The Sun

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Wireless and Cable Censorship.

With regard to the censorship of cables, as distinguished from the censorship of wireless despatches, the Commercial Cable Company has forwarded to the Government at Washington a document which is in substance an answer to the German protest, and which says so much in so few words that we print it here:

"A submarine cable differs in a very important way from wireless telegraphy. The wireless communicating with a warship at sea is the same as a warship cutting a submarine cable and taking the end on board and operating it.

"The sending of cablegrams may be considered in the same light as traffic in supplies or munitions of war.

"Our citizens are not prohibited from furnishing belligerents with supplies.

"The citizens of neutrals may even supply belligerents with arms and ammunition without infringing the neutral status of the State itself.

"A cablegram is in many respects similar to a letter, and it is not the duty of any neutral Government to censor letters to a belligerent country. This would not be tolerated either by law or by public opinion.

"The secrecy of telegrams is preserved in many States by statutes which make it a criminal offence to divulge their contents.

"Judge COOLEY, in his work on 'Constitutional Limitations' (Seventh Edition, pages 432-433), doubted even the power of a court to compel a telegraph operator to disclose the contents of a message.

"During the Spanish-American war, while the United States exercised rigid censorship, the nations which are now belligerents did not interpose any restrictions on messages to or from the United States or to or from Spain.

"The Commercial Cable Company would feel obliged to contest, as a form of unreasonable search, the placing of censors in its offices."

The attitude of the Western Union and other companies owning cables, we have no doubt, is exactly similar to that here outlined.

It is in the interest not only of the companies and of their actual customers but also of the general American public that Government interference with and espionage of private communications should not be tolerated except in cases of absolute necessity.

This is the first great war since the wireless become an established institution. Novel questions concerning duties of neutrality were raised by the alleged military activities at Tuckerton and Sayville. The State Department, perhaps, was unprepared for the making of broad precedents of governmental action. The German protest demanding equivalent supervision of submarine messages may have occasioned some perplexity.

The true principles of correct behavior will probably develop as our State Department studies the subject of censorship. The one thing certain now is that if a clear distinction cannot be made between the treatment of the wireless and the treatment of the cables it will be less of a public misfortune to relax vigilance somewhat at the wireless stations than to overdo the business at the cable offices.

The Silence of the Navies.

While the movements of armies are chronicled daily with more or less exactness, the history of the navies of the contending Powers in Europe continues to consist of extended pages of silence. Numerous rumors and reports have floated into print, but there has been nothing of real substance except the accounts of the destruction of the Koenigin Luise and the Amphion. That this should be the case astonishes no one at all acquainted with naval methods.

Armies operate in the sight of men, and it is impossible to keep all their movements in secrecy. But once a fleet is out of sight of land, even in these days of wireless telegraphy, no one knows what it is doing till results are officially reported. Most of the so-called wireless messages "picked up" by merchantmen at sea have been on their faces mere creations of that heated imagination which still cherishes the sea serpent myth. Navy communications are made invariably in code in time of war and most of them even in time of peace. Without the possession of the code signal book of the sender no person can translate a naval message. The principles applied to the deciphering of ordinary codes cannot be applied to this. The naval wireless keeps its secret.

Meanwhile it may be safely assumed that the British Channel squadron is performing the important duty for which it has always existed. The landing of the British army force on the Continent is proof that this is the case. The German warships may not be completely bottled up and reports of damage wrought along Russian coasts may be true. But while the Kaiser's battleships are compelled to confine their activities to throwing shells into Cronstadt and other nearby ports no serious damage can result to the cause of the allies. If the operations in the Baltic could preface or cover the landing of a German army on Russian soil these performances would be momentous. Meanwhile the fathomless silence of the British Channel squadron and the landing of the first British army on the Continent speak eloquently of the continued importance of sea power.

Two Illustrious Neutrals.

The Hon. ALPHONSE KOELBLE and the Hon. HENRY WEISMANN, professional Germans who were conspicuous for their Deutschthum-paroxysmus long before the present war, are strictly observing President WILSON'S injunction by forming in their vows a new Triple Alliance. Meanwhile they denounce the "lying and romancing" Anglo-American newspapers.

