

The Sun

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have selected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Rate of Interest.

If the banks could make no other answer to Treasury criticisms of their conduct they might reply very effectively that they were kept too busy filling out Treasury investigation blanks to pay proper attention to the business of lending money.

What Comptroller WILLIAMS seems particularly anxious to inform himself upon is the rate of interest, and it is quite time to say that the Treasury is worrying itself altogether too much and making altogether too much noise about the rate of interest.

The rate of interest will take care of itself to the satisfaction of both borrowers and lenders if there is not too much interference with money market processes.

It would be possible at present to contrive a violent fall in the rate of interest by resorting to artifices and compulsions.

The Care of the Handicapped. One of the momentous problems of the day is the disposal of the physically handicapped.

Not for many of us the breathless extreme heights of song. In the advertising pages of Poetry the journey man or novice gleeman and gleewoman is referred to "the most complete, practical and helpful working handbook ever issued on the Principles of Poetry and the Composition of all forms of verse."

Literary trade is being "pushed," and the fall crop of golden rod verses is ripe for the harvest.

Sample Ballots. As the time for transmitting to boards of elections the names of candidates filed with the Secretary of State does not expire until October 20, three days after the last day for registering voters, the sample ballots distributed during the preparation of the poll list had of necessity to be dummies, and can serve no other purpose than to make familiar the form to be used at the general election.

Mr. Lee of the Socialist organization, which does not indulge in fustian, believes the strange associations in which his emblem is presented are the result of a "gross blunder" or a "very petty and dirty political trick."

work at all. He advised occupation during the stay at the sanatoria and agreed with a lay speaker of large experience in sanatorium work who wisely urged that "it is not so much what these people do during the working hours that counts, but what they do afterward."

It appears to have escaped attention that a man who earns his former good wage at a desk or as a sales clerk, &c., is happler and more able to rest in the open air, live in small rooms and eat nutritious food than one who in following the outdoor fallacy enters service as a solicitor or wagon attendant, &c., which brings him a meagre wage demanding stinting economy at home.

Early diagnosis was in this discussion dwelt upon as the most influential factor in recovery. This fact must be impressed upon the lay public to neutralize baseless dread of the sanatorium, together with the proved observation that early sanatorium treatment prevents a prolonged stay and returns the patient in less vulnerable condition.

On a clever and tolerant contemporary Poetry, of Chicago, is always stimulating if often strange reading for those who strive to keep the middle out of their cerebral attics; a task that calls for constant industry nowadays when a new "school" is opened at least three times a week.

There are excellent reasons for thinking that Professor JEREMIAH WHIPPERS, Jenks of the New York University and others exaggerate the danger of what might be termed a swamping rush of immigrants to the United States immediately upon the close of the war in Europe.

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overheated. The authorities had to get up something that looked like a ballot, without sufficient material, and they put together what they had without malice, anxious only to meet the terms of the law. When the sample ballots for the election are printed they will comply with the statutes in every detail, unless, as has sometimes been the case, litigation holds up the printers until such compliance is a physical impossibility.

The new election system provides for a bewildering mass of stationery, in the preparation of which numerous practical factors ignored by the lawmakers will play a part. These must be taken into account when the authorities are criticized, and the generally satisfactory manner in which the primary election was conducted must argue for their good faith in the performance of their present duties.

The Registration Figures.

When JOHN A. HENNESSY projected himself into the city campaign last year the registration was complete, there being 989,152 names on the poll lists. Up to his appearance on the stump the canvass had been rather listless. Had he begun his speech making a week earlier, it is beyond question that the total figures would have been considerably higher.

This year in the first two days of registration the record is 5,000 above that of 1913, about 23,000 below that reached in the last Presidential year, and 20,000 better than the mark of 1910, when HENRY L. STRIMSON was beaten by JOHN A. GAIN. Speculation as to the significance of gains and losses in districts is vain, as the complete registration may fall to sustain any deductions drawn from the figures now available.

It must be borne in mind that the enrollment proceeds with the registration, and that no man who does not register this fall can vote in the primaries of 1915. This fact should stimulate the interest of citizens who have not yet become enthusiastic over the contest to be decided on November 3, and ought to bring out a heavy attendance on Friday of this week, the third day of registration.

