The Sun.

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TRUE AMERICANISM.

From the Constitution of the United States of America: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

From the Constitution of the State of New York: "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind."

Kill the Snake!

Some of the eastern counties of New York are thick with anonymous cards, the device of the Guardians of Liberty, that read thus:

"To Americans: If you elect an Irish Catholic Governor this year the Jews will demand the same right two years from now. Do you want to be governed by Catholics and Jews?"

There you have the programme of these amiable janitors of "liberty," who would deprive citizens of Irish birth or descent, Jewish citizens, Catholic citizens, of the liberty to hold office. The proscription thus initiated must spread if it is successful this year. It invites retaliations. It necessitates resentments. If Jew and Catholic can be struck down by midnight bludgeons of nameless conspirators against religious toleration, so can Protestants. If to be "Irish" is to be on the political blacklist, men of German, English, Scotch, Welsh, Italian, French lineage are subject to the same punishment. The methods of this loathsome vehmgericht can be applied to any nationality, any religious profession.

This country has taken many races to its hospitable bosom. Its citizenship is a composite of many origins and many strains. We are all immigrants or their descendants. Here, where equality of law and right and freedom of worship or abstention from worship are bestowed on all, where many sources have mingled in one peaceful stream of Americanism, is the most unfit and the most perilous place to revive prejudices of race or religion and to seek to disprivilege citizens.

It is impossible and unnecessary to appraise the part of ignorant fanaticism and the part of mere political meanness and malice in this sorry and belated Guy Fawkes procession. Its dishonoring smudge drops upon the name "American," a name now not for the first time filched for such base uses. All Americans of New York who know what Americanism is, who understand that American liberty makes no distinction of descent or belief, but protects all Americans without regard to their ancestry or their religious or irreligious opinions; all Americans of New York, Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Christian Scientists, agnostics, who believe in that American liberty, are sickened by this deliberate effort to foster division and hatred in this great family, this one household of many faiths and peoples.

Kill this snake of bigotry next Tuesday!

Should the Government Side With Anarchy?

It is beyond belief that President WILSON should seriously contemplate such an expedient of mingled oppression and cowardice as the closing of the Colorado coal mines in order to avert violence and bloodshed on the part of the striking miners who have terrorized the State for many months. Whether regarded as a wanton aggression upon property rights or as a fatal surrender to rampant lawlessness the proposal is equally condemnable. We doubt that the President or any members of the Administration have entertained it. It is amazing that even in the talk of the capital such an act should be thought possible.

It is not merely as an exercise of Federal power that the mooted course is objectionable. It is true that it involves an arbitrary control over intrastate rights and interests which could not gain constitutional sanction without extraordinary distortion of the text and the spirit of the organic contract between the Federal Government and the States. But the greatest objection goes far deeper and would apply just as compellingly if the State of Colorado should attempt to close the mines. The question reaches down to the very foundations of society; it involves the rights of property and industry, the right of the peaceful and the law abiding to live and pursue their lives without molestation. If the Colorado mine owners can be obliged to abandon their industry because somebody else threatens anarchy then indeed it has become farcical to talk of property or ownership as surviving realities.

But this is only one aspect of the affair—the rights of the coal mine owners, who, so far as has ever been shown, are living and carrying on their business strictly in accordance with law. Hardly less vital in importance is the issue between the country at large and organized riot. The forcible closing of the mines can by no process of logic or form of language be made anything but total abdication of the authority of the State in favor of mob law. A considerable body of men armed, drilled and encamped defies the authority of the State and is withheld from something like open insurrection only by the presence of Federal troops. The attitude and organization of these men menace the people at large with revolution or even anarchy. Their purpose is to enforce their will regardless of law and to the destruction of the liberty of other citizens to live and work according to their own rightful desires.

To yield to any such assault on ordered civilization is simply to proclaim the bankruptcy of the Government. To announce that the law observers shall get off the earth in order that the law breaker may not be tempted to new and greater excesses would be a misdirection of rulership only thinkable in a world of madmen. If there is to be any suppression, why should it not be tried on the lawless? If it is inconvenient to keep Federal troops any longer in Colorado, and if there is good ground for the fear that the strikers will begin war on the mine owners and the State militia when the Federal troops depart, why not abort the treasonable plan by radically disarming the disturbers and dispersing them to search for honest employment elsewhere?