Mr. KOELBLE and Mr. WEISMANN should be as generous as they are brave. The "Anglo-American" newspapers have not at their command the unerring telepathic resources which enable our enterprising contemporary the *New Yorker Herold* to announce and keep on announcing the destruction of thirty-nine British warships by a German torpedo flotilla or to hear by mail from Holland of Zeppelins bombing British dreadnoughts to blazes in Hull harbor. Therefore we appeal to the sense of justice of Herr WEISMANN and Herr KOELBLE. Can they expect "Anglo-American" newspapers to publish news made in Germany-America?

The "Poor Pope."

How completely unspoiled the village postman's son who sat on the throne of Peter remained throughout his pontificate nothing tells better than his request for provision for the moderate needs of his sisters. Following ancient and respectable precedent, he might properly have established them during his lifetime in a degree of comfort that would have been luxurious to women of any upbringing. This he declined to do, just as he refrained from distributing honors among the members of his family; and now, at his death, the request he made of the Church sustains the fine record of his life.

PIUS X. described himself in his will as a man born poor. Yet his wonderful experience from peasant boy daily tramping miles to and from school, through the various grades of the priesthood to the supreme position he reached, left him unspoiled in modesty, a stranger to avarice, and in his relations to his sacred charge a true custodian and faithful trustee.

It is difficult to picture a life more inspiring than Pope PIUS'S. Will not this splendid example of the cardinal virtues, so naturally displayed, influence men's minds long after the political and polemical questions that arose in his time have faded from all except historical memory?

New York Without Opera.

It has been the opinion of those in control of the Metropolitan Opera House that there would be performances of opera there in spite of the war in Europe. It is a long time since that house was closed for the season. MAURICE GRAU kept it shut during the winter of 1896-97 on the pretext that JEAN DE RESZKE did not wish to return to this country and that it would be impossible to carry on the season without him. The real reason was the belief that public support would be greater if there were a year free from operatic performances.

There is no need of any such stimulus now. It is not possible to supply the demand for good seats and there were even two opera houses existing prosperously and on the same artistic level a few years ago. New Yorkers need not be deprived of this form of musical art to make them hunger for it. They will not lack enthusiasm in their support of the institution year after year. Whenever for reason seats are surrendered by a subscriber there are always other applicants eager to take them. It is in this way that the financial success of the enterprise is assured.

The season does not seem so much a matter of certainty as the powers at the Metropolitan Opera House assume. It is readily comprehensible that Signor CARUSO, for instance, may do much more for the glory of his country by singing here than by active service in the field should Italy enter the war. How much more puissant with his baton would be ARTURO TOSCANINI over his forces at the opera house than in commanding soldiers as a lieutenant of reserves. It may be that these two pillars of our opera would be able to get here more easily than others. The German singers might find it much more difficult to come if the present conditions continue.

It is certain that there will be nothing to keep the artists occupied at home. Probably all the opera houses will remain closed except those of Italy. Russia's opera singers are less likely to be heard outside their own country, so there are, with the exception of CHALIAPINE and several others, few Russian singers from that country likely to go abroad for any artistic purpose. It looks at present as if escape from France and Germany would be extremely difficult for subjects capable of bearing arms even with the comparative inefficiency of opera singers.

There will certainly be changes and delays in the season, whatever may be the scale on which it is attempted. There will necessarily be newcomers in the personnel of the orchestra and chorus, and the work of training them will require time. Whatever may be the necessary departures from the programme announced, New Yorkers will be sorry to lose any feature of its winter season so brilliant as the opera at the Metropolitan.

Uncle Sam as a Merchant Ship Owner.

As regards the prospective purchase of $30,000,000 worth of foreign ships with money taken from the Treasury of the United States one or two points seem to be quite obvious. In the first place the venders would unquestionably be either German or Austrian owners, chiefly the former, and therefore no question as to the legality of the transaction under international principles is at all likely to be made by either of these Powers. Nor can they fairly complain of any use we put the vessels to after their purchase. It is an antecedent certainty that we are not buying them to let them lie idle, and trade with European ports is obviously the great profitable opportunity of the moment. Assent to the use of the ships in that direction is an implied condition of the transfer.