Need a Rush of Immigrants Feared?

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(a little rasped, perhaps, with Friday's and Saturday's vociferations), and his elbow! In the crescent glory of Boston let us be thankful for the bravest of the bravest, the sly singer of "Sweet Adeline."

Things have come to a pretty pass when the Colonel had to complain that a local newspaper has totally ignored his oratorical descent upon a New York State town. Time was when lightning would have blighted the contumacious presses.

The proposal to halt most all our flags until after the war in Europe has just one or two serious objections. One is that the war is not an affair of ours, and the other that the proposal is in itself would probably result in such action as an impertinence.

INGLORIOUS WAR.

Its Causeless and Cruelty Engender General Depression. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The intense interest in the present European war is wonderful. It is the one topic of young and old, of both sexes, but "the glamour of glorious war" seems to be entirely absent. There is no exultation anywhere. It is impossible not to hear and to hear the various talks about it.

I heard an indifferent American say: "This is not war; this is butchery, a veritable 'slaughter of the innocents.'" In front of an "all hot" at a shore resort I overheard two young men, one a Russian and the other a British, engaged in a conversation.

I do not know what you are doing nothing to me. What? What? I don't know. What do you? You kill me or I kill you. What for? I don't know, you don't know. One evening last week I stood in front of a newspaper office, reading the latest news. I was accosted by one of two sad looking young men, one of whom I happened to know. He said:

We each have a brother in the war. My brother is in the Austrian army and my brother is in the Russian army. I said: "What are they fighting for?" Both shook their heads and said: "We don't know."

And there are many who say that when this war is over they will be much sorer, very much sorer, and very little glory for any one. An indefinite depression of spirits is universal. A CONSERVATIVE TRADER. NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 10.

MR. POWERFULMAN.

How He Punished His Neighbor for Not Being Neighbourly. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Mr. Powerfulman writes to complain that an enemy who occupied a house next to his next door neighbor, Mr. Powerfulman desired to get into his enemy's back yard, and he would have done so had it not been for the fact that the enemy had a dog in the front yard, and he could not do so without going through his neighbor's house, who objected.

Mr. Powerfulman went through anyway, although he had formerly agreed not to, and demolished about everything in his passage. He not only destroyed the furniture but killed and maimed several members of the family and set the house on fire. All because his neighbor resisted the invasion of his premises.

When Mr. Powerfulman had accomplished his purpose he said to his neighbor, whose place he had ravaged: "You have caused me a great loss and I demand of you an indemnity which you will pay or I will complete the destruction of your home."

"Well," said the neighbor, "if might makes right, I suppose there is nothing left me to do but pay up." "That is the way to do it," said Mr. Powerfulman, "and you had better get ready to do it at once, for I am going to get you out of here in a few days."

The large department stores depend on the trade from the suburbs as much as they do on the immediate city business. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I do not know what you are doing nothing to me. What? What? I don't know. What do you? You kill me or I kill you. What for? I don't know, you don't know.

Neutral. From William Penn's "Some Fruits of Solitude." Neutrality is something else than indifference, and yet of it to be indifferent, and yet he cannot be said to be Neutral. The one being to be Even in Judgment and the other not to meddle at all.

A wise Neuter joins with neither, but uses both, as his honest Interest leads him. A Neuter only has room to be a Peace-maker; for being of neither side he has the Means of mediating a Reconciliation of both.

WETHERFIELD, Conn., October 10.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Memorabilia of Bull Run Russell and Bennett Burleigh. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: A letter in THE SUN of the 10th inst. from Joseph Wilby of Cincinnati contains a citation from a letter dated at Sebastopol, January 4, 1865, in which Lord Raglan referred to the days in the Crimea.

This may give interest to this fact: The one great correspondent of the Crimean war was Sir William Howard Russell. His letters made an era in the history of Journalism. His exposure of the awful situation in the Crimea brought down Florence Nightingale to Scutari. For years after the war there was debate as to whether his letters gave any aid to the enemy.