For the Highest Court.

Democratic voters inclined this year to the straight ticket will not forget that the party's candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals is Justice SAMUEL SEABURY of the Supreme Court. He has also the Progressive and Independence League nominations.

Justice SEABURY is a comparatively young man of great energy, unblemished character and unquestioned ability; and while the Bar Association, apparently for reasons of solidarity, bestows its formal indorsement on the Republican candidate, Judge EMORY A. CHASE, it records a tribute to Justice SEABURY's "distinct capacity and fitness for judicial office." This seems to cover the case.

The Die Cast by Turkey.

The entrance of Turkey into the great war will apparently compel Greece and Rumania to make common cause with the nations opposed to Germany and Austria, and it is difficult to see how Bulgaria can cling to her neutrality. She may be forced to take one side or the other. Turkey has lit another fire in the Balkan Peninsula that threatens to become a conflagration. Racial antipathies and rivalries will not decide the issue of war or peace, so much as concern for national integrity and expectation of benefits to come. Rumania's seizure recently of a train of munitions of war consigned to the Turks from Germany confirmed an impression that Rumania's sympathies were with her ally of the war of 1876-77, which ended with a Russian army at the gates of Constantinople. The war party at Bucharest was held in check by King CHARLES, a monarch who had the respect and affection of his subjects, but with his death it became dominant.

The presumption is that the splendid Rumanian army, superior in numbers and efficiency to the military forces of any of the Balkan States lately at war with Turkey, will now be mobilized for service in the field with Russia. Can Bulgaria afford to be a neutral buffer State between Rumania and Turkey, not to speak of the menace of Greek and Servian hostility in the West? Turkey having assumed the offensive against Russia in the Black Sea, Bulgaria will have to consider where her interests lie and what the future holds in store for her if she again, and for the third time in three years, becomes a belligerent.

Italy, also lately at war with the Porte, will find it equally or more difficult to maintain her neutrality under the new conditions made by the decision of Turkey to cast her fortunes in with Germany and Austria. The old hatred of Austria as a despoiler of Italy will leap into flame in every city from Venice to Palermo. And Italy will have to consider the retention of islands wrested from Turkey and the security of her new colony of Tripoli. In Italy public sentiment has been calling for the tearing up of the "scrap of paper" binding her as a party to the Triple Alliance, and entrance into the war as an antagonist of Austria for the recovery of the coveted provinces will be more popular than ever.

Aside from the provocation to other nations to take part in the war, the important question raised by the action of Turkey is in what manner she can aid her allies. Her troops cannot be used in the campaigns in Central and Western Europe, at least for the present. It may therefore be supposed that their use will be a strategic one directed by Germany against Egypt, in order to harry and embarrass England, and against the Black Sea provinces of Russia. In both cases the campaign would be slow and dubious because of the superiority in sea power of Russia in the Black Sea and of England and France in the Mediterranean. A naval attempt by the latter Powers to force the Dardanelles and, if successful, the Bosporus in conjunction with the Russian fleet will doubtless be planned, but it would be most difficult and hazardous, since by this time both channels must have been mined with the assistance of German engineers. Whatever course the military operations may take, the overt acts of Turkey, constituting a declaration of war to the bitter end, threaten to involve all the other nations of Europe except Spain, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries and Holland.

A Question of Public Policy.

A very simple issue has been submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for determination in the so-called Eastern railroad rate case, the reopened hearing of which has now been closed.

What the commission is called upon to do is to declare in concrete terms the public policy which is to govern the regulation of railroad rates. From the original conceptions of a supervision intended to prevent rebates and other discriminations regulation has become in effect Government management of railroad enterprise which depends for its maintenance and extension on the support afforded by private capital.

Regulation of railroad rates is to-day established on these major premises: that the railways are a public institution privately financed; that their operation for the good of the whole country is guaranteed by governmental control of the rate factor of revenues; that revenues must be adequate to sustain railroad credit in the market for investment capital.