On the other hand, as the German and Austrian seaports are already or are pretty sure to be blockaded, practically the only use that can be made of the ships in transatlantic trade must be for the benefit of France and England. It is to them that we shall ship grain, meat and other supplies in our new vessels. Therefore it is quite probable that they will not make any serious complaint as to the irregularity of our action in purchasing the ships from a belligerent long after we knew of the existence of a state of war.

It is not unlikely that for the time being we may escape any serious misunderstanding with either party to the European struggle seeing that in one way or another our action will be favorable to both. Germany will get cash for her ships, now useless to her, and England and France will be facilitated in getting much needed oversea commodities. Just how all the nations interested may be inclined when the war is over is quite another question. All alike may feel that we took advantage of their straits to press our own interests. But as in doing so we served their turn it is hard to see how there is much ground for recrimination on their part.

While the acquisition of the vessels is thus a matter involving no national danger, it cannot be said that we escape all prospect of complication in owning and navigating them. Once we send them to sea we subject them to all the laws of the world's highroad, and if they offend they are liable to whichever of the belligerents may overhaul them and inquire as to their traffic. This being the case it is to be expected that before the purchase is made, at least before the vessels are cleared for European ports, due attention will be given to this provision of the Declaration of London, which though it may not have the force of a treaty certainly lays down the law of war at sea as at present understood:

"ARTICLE 24—The following articles susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace may without notice be treated as contraband of war under the name of conditional contraband: (1) Foodstuffs; (2) forage and grain suitable for feeding animals; (3) clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes suitable for use in war; (4) gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money; (5) vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts; (6) vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts; (7) railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones; (8) balloons and flying machines, * * *; (9) fuel; lubricants; (10) powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war; (11) barbed wire and instruments for use in cutting the same; (12) horseshoes and shoeing materials; (13) harness and saddlery; (14) field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all sorts of nautical instruments."

Some few of these articles we might not desire to export, and there are some not enumerated which we should export largely, as, for instance, raw cotton. But, on the whole, the list covers a large proportion of our probable shipments during war time. This being the case, certain other paragraphs of the Declaration become of paramount interest, such as the following:

"ARTICLE 33—Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or for a Government department of the enemy state, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress. This latter exception does not apply to a consignment coming under Article 24 (4).

"ARTICLE 34—The destination referred to in Article 33 is presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor established in the enemy country who as a matter of common knowledge supplies articles of this kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. * * *

"ARTICLE 36—A vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole of her voyage. * * *

"ARTICLE 39—Contraband goods are liable to condemnation.

"ARTICLE 40—A vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband reckoned by value, weight, volume or freight forms more than half the cargo.

"ARTICLE 41—If a vessel carrying contraband is released she may be condemned to pay the costs and expenses incurred by the captor. * * *"

Of course these provisions have equal force as regards any vessel flying the American flag. But so long as they are fairly treated in accordance with international law neither our national pride nor our sense of justice would be offended by their search, seizure or condemnation. But if our Government were the owner of the ships it might be a very different matter. Could we tolerate interference with United States property by the warships and prize courts of other nations? That is an important question.

In many interesting letters from many points of view our friends have furnished us with their ideas on the national and international aspects of the great war. We shall take pleasure in devoting a considerable space to this correspondence on Sunday.

Watchful waiting wins.—*Mr.* BRYAN.

Horrific headliner, hail! Constitutionalist CARRANZA'S Chautauqua champion chirps, cackles, chortles! The affably alliterative absentee, and so on.

Three weeks from yesterday, a Gambrinian mathematician tells a darkened city, New York's store of imported beer will be exhausted. Thus are the miseries of war brought home to many ingenuous bosoms.

