timber which now, with the occasional excepand there adventurous squatters, is its There never was any distribution of only inhabitant. Mr. BROUSSARD was "swamp" went out of commission, sacrificed to the artificial protection of sippi River. But years ago it was the sugar growers' paradise and along Belle

eighborhood of Lake Palourde and Grassy Lake the ruins of sugar and the wrecks of once comfortable relences are still to be seen. The Atcha falaya "swamp" has been consigned to

barbarism, not because of its inherent defects quite the contrary but by way of immolation on the altar of greater interests and more ingenious politics. Now "Our Bos" proposes, as we un

lerstand from the newspapers, to populate it with hippopotami, the idea being that the beef trust octopus may thus be baffled. Hippopotamus meat may be good to eat. We do not know, and have never heard anything to that effect. But even if it were—and certainly the beasts cannot be so very affectionate and biddable or Colonel ROOSEVELT would never have murdered them in cold blood-it can hardly be better than the birds, ducks, the wild hogs, the venison and the oysters, the shrimps and the multifarious good things that fairly infest the southern Louisians coast and its immediate neighborhood We do not believe in fact, that the hippo potamus will ever play the part assigne him by Mr. Broussard's reported scheme, and when it comes to that we don't believe that "Our Bos" so much as considered the hippo in his seren

Acadian philosophy. As matter of fact the reclamation of the Atchafalaya swamp is a consummation of the immediate future. There are millions of acres of the most fertile land on earth. You can bore down into it for fifty or a hundred feet and fetch nothing but alluvium rich as cream. Conceivably Mr. BROUSSARD may have dreamed of abandoning all this to the hippopotami, though we don't believe it; but the stupendous forces of capital and exploration are slowly bearing down upon such eldorados, and soon the gold will be revealed.

Forty centuries have never looked down n anything so preposterous.

The rather unusual combination of great wealth, coming at the right moment, with scientific attainments favored ALEX ANDER AGASSIZ. He was enabled to exploit the Calumet and Heela mines to his own profit and that of his Boston friends while still a young man, and thus secured the means to gratify his father's ambition, the erection of the great Harvard museun of comparative zoology, while Louis AGASSIZ was still alive After his death the son kept adding to the museum buildings as fast as the demands of the colletions required, paying for the greater part out of his own pocket. He was recognized as being the museum, and droppe or took up the curatorship at his con

His period of activity coincided with the presidency of CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT. hose mainstay he was after the death of Professor Gunney, who was regarded as the brains of the administration. His gifts were always made in an unobtrusive manner and were known usually only to those who read the president's or treasurer's reports carefully. His chief inter originally supported Mr. KINGSLET's est, of course, was in the museum, and especially in the magnificent marine colctions he made himself, but there was no phase of Harvard life or progress for forty years that was not touched by his quiet, unknown influence.

> Now that the Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT through his newspaper, the Elmira Advertiser, has indorsed the candidacy, of the Hon GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, two things are made clear: first, how fully Mr. Fas-SETT sympathizes with the present demand for reform in the Republican party of this State, and secondly, how badly the Hon. J. SLOAT wants to be United States Senator.

Taxation Without Representation Not In-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: ever objections may be used against the disfranchisement of the negroes in Maryland, that of "no taxation without representation," advanced by William Wood-ward Baldwin in THE SUN, does not apply. This principle is involved only where, as in the case of Great Britain and the Ameran colonies, one Power is taxed by another whose flacel interests are divergent and in whose councils the former has no voice.
As our municipal officials cannot constiutionally discriminate in the discharge of who however ethnically different are politically homogeneous, it is evident that though the latter should be deprived of a voice in the selection of popular represen-tatives they would not be deprived of rep-

tatives they would not be deprived of representation itself. Undoubtedly the character of that representation would thus be affected, but not the fact.

Of course if it were constitutionally possible to atx the blacks equally with the whites and to expend the taxes solely in the interests of the latter the position of the nearo would be analogous to that of the pre-flevolutionary colonists, for without representation he would possess no safeguard against exploitation by the white legislator but with us this is not only constitutionally gainst exploitation by the white legislator, ut with us this is not only constitutionally npossible but largely if not wholly physially so. Municipal officers under our system I government are agents for the whole body olitic, and by necessary implication for its omponent parts, without distinction as to accord sex.