From every quarter comes the evidence which supplies the minor premises for the present argument addressed to Government regulation: that before the war abroad there was an insufficiency of railroad revenues so manifest that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself conceded it; that the war has produced and will produce such business and financial consequences as greatly to augment the antebellum disadvantages from which railroad credit was suffering; that it is to the interest of the whole country to have support for railroad enterprise assured by ability to adjust factors of revenue to the conditions of traffic and the price of capital.

The conclusion which the Interstate Commerce Commission is asked to reach is that public policy requires the grant of advances in rates which will show that Government regulation does not exclude practical regard for the preservation of railroad credit and so strengthen investment confidence as on the one hand to deter an apprehensive liquidation of railroad securities dangerous to the whole structure of American finance in which railroad values are thoroughly incorporated, and on the other to assure the supplies of capital which, even under a régime of the strictest economy, the railroads are going to need for the public service which they perform.

There is just one large question involved in the rate case. A cloud of obscuring considerations can be thrown around the matter of a 5 per cent. advance in freight charges and what it means to shippers if the railroads receive the relatively small addition to their earnings which will accrue from the grant of such an advance. The real issue is whether or not Government regulation recognizes the credit emergency that has long been looming up in the railroad prospect and has now been precipitated in the emergency of war.

Keep All Worthy Congressmen on Duty.

In the subjoined telegraphic message sent this week by President WILSON urging the reelection on Tuesday of Representative EDWARD W. TOWNSEND of the Tenth New Jersey district, the President touches particularly on a subject frequently overlooked in the heat of political campaigns—the vastly greater efficiency and usefulness to his constituents and the public generally of an experienced legislator as compared with a new member:

"JOHN F. SINNOTT, 582 Broad street, Newark, N. J.:

"It is a real pleasure to speak for those who have stood by the cause of the people and manifested in a very practical way their support of just progressive legislation. Certainly Mr. TOWNSEND is one of these.

"His quality has been tested by his service.

"It would seem to me little more than justice to him that his constituents should return him to the House, where with lengthened service he will be able to give the country the benefit of his quality more and more effectively from month to month.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"WASHINGTON, October 27, 1914."

Mr. TOWNSEND, the beneficiary of this indorsement, has served since the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress, and has passed successfully through the freshman period of his membership. The familiarity with legislative methods, the personal acquaintance, of such experienced Representatives increases their practical value to the country, their efficiency on the floor and in the committee room, by many diameters. The recognition of this fact in New England and the South has given those sections their notable power in the House and Senate, and the adoption of the practice of returning able and conscientious men term after term will give to any State a leading part in the proceedings at the Capitol, an advantage so great as to be worthy of every voter's consideration.

It looks as if some of the great harbors that abound along the western and northern coasts of Ireland might come into their own at least temporarily through the German activity in strewing mines along the English coast. The Olympic putting into Lough Swilly for safety suggests this possibility. Unfortunately none of the available ports is provided with adequate landing or storage facilities for great cargoes and the railroad service is execrable.

Now that the vocaphone has been invented, converting a whisper into loud talk at long range, perhaps some beneficent genius will reverse the process and devise an instrument which will change raucous screaming into whispers. If a vest pocket edition of it can be made at moderate cost it should have a splendid sale among martyrs of the cabaret craze.

New tariff gain of $4,000,000.—*Headline.*

What does it matter now? We have the war tax.

CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN takes a manly stand in repudiating any support that might come to him as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on a sectarian basis. He may not win, but the struggle will not involve a total loss to him, as it has given him an opportunity of saying a strong word for true Americanism.

In his campaign in Wisconsin Senator LA FOLLETTE is speaking to tens and scores of people where formerly his audiences consisted of thousands. At Racine a meeting was "called off." The Senator said that he had not been sufficiently advertised. No man has ever been more extensively advertised than "Battle" BOB. Apparently Wisconsin can no longer stand the strain of taking him at his own moral and intellectual valuation. It has found him out.

Rear Admiral CHARLES H. STOCKTON, U. S. N., retired, and president of George Washington University, who doubts whether Americans would make such sacrifices for their country as the people of the warring nations in Europe are making, began his career in the navy during the civil war. He must have learned in that great conflict that Americans are as ready to die for principle and country as any other people wheresoever.