The Hon. JAMES R. MANN of Illinois, in the House; he wants to know:

"Now, I would like to have some gentleman * * * explain why it takes from August 12 to August 19, after repeated inquiries, to get two documents out of the Superintendent of Documents."

Because such is the Circumlocutory and Barnacular method.

In the coffee trade the bullish tendency is attributed to the probable needs of the Oyster Bay market.

It is an interesting fact that transportation difficulties present no obstacle to the proprietors of those strange shops which, luring customers through advertisements of "fire," "removal" and similar sales, offer European goods at retail prices which shame the closest buyers employed by more substantial enterprises.

Mr. CUMMINS—I present a petition, signed by many hundreds of the citizens of my State, praying Congress to give Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK an opportunity to prove that he discovered the north pole, and, upon proof of that fact, to extend to him a proper and suitable recognition. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Library.—*Congressional Record.*

The proper reference would be to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims or the Committee on Manufactures.

Meanwhile the automobilization of the United States goes onward with flying feet.

The assassin of M. JAURÈS is appropriately named VILLAIN, but presumably he's a crank.

To reassure the timid it may be well to say that the supply of Brussels sprouts is not affected.

HANNAH OF HAVERHILL.

A Heroic New England Woman Commemorated by a Monument.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been interested to see several letters in THE SUN recently in regard to monuments erected in honor of women. After somebody asserted that there was only one in the United States another correspondent said that he believed there was one somewhere in New Hampshire known as the Hannah Dustin monument.

This is a fact, and the monument is on an island in the Merrimack River, seven miles north of Concord, N. H., at Penacook station. The monument is carved from granite and bears the heroic sized figure of Hannah with a tomahawk in one hand and a bunch of a dozen Indian scalps in the other.

Hannah Dustin was one of the early settlers at Haverhill, Mass., and in an Indian attack on the town her husband and all her children were killed except a baby. The Indians took her and the child and another boy 16 years old, and started for Canada up the river in canoes. They were encamped one night on the island at Penacook when Hannah got up and without waking one of the Indians she smashed the skulls of the whole twelve of them. Knowing that her story might not be believed she then scalped the whole lot and made her way back in safety to Haverhill, taking the scalps as evidence.

For this remarkable deed the granite monument was erected. It is seen by but few people, as no highway crosses the island. The railroad crosses it, but there is no good opportunity to see the monument from the cars. The island is the property of a flour milling corporation. ROBERT F. JOHNSTON.

CONCORD, N. H., August 21.

Americans and the Divine Right of Kings.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I quite agree that we in this country should "keep open house" for our German friends and fellow citizens. They are all good Americans and it is quite right that they should have a strong feeling for the Fatherland. They should be honored for that, and they are. What Americans object to is the autocratic spirit of Emperor William, shown now more strenuously, but apparent to every democratic intelligence for years. That is what we object to in this age of democracy, and I know very many Germans who love their Fatherland but do not uphold the Kaiser any more than we do and are not ready to fight under the banner of the divine right of kings. They have become too thoroughly Americanized for that; and these are the Germans we honor most. We owe too much to our German citizens to have any desire to quarrel with them for their sentiments. W. J.

NEW YORK, August 21.

Neutrality of the Scheldt.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* What is the status of Antwerp in regard to warships coming to its harbor? Could England, without a breach of neutrality, send ships up the Scheldt? G. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Antwerp is on the River Scheldt, which passes some miles below the city into the Netherlands. The river is free to commerce, but, being territorial waters of Holland, the channel is neutral so long as the Dutch Government keeps out of the war. England made a promise last week to observe its neutrality by not sending warships into it, but whether the pledge will be regarded as extending to transports and supply ships remains to be seen.

A Delicate Question of Expertise.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Do you suppose Mr. Ridder knows as much about the situation and purpose of the German army as he apparently knows about the position and force of the diacritical mark in Liège? G. G.

BROOKLYN, August 21.

THE FINANCIAL RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

A Clear Statement of the American Right to Lend Money to a Belligerent.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There is no question of the legal right of American citizens to lend their money to any of the belligerent nations. But we are told by the Administration that such loans by American bankers are "inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality." As this view is freighted with serious consequences to our position as a nation and our prosperity as a people, it should be urged that our distinguished Secretary of State misinterprets "the true spirit of neutrality."