Manch 20. NEW YORK, March 30.

Revival of a Dangerous Practice.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has become of the motorcycle policemen who not long ago made it hot for reckless joy riders on Columbus avenue? Since the policemen have gone the auto drivers are again rushing up and down ne avenue at a speed not sanctioned by law my last week a boy was killed on Columbus venue, and other accidents will take place. A few months ago the conditions on Columbus nue were very bad, many drivers sending their

cars up and down the avenue at great speed.
At last conditions became so bad that bleycle
policemen in plain clothes were stationed on the they kept in the side streets and waited for a eder to appear. They made so many arrests i made it so bot for " a speeders that in a short dime they had the nuisance almost stamped out. New Yoss, March 50. West Storm

Is There No Paul Revers? The high price of pork and beans has already aced that delicacy beyond the reach of wags traces.—Boston despatch.

From Old South's beifry high Fling forth the freeman's cry! Let Bunker's storied stone Reat drume to stir to life Sons of the yeomen*boad.

The patriots of old

Who bled that men might be Not slaves, but ever free

Is there no Paul Revere A deathiess name to rear When seeks a tyrant vile To tax us to the grave; No watcher swift and brave? Then worthy we are not As those who fired that shot The Hetening world all heard

Farewell, bright freedom's beams Ah, sad and drear life's scenes ut thee, park and be EDWARD W. 70

THE NATIONAL SUGAR BOWL. "FROM WHATEVER SOURCE DE- IN THE MOSQUE OF THE DOWN

showing little or no increase in price of recent years. Certain temporary influ moved prices up and large crops have driven them down. Under the McKinley tariff bill of 1890 sugar was on the free list, and while that law force wholesale prices dropped to below four cents a pound. Not since 1890 has the yearly average reached six cents pound. The general movement of who ale quotations has been from 13 cer cound in 1870 to 10 cents a pound in 1880. to 6 cents in 1890, to 5 cents in 1900, and to 4% cents in 1909. The figures are approxi mate averages.

tion of sugar in the United States has in creased from lass than 2,000,000,000 pound a year to approximately 7,000,000,00 ds, and the per capita consumptic pounds, and the per capita co has doubled. The average co for every man, woman and child in the country is now about eighty pounds a rear, and the average for a family of five s 400 pounds a year. Ten years ago the family average was only 300 pou fact has a very direct relation to the ques tion of cost of living. People want more sugar and they buy it; they want more candy and they buy it; they want more food products of which sugar is an ingre dient and they buy them. The matter incidental, but it is a part of a large quee tion about which there has been tendency to become hysterical. has been said about the burdens of the tariff, the robberies of trusts and the rapacity of retailers and middle and the gratification of individual wants The larger individual consumption of sugar may or may not be a form of extravagance, but it is evidently a fact.

little more than half of the sugar supply of last year. The exact custo are not immediately available, but then may be given approximately as \$55,000,000. The duty increased the cost of the domestic product and the imports from Hawaii and Porto Rico by about \$50,000, 000. Because of the different forms in which sugar is sold the total payment for the commodity cannot be est part is sold in the familiar form of granulated sugar, a part as confectionery, and modities. The granulated sugar is its cheapest form. Assuming the entire quantity to have been sold at the price of he granulated article, the national sugar tariff was responsible for more than \$100. 000,000 in the price paid by consumers.

Duty was paid to the Governmen

The total sugar consun world is nearly 15,000,000 tons a year. The records of the last five years show a derease in the output of beet sugar and an increase in the output of cane sugar. United States consumes about one-fifth of the total supply.

HOSPITALITY IN THE SOUTH No Welcome Extended to a Certain Unpleasant Type of Traveller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From Hazlehurst, Mass., Mr. McNamara statement to his friends at the Hoffman hospitality in general and maligns tho Southern middle class hotels in particular Tis clear that Mr. McNamara doesn't understand the South. Of course the culinary down here has not reached the New York point in its development, but then we Southern people are perfectly satisfied with our corn bread, our meat, our butter and that our taste is not spoiled and pampered by the luxuries and delicacies of New and that we find our food, such as it is good enough for us.