I'll just keep nibbling at them for the time being.—*General JOFFRE.*

How did this secret of strategy happen to pass the censors?

MORE GERMAN ATROCITIES.

The Separation of Prisoners According to Their Nationality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It seems to me that the New York papers have failed to notice one of the most atrocious atrocities of the inhuman Germans. According to all reports the Germans are keeping their prisoners of war of the various nationalities in separate camps. They give as an excuse that the prisoners would fight among themselves unless separated according to nationality, especially that the Belgians cannot be left for a moment alone with the French on account of their furious hatred of the nation which in their opinion has betrayed them. This of course is a lie, like every other statement coming from the German side, a lie so contemptible that even the German Ambassador could not improve on it, and the neutral nations should insist that the Germans give up their inhuman practice at once.

All prisoners, French, Ghurkas, Cockneys, Cossacks, Welsh, Servians, Highlanders, "sunburnt" Turcos, Irish, Sikhs, Belgians, Spahis, Canadians, not to forget the Japs, should immediately be quartered together, shuffled like a pack of cards. Men who have slept together will understand each other.

The result would be that this would really settle, pardon me, seal the new alliance which is destined to protect European civilization against the barbarians. If it should be found—what seems unthinkable, however—that some of the men are ignorant enough not to know that they have been fighting against militarism and Nietzsche-Bernhardi-Treitschke philosophy, then I would propose that the international committee, consisting of, say, Arnold Bennett, Clemenceau and Maeterlinck, with ex-President Charles W. Eliot as chairman, be sent to the various camps to lecture on these topics. The millennium would be assured. FAIR PLAY.

NEW YORK, October 30.

WHO SHALL PAY?

Are Railroad Owners to Be Penalized for Their Investments?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the report of proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commissioners yesterday upon the petition of the railroads for advanced freight rates, after a statement by President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that there had been large retrenchments in expenses and that to pay the last dividend it had been necessary to take $2,000,000 out of the surplus, it is stated that Mr. Brandeis maintained that the credit of the Baltimore and Ohio would be better safeguarded if it accumulated a surplus by reduction of dividend rather than by going into the surplus to pay the dividend.

What has Mr. Brandeis to do with the fiscal management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad?

Is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad owned by the Federal Government or does it belong to its 30,000 stockholders?

Where is there authority in law or morals for the management of a quasi public corporation by public officers advised by attorneys paid to contest the policy of the officers put in charge of the properties by its stockholders?

If there arises the issue that the public must pay more than the rate allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission or the stockholders are not to have a fair return upon their capital invested, is it either lawful or proper that the stockholders must bear the loss rather than the public be charged a rate sufficient to pay expenses and a fair rate of interest on the acutal value of the stock?

A STOCKHOLDER.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., October 27.

A Soldier's Mother to a Visiting Suffragette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the English militant suffragette, is quoted as saying, in reference to the war in Europe:

This is a terrible dog fight that is going on over there. Nobody knows why they are fighting or what they are fighting for.

If such utterances indicate the mental calibre of the English suffragettes England is showing great wisdom in denying them the vote. If Mrs. Lawrence, an acknowledged leader, is not able to comprehend the causes of the present struggle, in which the best blood of her own country, to say nothing of France, Belgium and Germany, is being spilled, it does not augur well for her comprehension of the political questions she and the other suffragettes would be expected to vote upon intelligently.

To characterize the titanic struggle now going on as a "dog fight" is an affront to every soldier on the field. As the mother of a son who has gone to fight for what he believes to be the cause of human liberty in the greatest war in history, I resent with all my mind and heart the insult so gratuitously offered by a woman who most certainly does not know what "they are fighting for." It is not given to such a woman to have a vision of the great things of life, and one could pity her were not every other sentiment swallowed up by indignation.

A SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

MOUNT VERNON, October 29.

A Close Season for Phonographs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I think there should be a law prohibiting the playing of phonographs before 8 A. M. or after 10 P. M. J. M. GREENE.

NEW YORK, October 30.

GOVERNOR GLYNN AND THE REPUBLICAN TAXPAYER.