After many struggles, in which our country has borne a historic part, the freedom of neutral commerce with belligerent nations has been established as an international institute. In dealing with this principle neutrals are declared to be entitled to the broadest field of action, even to the extent of carrying enemy's goods under the protection of their flag, with the exception of contraband of war. Provided that the operations of a neutral nation or citizen are not imbued with the element of belligerency, the pendency of a foreign war leaves their commercial power and activity untrammelled.

What is the principle underlying this consensus of civilized nations? It rests upon the doctrine that it is better for the world that the commerce of neutrals should be subjected to the minimum of disturbance. It is a canon of public jurisprudence, charging neutral nations with the duty of maintaining world industry while two or more nations are in the abnormal condition of battling with each other. This is the true spirit of neutrality. No one would dream of infringing this liberty of neutrals, as evidenced by the passage of cargoes from our country to France. Only another phase of international commerce is presented by the proposition to furnish the funds for the purchase of the cargoes. The financial aspect of trade between neutrals and belligerents is merely an incident of the great moral position that peaceful commerce is the vital spark which the world has agreed to conserve. The greater the warfare the more important does it become for the permanent welfare of the world that the integrity and virility of neutral commerce should not be thwarted. By what logic or mistaken altruistic sentiment are Americans to be diverted from the fulness of their international position as neutrals? The suggestion that we may starve Europe into peace by withholding our foodstuffs cannot be serious, as even the most extreme altruist would not propose to stop the departure of vessels loaded with grain. It is only the credit to be extended for its purchase that is opposed, a credit emanating not from our Government but from neutral American citizens, as free morally as legally to extend this credit to Germany as to France. Our civil war was financed largely by European purchases of United States bonds. From a national point of view we are treading on dangerous ground by sacrificing our commercial rights as a neutral to an alleged "spirit of neutrality," which has as little foundation in ethics as it has admittedly in law.

But after all there must be something practical left in the world, even in Governments. The American people are entitled to some consideration for their prosperity. Their critical need at the present time is to sell their surplus products. To enable them to purchase, foreign nations offer their obligations in this market. Their proceeds will be paid to the farmers of the West and South. While their grain and cotton are awaiting shipment, are they to be told that it does not go forward because the plainest business mechanism is inconsistent with a ghostlike theory of neutrality? Are we living in the United States or in Arcadia?

Let Congress pass a resolution that loans for business purposes by American citizens to any or all the belligerent countries are not inconsistent with the rights or spirit of neutrality.

EDWARD L. ANDREWS.

NEW YORK, August 21.

VICTOR MAUREL.

His Appearance in Europe and Boston as Mephistopheles.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* An editorial article in THE SUN, referring to the galaxy of famous barytone and bass singers trained in the school of French lyric art, stated that "they all, with the exception of Victor Maurel, sang *Mephistopheles* in 'Faust.'"

Yet it is on record that Maurel once sang that role at the Boston Opera House, and he was always popular in the part in Europe, while we in New York were permitted to see and hear him only in the secondary character of *Valentin.*

A friend who remembers Maurel as *Mephistopheles* at Covent Garden, London, several years ago told me that Maurel dressed the part in gray, instead of the conventional scarlet or black, and that it was a most interesting performance, especially on the dramatic side.

If we had more connoisseurs among our opera habitués we would have insisted not only upon the *Mephistopheles* of Maurel but the *Constanze* in "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" and *Despina* in "Cosi fan tutte" of Mme. Sembrich, the greatest Mozart singer of her time, as well as Mme. Calvé in a number of interesting French roles, not to mention other great artists. A. E. G.

NEW YORK, August 20.

A Bilious View of Citizenship.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "This great country of ours, which is of course the first in our thoughts and in our hearts." That's what the President says. Is it first in our thoughts though? I know a man who has lived a quarter of a century in America and still refuses naturalization, saying that if he were naturalized he would be just as much a "Britisher" after as before the operation, besides being a hypocrite.