As to his slurs on our country hotels be it known that the class of people of which he seems to be a shining example is not particularly liked in these parts, and most

particularly liked in these parts, and most Southern hotel men, who, unlike some of their brothers in other sections of the country, are men of principle in the face of the dollar, refuse to encourage would-be patrons with bar manners.

One of these smart gentlemen who typically represents the New York drummers as a class endeavored to sell a bill of goods hereabout the other day, and failing to do so he emitted language abusive and unbecoming a gentleman, threw his heavy sample cases about the store, thereby damaging the counters, and when the good nature of the merchant came to an end the brave New Yorker, clad like Solomon in all his glory, ran like the coward he was. This incident is an occurrence that Southern merchants are quite accustomed to, and hence the reluctance on the part of our hotel keepers to bow to these undesirable New York drummers who give themselves airs as if they were immeasurably superior to us flay skillers Southern logger doct. airs as if they were immeasurably to us 'lazy, shiftless Southern loafe

Let me warn all good Northerners to dis count the statements and descriptions relative to the South that emanate from smart flashily clad New York gentlemen salesmen
BY ORDER OF THE COLONEL.

COMPORT, Tex., March 24.

THE MAYOR.

One Achievement That Is Said to Sees His Fame.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mayor Gaynor had done nothing else nerit than to undo in so far as he could what Mayor McClellan did in the matter of excessive expenditure in the Ashokan excessive expenditure in the Ashokan ect, New Yorkers could rightfully call their best Mayor. him their best Mayor.

Has he not shown up also the venal press.

This alone would entitle him to a monument.

C. D. LAMLIN.

ent. New York, March 30.

Search for the Perfect Mayor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: II M. F. Bernard, who seems so diseatisfied with the Mayor of New York, will come to Philadelphia he will find a Mayor who will suit him to a T. Mayor Reyburn is everything that Mayor Gaynor is not.

RYERSON W. JENNINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

The Manners of Our Aunta.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: For year ny giris have been calling me down because I per ed in leaving my spoon in my teacup till is empty. In vain I have told them that that was the way Aunt Mary-of whom they had heard—had taught us to do, and that I believed it was still right, at the same time pointing to sev-eral other little things that had come down from her that were still holding good; one, for instance, eting "Yea, Mrs. Brown." Instead of "Yes, ma'am," or plain "Yes," when answering Mrs. Brown. But no: and to-day to sort of cap the climax one of them came bouncing in with a woman's journal wherein in the good manners column a corre-spondent was told that the teaspoon abould lie in the saucer when not in use, no matter wheth the cup was full or empty. Even that could not shake my faith in my aunt's good manners and my belief that the same standard of manners

ed to-day as in her day. Was Aunt Mary right, or is the modern woman's paper right on how a spoon should be used in a teacup at table to-day?

J. C. KERRPERLD, Out., March 28.

A symposium on Harvard electives, with which

the North American Review for April opens, gives the views of Presidents Pinley. Thwing and Jorthe North American Piniey. Thwing and Jon-den. Post office savings banks are discussed by Senator T. H. Carter and Mr. H. Stone, and the woman question by Professor B. P. Bowne and Mrs. W. F. Scott. Mr. G. L. Knapp attacks the conservation. Professor Horado S. policy of conservation, Professor Horatio S. Parker describes contemporary music, Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., compares Browning and Sainte-Beuve, and there are articles on ve bribery, on socialism and the Church, on the surgents in Congress, on the constitutionality of the corporation tax, and on the British polit

The subjoined letter from the Ruggie tional law in Columbia University to dent of that institution on the ble construction of the spending the winter in Italy, but blosely followed the discussion in which Governor Hughes. Set ad others have participated

MY DEAR PRESIDENT BUTLER: Your val Congress under it, in case of its adoption,

question in my mind that it would vest that power in Congress and that the Supreme Court would so interpret it. The exemption of these instrumentalities from taxa-tion by the United States Government down upon any express prohibition of the Con-stitution, but upon decisions of the Supreme Court, based on its interpretations of the general principles of the Constitution. The court has said briefly that the power to tax is the power to destroy, that therefore the power of Congress to tax the instrumentali-ties of the State Governments would be tantamount to the power to destroy such instrumentalities, and that this would mean the overthrow of the federal system of

ent. Previous to our civil war the political science of our Constitution left the control of slavery to the States, and the court went so far as to hold that Con-gress could not under that political science prohibit playery in a Tarritonian prohibit elavery in a Territory. We all know that the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments set aside that judicial inter-pretation and that the court itself bowed

