

CHICAGO, May 6.—Editorial comments on the New Orleans grand jury report:

**New York Evening Post:** It is a confession by competent authority that the machinery of criminal justice has completely broken down in the State of Louisiana, and that crimes of any magnitude have to be punished by a revolutionary tribunal. It throws some light on the workings of the jury system which the people of other cities, particularly of New York, will do well to digest.

**New York Herald:** It is no time to sermonize about mob violence. An uprising of the people is not an outbreak of a mob. The disease called for the cure, and justifies the means.

**Minneapolis Tribune:** The grand jury has published the declaration that New Orleans is ruled by a detective agency on one side, or a mob on the other; that the very forms of law are disregarded by those whose sworn duty it is to hold up its majesty—grand jurors themselves. Anarchy reigns in New Orleans.

**Minneapolis Journal:** Public opinion will hardly endorse the omission of the grand jury to formally indict the leaders of the lynching party, or as many of the party as were known. It would have been much more to the credit of the community had this been done.

**Cincinnati Times-Star:** We believe it to be the common opinion that, far from showing any grave weakness or defect in our social or political system, this episode and the outcome demonstrated the strength and efficacy of popular government in America.

**New Orleans States:** The people did it, and no grand jury could devise a way to indict "the people."

**Times-Democrat:** The grand jury's return will meet the approval of the entire country. The case has been tried before the bar of public opinion and the finding of "well done" long since been returned as to the men whose act suppressed the Mafia and gave warning to the criminals of Europe that they would find no welcome in this country.

**Washington Post:** The picture which the report presents of jury methods at New Orleans indicate that, while it may be necessary to strike terror to a dangerous class of the community, there are still other and equally as dangerous elements that would seem to require heroic treatment.

**Philadelphia Telegraph:** The people of this country, thanks to the insolent course of the Italian government, will not seriously concern themselves with the question whether a respectable mob of the "best citizens" are "brought to punishment," but they are mightily interested in the question whether the greatest city in the South is to be a place where no human life is safe, where government may be looked to in vain for the exercise of legitimate and needful authority.

**Toledo Blade:** The report shows that the courts have been for years more or less under outside control, and justice in any case in which those outsiders might be interested was not to be expected. The citizens are blameable that they did not years ago correct this monstrous condition of affairs.

**Toledo Commercial:** The report merely attempts to condone the crime on the ground of necessity, and fails to

show the necessity. Was the slaying of Hennessy by a dozen assassins worse than the slaying of a dozen men by hundreds of assassins?

**Kansas Star:** It is to be deplored that any combination of events in America should render it necessary for a judicial body to condone a lynching, but the report proves conclusively that such a condition of affairs exists in New Orleans, and the slaying of Hennessy's assassins was not only justifiable, but was the only means of redress under the circumstances.

**Kansas City Times:** The report will settle in most minds a conviction that the time had come in New Orleans when the people as a mass were called upon to enforce the laws.

**Cleveland Leader:** If the grand jury had briefly disposed of the case by the assertion that a community cannot be expected to charge itself with murder, the world would at least have given that body credit for manhood and common sense. As it is, the report is very weak and rambling.

**Cleveland Plaindealer:** So far as the people of Louisiana are concerned in the report, no matter. Under the circumstances, Rudini may as well disclaim the whole subject as a "bootless controversy."

**Chicago News:** Arbitration will afford an opportunity to the United States to prove to the European governments that the responsibility for the New Orleans tragedy and many other bloody conflicts between outraged American citizens and alien forces transplanted to American soil rests primarily with the European governments.

**Chicago Inter Ocean:** Why did not the jury call upon Parkerson, who claimed the meeting was called by himself and the committee of one hundred for the purpose of taking the law into their own hands? In Illinois Parkerson would be held responsible for the work of the mob, because he incited it to violent lawlessness.

**Chicago Times:** The conclusion the grand jury arrived at, while a logical result of the conditions existing in their city, is a disgrace to the State and nation.

**Chicago Staats-Zeitung:** It is by no means to the glory of the United States Government that there is no legal way to punish crimes of this character. Congress ought to enact a statute allowing the Federal authorities in the future to take measures to prevent mob violence, by which our relations with foreign powers are altered and treaties annulled.

**St. Paul Dispatch:** No more shocking illustration has been given of the evil of unrestricted immigration. It renders it imperative on the part of the next Congress, first of all, to remedy whatever defects or omissions are visible.

**St. Paul Pioneer Press:** The people of New Orleans deal unhappily with the matter when they account for the exercise of rights of self-preservation by asserting that they have fallen so low as to be unable to do justice through the forms of law.

**New York Tribune:** They have examined the facts, not with a view of finding how they might do their duty, but how they might avoid it.

**Springfield (Mass.) Republican:** The only inference to be drawn from this

failure to indict is that the mob spirit is still supreme in New Orleans, and not the law itself.

**New York World:** However successfully the people may justify their violent enforcement of justice, they cannot at all excuse themselves of the neglect to repair the machinery of government, whose defective condition is their excuse.

## WONDERS OF THE EAR.

"The human ear," said a scientist to a *Star* reporter, "is an organ the true inwardness of which the physicians have never been able to get at. They can examine the interior of the eye with ease by throwing into its dark chamber a ray of light reflected from a little mirror, and of late they have found it possible even to see the gray matter of the brain by looking through the little canal by which the optic nerve enters. The cavity behind the nose they inspect with the aid of a light placed far back in the mouth. They have no difficulty in seeing into the stomach by an electric apparatus; the intestines, likewise, are readily enough investigated, and the bladder also. But the ear, as to its internal arrangements, is unapproachable. It is even impossible to dissect it satisfactorily after death, for the reason that the parts collapse at once when the vital spark leaves the body. The drum in a living person bars the way to observation, and even though it be pierced, the winding passages beyond cannot be seen through. On the other side of the drum are the three little bones—the mallet, the anvil and the stirrup—which act upon each other as levers. The drum acts as a sort of buffer, and the mallet, immediately in contact with it, conveys the sound waves through the anvil and the stirrup to the 'cochlea,' a spiral shell-shaped chamber just behind and above the external opening of the ear. The shell is composed of filaments of the auditory nerve coiled spirally and each one erect and waving tremulously in response to the slightest wave of sound. They carry the sound impressions directly to the brain, and so delicate is their sensitiveness that the hearer perceives not only the degree of loudness but even the finest quality of a sound, the harmony of tones, and the distance from which it comes. The moment that life becomes extinct, however, the spiral shell of nerves collapses and the marvelous organ is a dead thing, unsatisfactory to the investigating anatomist. If only it had been found possible to examine the internal structure of the living ear, aural surgery might perhaps amount to something today. The science of treating the eye was born when Helmholtz invented the simple instrument called the ophthalmoscope for inspecting its interior. There are plenty of ear doctors, and people pay big prices for being treated by them for deafness, but did you ever know of a case where the patient was really much benefited by anything he could do? I have known dozens of deaf persons who have persistently sought relief at the hands of aural specialists, but not one of them has been cured or materially helped, simply because science has achieved hardly anything in that branch of knowledge.—*Washington Star*.