And all these "German American," "Servian American," "Russian American" and other fifty-fifty kinds of citizens who are in such a hurry to be naturalized, have they undergone a like moral deterioration, or are they hypocrites without realizing it?

The country which is "first in our thoughts and in our hearts" is always and necessarily the country of our birth and upbringing, and the offer of a vote to all who will go through certain absurd formalities is a standing inducement to hypocrisy and a danger to the American commonwealth. BUSTER.

NEW YORK, August 19.

A Saint's Prophecy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The letter on St. Columbkille's prophecy which you publish this morning over the signature "C." interests me. But I have looked up the prophecy in the Catholic Encyclopædia and can find no mention of it either in the article on the Saint (here called Columba) or in that on prophecy. Perhaps "C." has got the names mixed. R. M. KELLY.

NEW YORK, August 20.

W. D. Howells in *Harper's Magazine* for September begins his memoirs. Sir J. J. Thomson writes on positive electricity, Norman Duncan writes of Australian experiences, H. Rhodes describes summer resorts, W. E. Weyl philosophizes on immigrants, and Katharine M. True tells how Jefferson's little daughter crossed the Atlantic. Eight short stories, among them one by Mrs. Deland, with the continuation of Booth Tarkington's serial, form an ample supply of fiction. There is one poem.

THE WOMAN'S PEACE PARADE.

Objections of a Suffragist Who Cites Joseph of the Corn Trust.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As a woman who is very proud of having marched in the ranks of every suffrage parade held in New York, and who has tried to do her part to further the economic organization of women, may I protest against the futility of the women's peace parade scheduled for August 29? Considering the absolute neutrality of our nation, the firm stand taken by the present Administration against any sort of war, and the continued efforts of our Chief Executive to act as mediator to the warring nations, any such parade seems a waste of time and energy, almost a bit of solemn tomfoolery, at a time when energy is needed for another purpose.

There is a way in which women can act at this juncture for the city and for the world. For this the women of Chicago have already indicated the effective measures. Public protest against the high price of foods; public exposition of the business methods used by our Government in its effective solution of the food problem at Panama; boycott, if need be, of commodities closely held; pressure on public representatives to secure Government regulation or control of the distribution of the necessaries of life: this programme is now "up to" the progressive New York women. By progressive I mean the woman who understands the value of modern collective action, and at the same time, as the actual buyer for the family, looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. It is up to her to determine finally whether the middleman shall really be able to carry out his threat of "Pay or starve," as recently reported in the daily press.

In the land of Egypt an ancient Governor once foresaw a great famine. So he bought up the country's wheat and gathered it into storehouses. The scarcity proved widespread, and we are told that "all countries came to Egypt to buy corn." But first Joseph "opened all the storehouses and sold unto the Egyptians."

Are New York women as wise as the Egyptians and their up and doing Jewish Governor? ELIZABETH DUTCHER.

CAP A L'AIGLE, Murray Bay, Quebec, August 16.

Man Folks Too Lazy to March in It; Two Paciferous Phalanxes.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The editorial article "The Peace Parade" seems to doubt that women are peace loving, for it accuses them of having "rich warlike potentialities."

To my mind it is to the lasting shame of man, even if he did originate the peace conference at The Hague, that he 'ets woman march alone under an August sun to exemplify that "hate is impious." I suppose if there were something besides "sackcloth" to walk in, some glory to win or pride to inflate, man would march, and if the pageant were late in the afternoon when the sun gets a bit languid, perhaps the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and the New Haven Footguards would march. It would do much to make war unpopular if they would, as they are twin monuments of peace.

JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 21.

From Catholic Readers of "The Sun."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I doubt if there could be a better written or juster estimate of the life and services of our Holy Father than is contained in THE SUN'S article. I am sure that every Catholic reader ought to be proud of the fact that such a prominent New York paper has given so much space to the event of so much interest to all Catholic people at a time when the whole world is absorbed in the news which comes from warring nations. I shall keep one copy of THE SUN and send the others to my friends in Rome.