A Republican's Disinterested Advice to the New York Voter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Taxpayers of this nation, State and city are groaning under intolerable burdens. To the taxes on real estate and on business, which are constantly increasing, scores of taxes have lately been added, many of them inquisitorial and inequitable, and all of them in some degree unnecessary. And from the legislative halls of the national Government down to the assembly rooms of the smallest civil divisions all over the country a wave of reckless expenditure is sweeping, with only here and there an official with sufficient courage to protest or veto.

One reason for this extravagance with the people's money lies in the failure of the people themselves to call a halt. They complain, but they do not act. And yet the rebuke of reckless officials by their defeat at the polls and the encouragement of the few economists we have by enthusiastic reelections would correct conditions that are simply intolerable.

How can any taxpayer hesitate to vote for Governor Glynn? He vetoed the direct tax bill, and then made a direct tax unnecessary by vetoing extravagant appropriations; and he cut and slashed in other directions until nearly eleven millions of dollars belonging to the people, which a reckless Legislature wanted to waste, was saved to the people's treasury.

Cannot everybody see that there will be no help for us if we fail to stand by a man like that; that his defeat would be an indorsement of reckless appropriations and a plain notice to all economists in public office that they cannot rely on the support of the taxpayers and might as well quit?

Let taxpayers who have done nothing hitherto but grumble at their burdens go to the polls on Tuesday and act!

NEW YORK, October 29. W. H. S.

DOUBLE BARRELLED HELP.

A Scheme to Benefit Belgians and Americans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Besides aid of other kinds for the suffering Belgians, which we ought to be pouring out still more generously than we are, I would suggest that we undertake the making on a large scale of underclothing of very heavy but loosely woven unbleached cotton of the simplest possible design.

The need for food comes first, of course, but what money is to go for clothing would be particularly effective in this way, and at the same time it would give temporary employment to our own poor stenographers, &c., who have been thrown out of work.

This is what the Society of Spugs, if that is its name, is doing, but it should be done on a much larger scale.

Underclothing made of anything less luxurious than cambric, I suppose the readers know, is no longer to be found in the shops of this country. Hence the making of such garments as I describe would interfere with no existing industry, and would do its mite toward the utilizing of our superabundant crop of cotton. CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK, October 29.

A WHITMAN PROPHET.

Reason Why One Voter Expects Republican Success.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I predict the election of Charles S. Whitman by more than 100,000 majority on November 3 because of Mr. Whitman's popularity in the Borough of Manhattan, evidenced in his unanimous election as District Attorney and the unapproachable record he has made in that office.

Mr. Davenport's candidacy is a negligible quantity, for he will draw as many votes from the disaffected Democrats as he will from the Republicans.

Mr. Sulzer's strength in the city of New York will come almost wholly from the Democrats, thus decreasing the party vote that otherwise would go to Governor Glynn. PERRY LUKENS.

NEW YORK, October 29.

Rebuke From Within the Camp.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* How detestable and how un-American is religious intolerance! May we hope and believe that America has outgrown it? There are so many nobler and more fruitful fields for human energy. And even thoughtless men know how limited are our time and energy.

I am campaigning for the Republicans. I shall vote for Whitman. But as an American I'd rather see him lose than be elected on such a malignant basis.

GEORGE HIRAM MANN.

NEW YORK, October 30.

The Manhattan Philosopher on Cats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The way that the cats are treated in this city is simply infamous. People move away and leave the cats behind, to starve or freeze to death in the streets and be chased by dogs and devilish little two legged monsters called "boys."

Such treatment should be considered criminal and the responsible offenders sent to jail.

I am not entirely in favor of cats being allowed in the city at all, but as long as they are allowed they should be treated decently. E. H. J.

NEW YORK, October 29.

A Superfluity.

Architect—This house contains four master's bedrooms.

Henpekt—Great Scott, man, I'm not even my own boss!

Modern War.

It used to be, in days gone by
Before invention's revel,
'Twas plain enough to every eye
That war was on the level.

But now if you would truly strive
To make a good inspection
Of enemies who may arrive

You must go in this direction.

And if you wish to lose no chance
To ward off battle slaughter,
You have to take a careful glance

Take this beneath the water

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

JAPAN AND THE RED CROSS.