Finally Russell wrote Gortchikoff himself. He received a full reply, and the copies of the Times containing the letters were mailed at once to Warsaw from London, and that thence a cousin sent them on to the Russian commander. But Gortchikoff never read them.

There is one very interesting exception to that statement. Omdurman fell in 1898. Thirteen years before the Telegram did issue a Sunday extra under these circumstances: Desperate efforts for the rescue of Gordon from Khartoum were being made. The British soldiers were being driven to the most hazardous chances. Early in February, 1898, London knew that Khartoum had fallen and that Gordon had been slain. On Saturday, February 21, the Telegram published a Sunday extra under the title of "The Telegram's Special Edition."

The world war has stopped European exports to China and Japan. The Orient must turn to America for the supply of those goods which have hitherto been furnished by Germany, Belgium, France, Russia and other European countries. Great Britain, thanks to her formidable fleet and her equally powerful merchant marine, will undoubtedly continue her exports, but she will be seriously affected by the war.

To gauge the extent of the Oriental trade which American trade may make in the future, the Bureau of Commerce has issued a report on the study the customs returns of China and Japan. In 1912 China imported \$54,831,000 worth of goods. In this total \$34,831,000 was from the United States and the United States sent to the value of \$23,810,000.

HAGGS.

Liver and Lights and Heart in the Mist of a Highland Sheep. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I read with interest an inquiry regarding how to make haggis. I enclose a recipe I believe will relieve the quiver's craving for something real good.

Wash well the stomach of a sheep, turn it inside out, wash it and lunge it in salted water until wanted. Cut the liver, lungs and heart, mince them, add a pound of chopped suet, four minced onions and half a pound of toasted oatmeal cakes pounded into powder. Season with salt and pepper and stuff the sheep's stomach with the mixture. Tie up the neck and the legs with string. Put it in a saucepan (prefer the bag) to keep it from burning, and boil in water for four and one-half hours, always skimming the boiling water.

I would urge him to have his cook make it up, and eat it, and I believe he will put it in his vote. While I was born in Bonnie Kello along the Tweed, and in Scotland it is a year's store, or rather then, but believe me, if I could get the real "Scotch woolly stomach" of our Highland sheep, raised on the bonnie heather, I would have some haggis made here.

It was to this year's blunder but honorable service of Lincoln that Mr. Douglas tauntingly alluded in one of his speeches during the canvass of 1858 as "keeping a grocery." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In Francis Fisher Browne's "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln," Mr. Browne, speaking of Lincoln's clerical career, says that in 1832, when he was in the year for Denton Office, who had a store and a brewing mill at New Salem, Ill., says (page 26 of the new edition of Mr. Browne's work):

It was to this year's blunder but honorable service of Lincoln that Mr. Douglas tauntingly alluded in one of his speeches during the canvass of 1858 as "keeping a grocery." It is a fact that, in that series of joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, Douglas accused Lincoln of having kept a "grocery," and if so, in which debate was it? In the first of those joint debates, the one at Ottawa on August 21, 1858, Douglas, as was stated by J. H. Jordan in THE SUN of August 17, spoke of Lincoln as having at one time kept a grocery, which, however, Lincoln denied that he had ever done "anywhere in the west."

Is There a German Moratorium? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: It seems to me that recently I have seen various letters in your columns from your pro-German readers pointing with pride to the fact that England, France and England had declared moratoriums, and that the case with Germany, and that all engagements of German bankers and merchants were being met at due date with no assistance from their Government.

As a matter of curiosity I beg to quote from a letter received from prominent German bankers whose names need not necessarily be withheld. They write as follows: "We have been informed by our Hamburg correspondent that the following exchange bought of you on June 9, viz: marks 10,000, due in Hamburg September 15, has not been paid on maturity, and that the German Government has declared a moratorium and falls due three months later, of which please take note."

The City of New York. Where does the City of New York live? The farmer leads a quiet life. An early bed is his delight. (Poor old farmer!) The urbanite sleeps late. You see his social duties make him do it. He goes to bed at midnight. (Poor old farmer!) This beats the morning sunrise to it. (Poor old farmer!)