No one could look upon our Holy Father without being attracted by the loveliness of his character. His heart beat in sympathy with all mankind; and there is no doubt that the present disgraceful struggle between Christian nations overwhelmed him with sorrow and crushed out the feeble spark of life.

GRANVILLE, August 20. M.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Congratulations on THE SUN'S story of the Pope's death. There is no other comparable with it. T.

NEW YORK, August 21.

"Of Benefits Forgot."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am unwilling to believe the attitude of the present Administration in its effort to prevent the placing of a French loan in the United States, in the crisis in which the great republic of Europe finds ieself, will be supported by the American nation.

In all human affairs ingratitude is the measure of contempt. If one nation ever owed a debt of gratitude to another the United States owes such debt to France. Without her aid it is more than likely our independence could not have been achieved. She now is engaged in a life and death struggle in an awful war which has been forced upon her by the overbearing and ruthless barbarity of the German war lord, to whom treaties are only bits of paper with which to light a fire and the neutrality of weaker nations mere time serving agreements to be disregarded when occasion serves. If our bankers will offer this loan I believe a grateful people will subscribe to it freely, regardless of the attitude of the Administration. JOHN A. WYETH.

LAKE PLACID, August 20.

A United East?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In discussing the step taken by Japan in regard to the German possession of Kiaochow in China, Professor Wheeler of Yale says that in his opinion the contemplated action of Japan in handing back Kiaochow to China, after forcing Germany to release it, will be followed by a union of Japan, China and India, a United East against a United West.

I do not know if China would be willing to join Japan, but does Professor Wheeler seriously believe that India will come into this union? The people of India are Aryan and they have no sympathy and liking for Chinese or Japanese, Mongolian races. I know whereof I write, being an East Indian myself. There is no kindred bond, nor is there likely to be any, between the Aryans of India and the Mongolians of the Far East.

NEW YORK, August 21. PERSEPOLIS.

What Bothers Him.

AU CHEF DES REDACTEURS—*Monsieur:* Ce n'est pas la guerre entre la France et l'Allemagne qui me gene, c'est plus la question si le garcon, au restaurant ou je dejeune, frotte son visage avec la meme serviette qu'il polit les cuillieres et les autres instruments. Je demande le plus simple, mais propre service, et je n'aime pas que le garcon s'en sert du drap pour essuyer sa figure. HIRAM.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The Hague Peace Palace.

Untenanted, silent, brooding
On failure to meet its needs,
It rises gaunt, like a ghostly haunt,
Out of a waste of weeds.

Unkempt are its peace kept gardens,
Its fountains are filled with dust,
Its dead vines fall from trellis and wall,
Its bronzes are red with rust.

The spiders have woven their fabric
Across every window pane,
And shutters, that hang by a tendon, bang,
While their hinges screech with pain.

The bittern booms in its shadows,
It breathes the air of decay,
The flitting bats and the prowling cats
Have driven the Dove away.

Untenanted, silent, useless,
A relic that no one keeps,
Outside of its gate, and desolate,
Its Founder stands and weeps.

W. J. L.

'CENTURY MAGAZINE' DISPUTE IS SETTLED

Company Pays R. M. McBride Sum of Money to Drop Litigation.

REORGANIZATION TO GO ON

Court Action Had Been Brought to Compel Sale of Magazine for $200,000.

The litigation which has tied up the *Century Magazine* and seemed likely to interfere with the proposed reorganization of the Century Company was settled yesterday after a conference between attorneys for the Century Company and Henry Bennett Leary, counsel for Robert M. McBride. The Century Company paid Mr. McBride a sum of money to drop his suit, the amount of which was not announced.