Mercy and Chivalry to the Enemy Was Always Her Practice in War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Humanitarianism in war, as the Japanese practise it, is not a novelty with them. They have taken up the Red Cross usages and propaganda with an enthusiasm hardly paralleled elsewhere, but the idea of mercy to fallen foes, of care for the enemy's wounded, of burial of the enemy's dead with proper decorum and religious rites, of perpetuating the records of the foe's bravery as well as of their own, comes to the Japanese strengthened by centuries of practice from the ancient days of their martial history. Whether it originally came in the train of the samurai chivalry or from a higher national source is somewhat obscure, but there it certainly was.

In 1910 at the Kioto Red Cross Conference a collection of ancient documents was exhibited which showed that the code of mercy existed in Japan in the eighth century. Many documents of later date, similar in tone, were also exhibited, with bilingual translations. Orders relating to olden battlefields repeated this admonition, "Spare all who yield," with added injunctions as to merciful treatment of captives and as to the religious rites to be performed over their dead.

Indeed, the matter goes further, for a common practice in olden times was the erecting of a monument "Sacred to the Memory of Friends and Foes," on a battlefield where questions had been put to the arbitrament of the sword. On the battlefields of the Russo-Japanese war handsome monuments to the Russian dead, built by the Japanese, stand wherever monuments are erected to their own heroes, as, for instance, at Liaotung, Mukden and Port Arthur. This comity of nations touches upon the other world, and it should not be, nor is it, lost upon the living.

As far back as 1871 Japan joined the Red Cross movement, but beyond formal organization little progress was then made. In 1886 Japanese delegates sat in the Geneva Convention. On their return the National Humane Society was thoroughly reorganized and the Red Cross emblem was adopted. At the fourth convention, held in Karlsruhe, 1887, Baron Tadanori headed the Japanese delegates, and with Dr. Taniguchi and Dr. Mori gave an exhibition of how the Japanese soldiers had been taught to apply "first aid" to the wounds of themselves and others, and related how the Red Cross Primer had been distributed through the army and navy. The convention's interest in the exhibit, however, was largely academic, because at that time the Japanese soldier was an unknown factor in big wars.

The war with China, 1894-95, the Boxer trouble in China in 1900, and the great Russo-Japanese conflict, 1904-05, within a short eighteen years revealed a new and potent warrior entity to the world. The Red Cross institution, which started with thirty-eight members, shows to-day a roster of over 1,500,000 members and subscribers, twelve hospitals, two hospital ships, 3,787 doctors, pharmacists and nurses, and its property is valued at over $8,150,000. Its two ships, the Hakuai Maru and the Kosai Maru, built in England, run in times of peace in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha service as passenger carriers, but must upon a week's notice be turned over to the Red Cross society. They were well tried out in 1900, when they brought to Japan for treatment full loads of wounded, not only Japanese but French and Austrians, from Taku, outside Tientsin. Its service includes probationary as well as certified nurses, attendants, stretcher bearers and clerks. The devoted women nurses come from all over Japan. In the war with Russia they cared for the Muscovite wounded equally with the wounded of Dai Nippon.

On the same side with justice and humanity lie the regulations promulgated by Japan relative to shipping belonging to belligerent nations. Instead of instant seizure of German vessels in port at the first declaration of war, it was decreed that they might proceed with unloading and might take on new cargo not contraband of war and sail unharmed at any time inside of three weeks. Vessels arriving with masters ignorant of the declaration of hostilities might do the same within two weeks. Clauses relative to cargoes were dealt with in the same wholly benevolent way. Japan is determined not to take one side only of the benefits of our civilization, but to act kindly toward those whom war has thrown upon her mercy. EDITH A. SAWYER.

WELLESLEY, Mass., October 28.

Oh, Brave Cates!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you kindly inquire of "Native" of New Bedford if johnnycake, huckleberry griddle cakes and cranberry dumplings are yet on the bill of fare? If so, I'll emigrate and take up an abode on "Johnnycake Hill." SEMI-CENTENARIAN.

NEW YORK, October 29.