The City of New York. The city man wears nice kid gloves. And takes a taxi round the block. While all day long the farmer shoves a plough, or reaps, or feeds the stock. (Poor old farmer!) The city man, he rarely stops. To think about the rainy day. The farmer fathers in the crops. And says: "I'll be a farmer back away. (Poor old farmer!)"

TRADE WITH THE EAST.

Opportunities to Increase It Given to the United States by the War. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In a recent number of THE SUN Mr. Charles M. Pepper, former foreign trade adviser to the State Department, describes the extensive foreign trade of Germany and the methods which make it possible for Germany to produce her exports and commerce. Among them he names a system of rebates adopted by the Government owned railways in carrying exports, the encouragement given to the manufacture of cheap imitation of foreign goods, and an exclusive policy in her colonies in dealing with the commercial interests of other countries.

In her efforts to promote foreign commerce America, I hope, will not adopt such methods, but there are other methods which Germany has followed, and which America might well emulate. There is in Shanghai, for instance, a German bureau of commerce whose object is to study and report on all matters relating to the trade and industry of the Far East. The bureau is associated with the German consulate of the port, but has nothing to do with routine consular work. In other words, it devotes its whole attention to the investigation of commercial matters. When I was in Shanghai a few years ago the bureau was further extended to cover all Germany. Under these Germans were employed some fifteen Chinese as interpreters and field agents.

The bureau is constantly travelling in all sections of China and Manchuria, and send their reports to the bureau at Shanghai, where they are systematically compiled and forwarded to the Berlin Government for its use. In this respect the Japanese is the peer of the German. As Shanghai, for example, there is a school called the Commercial College, which is maintained by contributions from Japanese financiers and merchants. The object of this school is to teach Chinese dialects to the school boys, and to give them a career out for themselves a commercial career in China. The school also educates Chinese who intend to devote their lives to the study of the Chinese language. Besides this educational work, the institution undertakes a task similar to that of the German Commercial Bureau at Shanghai, and sends reports on the conditions in China.

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The total amount of imports from Europe only \$1,495,000 worth of goods came from non-belligerent countries. The balance of \$181,138,000 is divided by the following countries as follows: England, \$1,174,000; Belgium, \$5,688,000; France, \$1,905,000; Austria-Hungary, \$1,478,000; Russia, \$13,759,000. With these figures before us, it is not surprising that at least \$100,000,000 worth of merchandise is being withheld from the Chinese market because of the war. A bulk of this merchandise is in the hands of American merchants and manufacturers who will rise to the occasion.

Turning to Japan we find another splendid opportunity for American trade. In 1912 American exports to Japan totaled \$61,204,000. In the same year Japanese exports to Japan amounted to \$29,000,000. Those countries which are not involved in the war shared in the total to the extent of \$4,975,000.

From these figures it may be presumed that the total amount of American goods imported to Japan which has been stopped by the war, Japan has been relying almost exclusively upon Germany for the supply of raw materials and machine tools, photographic materials, dyes, glycerine and medical materials. With the stoppage of German importations the prices of such articles are rising by leaps and bounds. Other principal imports of Germany are coal, tar, wrapping paper, glass, steam and oil engines, electrical machinery, iron bars and rods, rolling stock, building materials, wires, cardboard, pencils and the like.

Considering the enormous quantity of steel and iron which America is producing, it is not surprising that the export of iron to Japan rose to \$1,000,000 in 1912. The export of iron to Japan rose to \$1,000,000 in 1912. The export of iron to Japan rose to \$1,000,000 in 1912.

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WOMAN LEADS HUNT FOR TRUANT PARENTS

Work of Miss Robins Means Saving of Large Sums for City. A woman still in her early thirties is directing a work for the city which promises not only to save the city many hundreds of thousands of dollars but more importantly has for its main object the returning of children now in institutions to their parents or to relatives who are willing to bring them up in homelike surroundings.

She is Miss Ida May Robins, a graduate of the New York City Training School for Nurses, and her salary is \$300 a year. She is chief of the forty-seven assistant investigators attached to the Charities Department who are making inquiries about the parents of 22,000 children supported by the city in private religious institutions. Each of these children was turned over to the city by an indigent parent or by both parents.