Let us take a later example. We know that down to the passage of the Wilson act by Congress in regard to the control by the States of interstate commerce in spirituous in any article it was to be understood that Congress intended that such com-merce in such article should be free from Merce in such article should be free from State regulation, and under this interpreta-tion of the political science of the Con-stitution the court declared State laws null and void which provided for the regulathan \$400,000,000. The actual amount was tion of such commerce. So soon as Con-probably not far from \$500,000,000, and the gress, however, declared that such was not its intention in not itself regulating interstate commerce in spirituous liquors, declared State laws regulating such commerce constitutional and valid

The proposed Sixteenth Amendment as it is now framed contains four words which it seems to me must be regarded by the court as overriding its former decisions concerning the exemption of the instrunentalities of the State Governments from sed will of the sovereign constitution so interpret these words. They are the from whatever source Judicial interpretation of general princitution cannot stand against these express words of the sovereign. It is the function of the sovereign to fix the political science of the Constitution finally, and not the

unction of the court. I have not the slightest doubt that when the case arises, if it ever should, the court will take this view of its functions.

graduated income tax, and I am not averse to a national income tax, but if we are to have a national income tax based on any now provided, I think the constitutional vesting the power to levy the same in Congress should be so framed as. first, to protect the instrumentalities of the State Governments/therefrom, in order to state Governments/therefrom, in order to uphold in all its proper strength the federal system of government and second, so as to permit no exemptions whatever on account of the amount of the income, in order to prevent the development in our national life of a tax voting, non-taxpaying section, which development, in the wide differences of conditions obtaining in our vast country, would tend, as Mr. Justice Field was reported to have said, to create a situation favorable to disunion and rebellion.

JOHN W. BURGESS.

GARDONE-RIVIEBA, March 13.

WOMEN AGAINST THE CZAR.

Sectional that the families and friends of the 500 Americans now in Jerusalem might not be unduly alarmed.

The morning after the affair those who had not visited the Mosque of Omar were disincilined through fear to make the trip. They were reassured, however, and went to the mosque accompanied by the guards of the 4merican Consulate, while the local was sent by the Consul with some of the parties to see that every care had been taken. He was able to report to Mr. Wallace perfect peace and quietness at the mosque, and the tourists were able to see the mosque as if nothing had happened.

E. T. G.

International Feminine Protest Against Treatment of Finland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. direct violation of his coronation oath the of The Sun's readers with whom I am acquainted.

Czar has issued a manifesto depriving Finland of all its most important constitutional but there is now, and let us use it in its proper

Finland is educated, modern, enlightened, civilized civilized even to the coof granting equal rights to women. The Czar is determined to drag Finland down level of a mere Russian province, subject to mediaval despotism, without freedom of speech or of the press, without security of person or property, where no man, woman or child has any against the whim of the autocrat. Disapproval of this high handed coup

d'état is practically universal, but some means ought to be taken to make the pub-lic indignation articulate. In the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, with the approval of the international president, the National Woman Suffrage ociation of Hungary has published an appeal to the woman suffrage assomations all over the world to hold meetings and pass resolutions of protest. Any State or local suffrage association taking such action is requested to publish its resolutions in the press and to send a copy to the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C.; also to forward a brief report of its me

to forward a brief report of its meeting to Miss Rosika Schwinner, Budapest VII., Istvan ut. 67, Hungary.
Wherever possible let our women secure the passage of similar resolutions by organizations of men and have their protests forwarded is like manner.
The Finns are a people of high character and have opposed the most heroic passive resistance to the successive encroachments of Russian tyranny. The signt of a smail, highly civilized nation being forcibly "assimilated" by a huge, uncivilized Power is as painful as the sight of a child being gradually crushed and swallowed by a boa constrictor. Let us protest with all our might.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
DORCHESTER, Mass., March 28.