The Packing of Apples.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Referring to two communications which appeared in your paper the other day regarding dishonest packing of New York State apples, there is certainly reason for complaint on this score, but I want to inform "R. W." of Mount Vernon and Mr. N. T. Willis of Chappaqua that the grading and packing of New York State apples is in a fair way to be better than ever before. The reason for this is that during the last Legislature a very desirable law was passed, known as the apple grading and branding law, which became effective July 1. Under this law every barrel or box must be marked showing of what variety the fruit consists, the specific grade as defined by the act and the name and address of the packer or person responsible for the representations set forth in the branding. Letters and figures must not be less than thirty-six point Gothic.

This grading essentially is a simple matter. The best fruit is packed and stenciled "A" grade; the next is "B" grade, while provision is made for the inferior fruit to be listed as "unclassified."

It is the duty of every citizen, whether buying fruit as a consumer or as a dealer, to see to it that the law is not violated. When a purchaser is imposed upon as Mr. Willis was there can be no doubt that fraud has been practised, not by the despised middleman, who generally recognizes the fallacy of trying to build up profitable business except upon fruit of good quality, but by shortsighted growers or dishonest packers. As a matter of fact, this new grading and packing law was passed upon the motion of wholesale apple dealers, who had heretofore borne the brunt of such fraud as Mr. Willis and others complained of.

This new law makes it a misdemeanor to violate its provisions, and if consumers will get busy as quickly as they find they are defrauded, presenting the facts to the nearest prosecuting attorney, we shall soon see an end to that sort of business.

NEW YORK, October 27. W. T. SEIDELS.

An Unknown Great Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We have a cast aluminum tea kettle that is in many ways an admirable utensil. You can fill it completely full without having water run out of the spout.

Obviously the designer of this tea kettle had brains and intelligence. Simply by bending that spout up a little more or by lengthening it a little he stopped the spout overflow and so wrought a great improvement in tea kettles. HENRY M. ROBBINS.

BROOKLYN, October 30.

Nostra Culpa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of yesterday on the editorial page you refer to Isaac Davis of Worcester, Mass., as a brother of "Honest" John Davis, whereas he was John Davis's nephew. John Davis was a younger brother of Phineas, the father of Isaac. EMLEN T. HALL.

FLUSHING, October 29.

A Juggler Among the Stooks.

From the Newville, Pa., Valley Times.

Cherry Hill has the champion corn husker. He can keep three ears in the air at one time.

Notice in Time.

Listen to our brilliant notion,
Save us from the hard emotion;
In November, gray and surly,
Do your Christmas spugging early.

VASSAR GIRL AMONG 69 CARNEGIE HEROES

Phoebe Briggs, Who Saved Three Students From Drowning, Gets Silver Medal.

TWO N. J. MEN LOST LIVES

PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its annual meeting here to-day recognized sixty-nine acts of heroism. In fifteen cases silver medals were awarded; in fifty-four cases bronze medals. Thirteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of three of these pensions aggregating $1,980 a year were granted. To the dependents of seven of the others who lost their lives were granted sums totalling $4,700, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways.

In one case disablement benefits of $1,100 and a pension of $50 a month were granted. Besides the money grants, in twelve cases sums aggregating $21,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved. In forty-one cases awards aggregating $41,000 were made, to be applied toward the purchase of homes and to other worthy purposes.

In the following cases in this district the money grants are not mentioned, by order of the commission:

Phoebe Briggs, in care of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, silver medal. Miss Briggs, aged 20, a student, saved Laura M. Reiner, Annie J. Oldham and Myra M. Hulst, aged 22, 24 and 23 respectively, from drowning at Poughkeepsie, February 5, 1913. Miss Reiner and four companions accidentally coasted onto the ice on a lake on the campus of Vassar College at night and broke through. One woman came up under the ice and was drowned, but the others grasped the edge of the ice. Miss Briggs crawled toward the hole, pushing a small sled ahead of her. Miss Reiner and Miss Oldham in turn grasped the sled and were pulled to safety.

Miss Briggs went toward the hole a third time, but the ice broke and she fell into water nine feet deep. She pushed the sled down, and it remained in a perpendicular position, resting on the bottom. She then got her feet on the sled and supported Miss Hulst several minutes until a man took them both to safety. Miss Hulst was unconscious, but revived.