The investigators have recommended the discharge of 1,223 children, of whom 600 are being further investigated. They were abandoned and 131 were committed through the courts because of improper guardianship. Children actually discharged number 128, of whom 634 were in private institutions.

Found 375 Missing Parents. The investigators have located 375 parents who have for years been on records as "not found." They have recommended further investigation of 128 parents, to whom the Board of Relations Court for prosecution and have had 126 of them placed under orders to contribute in part at least to the support of their children in various institutions. Taking these figures as a basis for computation, it is estimated that the children discharged represent a saving to the city of \$105,233.46 a year, of which amount \$44,303.71 represents what would have been paid for their maintenance alone. The agreements of parents to assume part of the maintenance of their children are being further investigated.

This is the first time in the history of the city that an attempt has been made to ascertain the home and financial condition of parents whose children are in the care of the city. Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, soon after his appointment, suggested to Mayor Mitchell that such an investigation be started. The Mayor heartily agreed.

Women Investigators Alarmed. The appointment of forty-seven special investigators by Commissioner Kingsbury caused an attack upon the Municipal Civil Service Commission and the Mitchell administration generally. The investigators are all women. They were selected from a list of applicants who had all consented to face the State Commission.

When the State Civil Service Commission indicated that the appointments were being made by the civil service law and decided to investigate the administration of the Municipal Civil Service Commission one of the young women resigned at once. Others wavered, fearing they would be compelled to witness to the unpleasant stories of wrecked homes and children set adrift.

They were assured, however, that they would be protected by Mayor Mitchell and all consented to face the State Commission. PINK PROTESTS TO MAYOR. Louis Heaton Pink, chairman of the welfare committee of the Citizens Union, has sent a protest to Mayor Mitchell concerning the difficulty experienced in getting information from the various department heads of the municipal government. He says that the lack of information prevents the various private social agencies and social service departments cooperating with the heads of the city departments.

In his letter to the Mayor that his committee is making a study of the budgets of the social service departments of the city and in the past has written the budgets and expenditures or economies as it deems wise. "Despite the cordiality of many of the commissioners," says Pink in his letter, "we find it difficult to get the cooperation of the social agencies in the budget making changes in the system must be made and budgets prepared by August 1 if possible."

WAR STORMS HIT OLD PROB. Cutting of Cables Compels Stoppage of Weekly Forecasts. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Charles E. Marvin, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, gave out the following statement to-day: "Just after the commencement of the Asiatic and European cable weather reports at the end of July, 1914, on account of the European war the preparation of the weekly forecasts has been attended by much difficulty, and for more or less satisfactory results. The more recent interruption of the Alaskan cable service has still further complicated matters, and the forecasts beyond the regular periods of thirty-six and forty-eight hours can no longer be prepared."

The weekly forecasts will therefore be suspended until such time as the necessary reports can be received. POSTAL SAVINGS JUMP UP. Deposits in New York Increased by \$1,151,842 in August. Postal savings deposits in New York city increased \$1,151,842 in August, bringing the total of deposits in this territory up to \$5,366,544.

Just official statistics believe that the huge increase is caused by the stoppage of money order communication with the countries at war, an increasing distrust of private banks and the fact that many of the countries at war or in danger of war wanted to place their money in the safest possible place.

The gain in postal savings in the first fifteen days of September have not been fully tabulated, but the figures are complete enough so that it is known the increase then was greater than in the first fifteen days of August. MAIL SHIP GOES TO-MORROW. Ryndam to Sail for Rotterdam—No Vessel for Europe to-day. No steamship carrying European mail will sail from this port to-day. The Holland-America steamship Ryndam, sailing to-morrow for Rotterdam, will mail, closing at the General Post office at 6:30 A. M., for Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxembourg and for other countries when specially addressed.

The Lusitania will sail for Liverpool at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. It will take mail, closing at the General Post Office at 9:30 P. M. on Tuesday. The Lusitania will carry mail for Europe (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxembourg, Africa, West Asia and the East Indies).

The Unhappy Student. "Hello—couldn't he make the team?" "Hello—Nope; he was only a substitute for beef."