Mr. McBride's suit was brought to restrain the Century Company from disposing of the magazine or from carrying out a proposed reorganization of the company, in which Morgan W. Shuster, former treasurer-general of Persia, is to have a prominent part, and also to compel the Century Company to carry out an agreement to sell the magazine to Mr. McBride for $200,000. The plaintiff got a temporary injunction in the case and then obtained an order for the examination of Douglas Z. Doty, secretary of the Century Company, to prove that the magazine has been losing heavily for the last few years and that the Century Company itself was deeply in debt.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick heard argument last Friday on a motion by the Century Company to vacate the order for the examination of Mr. Doty. While the case was pending before him the Century Company made overtures to Mr. McBride looking toward a settlement, and the compromise reached yesterday was the result.

Attorney Leary for Mr. McBride announced that he was led to accept the terms of settlement because of his belief that the litigation would be protracted and would not be of benefit to the magazine, which Mr. McBride was seeking to buy.

CENSORSHIP PROTESTS SOUGHT.

Cable Company Wants the Public to Express Opinions.

Following close on the protest filed by the Commercial Cable Company against the proposed censorship of cable lines by the United States Government a statement was issued yesterday asking the public to express its views to the Government in a further effort to clear up the cabling situation and to impress on the President and his advisers the futility of cable censorship.

"We do not believe," says the statement, "that our patrons wish their cablegrams to be subjected to the espionage of Government officials, not even on rare occasions.

"For thirty years the Commercial Cable Company has preserved the inviolability of cablegrams and has resisted attempts at inspection and taken every precaution to prevent their contents being divulged to any person whatsoever.

"If you care to express your views to the Government it might throw additional light on the subject from the standpoint of the cabling public."

John C. Williver of the Western Union said that his company would also welcome any statements sent to Washington by its patrons in the way of protest against censorship.

The French Cable Company announced that it was the only company which could now send cable messages containing code addresses to all stations in France. This is considered a modification of much importance in the censorship rulings.

DOUBTS PROMISE TO JEWS.

Louis Marshall Questions Czar's Intention to Give Equal Rights.

Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish committee, yesterday made the following statement:

"During the past few days my views have been repeatedly asked concerning the report that the Czar is about to issue a ukase conferring equal civil and political rights upon the Jews of Russia. It is idle to speculate with regard to a mere rumor emanating from an unknown source and without any apparent basis of official sanction. If any pronouncement on this subject should in fact be made by the Russian Government everything would depend upon its phraseology. It may mean much or little. It may be a temporary expedient. It may be coupled with impossible conditions. It may be like the covenant made by Rumania in 1878 with the European Powers—a promise and nothing more.

"All that the friends of justice and liberty are justified in saying at this time is that they sincerely hope that the Czar will give heed to the dictates of humanity and the voice of conscience; that he may have discovered the true interpretation of the protest of the American people against the treatment of the Jews, when by unanimous action of Congress the treaty between the United States and Russia was abrogated.

"Until, however, there is duly authenticated information it is premature to indulge in encomiums upon one who has hitherto proved deaf to every consideration of humanity, the leader of the Black Hundreds and the instigator of the Beilis prosecution, and who has not hesitated to nullify the much vaunted grant of constitutional government which he solemnly made in October, 1905, and which by his subsequent action has degenerated into a mere sham."

GERMAN WIRELESS HAMPERED.

Atmospheric Conditions Block Messages at Tuckerton Station.

The atmospheric conditions around New York in the last few days have made direct wireless communication with Germany by way of the Tuckerton, N. J., station, practically impossible, according to Theodore R. Lemke, manager of the station, yesterday.

Before the afternoon storm set in a few short messages had been received at the station, Mr. Lemke said, but the electricity and moisture during the afternoon and evening had prevented any reliable communication.

2,000 TEACHERS STILL AWAY.

Substitutes and Pupils May Be Used in Public Schools.

The school authorities are becoming anxious about the number of public school teachers who are in Europe and who will not be able in many instances to get back to this city in time to go on duty at the opening of the schools on September 14.

City Supt. Maxwell is of the opinion that the schools will be fully equipped with teachers so that no classes will be idle.

There will be enough substitute teachers and pupil teachers, he said yesterday, to fill the vacancies caused by the war detentions. The superintendent has no way of knowing how many of the 2,000 teachers in the system went to Europe this summer. It is thought there are about 2,000 now in Europe.