Harry L. Wyman, deceased, 7 West Second street, Moorestown, N. J.; bronze medal to father. Wyman, aged 24, a painter, died attempting to save G. Allen Seltzer, aged 25, a designer, from drowning in Rancocas Creek, at Bougher, N. J., August 21, 1913. Wyman waded and swam thirty-five feet to the distressed man and caught him under the armpits. Wyman kept Seltzer's head above water for a time, but both men sank and were drowned.

Henry West, deceased, Chapel Hill, N. C.; silver medal to father. West, a negro, aged 34, a crossing watchman, died saving Judson A. Haviland, aged 9, and Charles W. Jones, aged 11, from being run over by a train at Asbury Park, N. J., September 27, 1913. The boys were driving a pony toward a track on which a passenger train was approaching. West, who had only one arm, waved a warning to them and then ran across the track and grabbed the harness beneath the pony's head. The pony turned aside and West lost his hold, falling. A step of the engine struck him, causing injuries from which he died. Neither of the boys was injured.

WORK FOR UNIFORM WEIGHTS.

Interstate Conference Prepares for National Campaign.

At the second day's session of the interstate conference on weights and measures, held yesterday in the mechanical station of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, 244 West Forty-ninth street, a resolution was adopted recommending that such action be taken by weights and measures officials throughout the United States as will obtain support for any national movement having as its object the establishment of uniform regulations, specifications and tolerances. This action followed a discussion of the Ashbrook bill, recently introduced in Congress, providing for Federal regulation of weights and measures.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan, who presided, said that those at the conference believe great benefits would accrue to producers and manufacturers by the enactment of the laws proposed to give legal force to the recommendations on tolerances and specifications made at the national conference on weights and measures in Washington last May. The conference agreed that the passage of State and Federal legislation would do much to remove the hardships endured by merchants, manufacturers and producers in interstate commerce who are obliged to comply with a variety of laws on weights and measures.

The conference will conclude to-day.

FAST BIDS FOR CALDWELL ART.

Interesting Sale Attracts Large Crowd—Day's Total $2,914.

The second day's sale by the American Art Association of the art objects and furniture belonging to James E. Caldwell & Co. of Philadelphia attracted a large crowd and some lively bidding resulted. Among the competitors were a number of Philadelphians who understood better than New Yorkers the quality of this collection.

D. H. Bremen was one of the heaviest purchasers of the day, paying $77.50 for No. 414, twelve service plates of cream white Minton with turquoise and gold borders; $57.50 for No. 415, ten dessert plates of Minton; $75 for twelve plates with miniatures signed F. N. Sutton, and $75 for No. 419, ten Sutherland service plates.

Other sales were: No. 393, seventeen royal Doulton plates, to W. M. Browning for $46; No. 390, eleven soup plates of royal Doulton, to F. W. Shultz for $34, and No. 412, twelve dinner plates, Minton, to Mrs. Viet for $60. The total for the afternoon's sale was $2,914. The auction continues this afternoon and every afternoon next week.

WILSON ART BRINGS $1,339.50.

Best Prices at Sale Brought by the Antique Silver.

A silver coffee service brought the top price in the continuation of the sale of Mrs. C. Wilson's art collection in the Anderson Galleries, selling for $110 to J. Merrian. A Sevres revolving porcelain urn, with a figure panel signed L. Malpass, sold to F. Van Brink for $71.

F. Baumeister paid $36 for No. 169, a silver coffee pot dated 1797, and J. Murphy bought No. 280, a mahogany mantel clock, for $65. The total for the afternoon was $1,339.50 and for the sale to date $2,377.75. The sale concludes this afternoon.

SWIFT AID AFTER DISASTER.

Compensation in Four Days for Families of Three Men Killed.

The families of Timothy Collins, 1612 Third avenue; Thomas Hart, 429 East Twenty-first street, and Joseph Bernheimer of Bayside, L. I., who were killed by the breaking of a scaffold in Jamaica on Monday, were awarded life compensation yesterday by the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Only four days elapsed between the accident and the award of $415.36 cash and payments aggregating $40.39 a week.

The commission is now in a position to dispose of such cases as rapidly as they come in.