Governmental Approval of a Brooklynia's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I venture t call attention to this novel thought appearing on page 17 of the now famous cook book in course of distribution by a solicitous Government: "The choice of cuts should correspond to

May I say, without appearing to be puffed with pride, that in my own family circle something like this rule was observed long before any suggestion emanated from the national capital? The part which relates to preferences of the mem-bers of the family has always been a favorite with as-more so. I regret to say, than either shint or chuck steak - but I cannot say that we have found it conducive to comomy. BROOKLYN, March 20. PORTER HAUSS.

Upon the camel great He thinks himself the pilot 1477 Of Egypt's ship of state,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUI: OR day, March 9, 1910, at about 3 o'clo Omer in small groups, accompasied by the

tering the cave under the sacred rock of he mosque while an Afghan was praying He objected to the presen out to make room for the visitors, but he re and insulted them, saying The Afghan then took his revolver three shots at the party of tourists, dashed out of the entrance, turned around and fire two shots, emptying his revolver.

overpowered the Afghan and took his re his hand to replace those he had discharged oned by the authorities.

One of the ladies, Miss Parker Moore, from

trial.

In answer to the questions he said his name was Habib Allah (the lover of God), that he came from Kabul, Afghanistan and being on a pilgrimage to Mecon had come to Jaffa about five months ago. He

peedy recovery. Custodian of the Holy Land, who head of the Latin Franciscan Order, ntative to the Consul to inquir jured tourists and expressed of the incident

ternoon to express the sked him to accompan Moore and Miss Man , taking with them to h, one from the actin to other from the Con of Union and Progress.

Mr. Wallace cabled at once to the Department of State giving a report of the incident in order that no faise reports should be circulated and that the families and

Taking Liberties With the Alphabet TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter in which a correspondent deplored the "V" for "U" phase of so called art received the approval place and do away with "TRVST" companies.
"STVDIOS," "PVBLIC LIBRARIES," "V. S. of
AMERICA" (this on diplomas and medals), "RESTAVRANTS" (this in the New York Central Railroad station at Albany), "PVRNISHINGS" (this in the Borough of Brooklyn), and other

titular abominations of the same order.

While deploring the use of "V" as it is seen in the displays mentioned, what shall be said of the matter when we see it intruded in personal names or child has any rights as A friend of mine whose name was Douglas re New York, once invited me to the hall of the ilbrary building to see his name with those of the other gentlemen of the board on a bronze tablet. He used glasses and was nearsighted and was not as quick as I to perceive that his name ap-peared as "DOVEGLAS." He was greatly disappointed and so was. I to find a good fellow's name sacrificed to "art." Who in the future will be able to interpret the name in its true spelling? NEW YORK, March 30.

U. Alwars.

Is Our Namesake Growing Hotter? unprecedented hot weather due to an unusual increase in the amount of heat radiated from the sun? Some of the observatories in the West, situated at high altitudes, and therefore as far

Meteorologists have established that tempera ture changes of a general and widespread char-acter arise from similar changes in the sun's heat, but particularly in the eastern United States ent rise is due to increased solar activity we have reason to be thankful that it has happened while the winter season is still upon us, for if it were to happen in the midsummer the result might be

nething fearful to contemplate. Vew York, March 30. Samuel W. Balcu. NEW YORK, March 30, Kansas Dramatic Note.

From the Chanute Tribune.

At a moving picture show one evening this week
he "curtain descended" on a newly married couple. Before the film revealed the next scene in the mimic drama the explanatory fnote read. Five Years Later." When the picture was shown the man was wearing the same short overcoat he had worn "five years previously."

In the Burlington Magazine for the middle of March Mr. G. P. Hill describes the Italian bronze statuettes in the Salting bequest. Mr. Roger Fry turns to the art of the Bushmen, Mr. C. F. Bell writes about the Turner drawings. Mr. Her hert Cook discusses Venetian portraits, and there are articles and notes on inscriptions, on portraits of Archieshop John Carondelet, and on various matters of current interest. The editors express their opinion of the manner in which pictures their opinion of the manner in which are cared for in Italian galleries. The frontiapiece is a reproduction in color of a sketch by Tintoretto, and among the illustrations are included the Rembrandt and Franz Halses belonging to Min. Charles 7. Tally.