# The Sun.

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## The Right Tariff.

When will the politicians of this country understand that what the United States needs in an economic sense, and also what will please the electorate more than anything else, is not a high tariff nor a low tariff but a moderately protective tariff?

For a long time, when the country was in the infant industry state, a high protective tariff answered the purpose exactly, and nearly everybody was delighted with it. But it was found as the country grew more prosperous that a high tariff policy was the breeder of jobs, scandals and iniquities; that it was apt to favor one section of the country more than another and certain individuals in the country more than others, and was productive of social unrest.

On the other hand, whenever a low tariff policy or anything approximating a free trade principle was tried it was found that this also was something that would not work in a land where the standards of living and the wages paid to laboring men were so much in advance of those in competitive nations across the Atlantic.

To come down at a leap from high protective customs duties to almost no customs duties at all brought on a host of difficulties. The Government revenues fell short, and a high scale of internal revenue duties, including vexatious and inquisitorial income taxes, had to be substituted in their place. It was also found usually that this substitution was in itself inefficient. The new income taxes were generally so clumsily drawn that they were either faulty from a legal point of view or that the amount of money derived from them was far less than it was expected to be.

Many of our citizens remember the legislative and economic cycle of this sort that the country has traversed since the days of Mr. CLEVELAND'S second administration. Mr. CLEVELAND and his party came into power on a wave of popular revolt against a high tariff. The work of revising the tariff was done bunglingly, as was inevitable, and the programme was to repair by means of an income tax the deficiency in Government revenues that it was known would take place. But the Supreme Court held that the income tax law that was then enacted was unconstitutional. Even if the law had been left in force the volume of revenue under it would not have made good the loss in tariff revenue that had been effected. Therefore the Treasury found itself in difficulties, which were increased by an attempt to put into practical operation the free silver ideas championed by Mr. BRYAN. Popular disgust and indignation became very great, and the Democratic party was hurled from power.

It would be a great thing if people's memories were long; but the fact is that they are very short. The country is now repeating in a considerable degree its experience of the first half of the last decade of the nineteenth century. The Republican party, learning nothing from the past, as soon as it was placed in power after the abolition of the very low tariffs favored by Mr. CLEVELAND, tried upon the country a high tariff of the old sort. Once more there was a revolt against high protection, and once more it has been found that low tariffs as well as high tariffs fail to answer the country's needs. Once more mills have been closed, dinner pails have been emptied and Government revenues have been unequal to Government expenditures. All these phenomena were presented before the war in Europe began to complicate matters.

A reasonable and proper mean between the two tariff extremes is what is wanted, a tariff that will provide the Government with sufficient revenue without resort to a bothersome income tax in times of peace; a tariff so arranged as really to protect our industries from the cheap labor of Europe; that will allow, for instance, aniline dye stuffs to be produced in the United States in such quantity that our manufacturers will not be wholly dependent upon a foreign country for this important article and have their supply of dyes entirely cut off when that foreign country is engaged in war.

We want a sensible, honest, reasonable tariff in the making of which neither unpractical free trade theorists nor greedy capitalists have a hand.

Has not the country learned enough about the matter by this time to allow and demand that the right tariff shall be enacted?

## Not "Ripper" Bills; Constructive Legislation.

The Hon. THADDEUS C. SWEET of Oswego, whose ambition to be Speaker of the Assembly in 1915 excites no opposition in the breast of the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, is positive that the impending fulfilment of the Hon. CHARLES S. WHITMAN'S campaign pledges to turn the rascals out will involve no such crass and vulgar details as the enactment of "ripper" bills. Of course:

"I do believe that there will be a continuous process of conservative reduction in the number of office holders and of elimination of departments and commissions that clearly are superfluous.

"I think something of that kind will be undertaken the moment the Legislature gets together."

"Departments and commissions that clearly are superfluous" are departments and commissions the other fellows control and administer. To legislate these out of existence, to turn their patronage over to the enlightened management of our friends, is the high duty of any new administration. This duty becomes more impressively apparent in direct proportion to the number of our supporters who feel that their services in behalf of virtue should reap substantial recognition. But the party that reconstructs the State service to meet the exigencies of the political situation must not be accused of proposing "ripper" bills.

Meanwhile there exists a truly stupendous Republican appetite in New York State; Mr. WHITMAN, though warned by many eminent persons who did not vote for him to beware of personal ambition and the lure of 1916, knows that a President is to be elected two years from now; and from their enforced retirement the survivors of the machine that CHARLES E. HUGHES did not save are projecting themselves on public attention.

No "ripper" bills? Certainly not; nothing but constructive legislation in the interest of true patriots.

## Is This the Programme?

According to the Washington despatches the Democrats of the River and Harbor Committee are brooding over a big fat pork bill. The $33,000,000 which the Hon. THEODORE ELIJAH BURTON saved to the country must not stay saved. Rivers without water or commerce must be irrigated from the Federal Treasury.

Meanwhile, the Administration frowns upon any attempt to ascertain the state of the army and navy. Is it not the surest guarantee of peace to be unprepared for war?

Millions for buncombe, but not a cent more than can be helped for national defence!

Economy is to waste on the superfluous and to starve the indispensable.

## The Bronx Bomb.

It is a matter of no consequence whether anarchists, exploiters of prostitution or criminals of another stripe threw the bombs that were intended to kill County Judge GIBBS and City Marshal HOFFLING. The authors of this assault must be captured and punished. This is the main, in fact the only thing, for the authorities to do.

District Attorney MARTIN must have in his possession clues to the bomb throwers if their act was the result of some case that has been disposed of in the courts. If he has not, no expense of time or money is too great to be incurred in the search. The cooperation of every needed agent, national, State and city, must be freely contributed to expose the actual assailants and those for whom they acted.

New York is not ready to admit that there may be an appeal from the judgment of its courts to the dynamite of an infernal machine.

## Copper Shipments to Italy.

Unfortunately for American exporters of copper to Italy their contention that Great Britain has no right to seize shipments in neutral vessels as conditional contraband on the ground that the copper is to be transported inland to Germany and Austria for military uses, the United States Supreme Court in 5 Wallace 28 condemned part of the cargo of the British steamer Peterhoff, bound from London to Matamoras, Mexico, during the civil war, and captured by the U. S. S. Vanderbilt near the island of St. Thomas on February 25, 1863. The part of the cargo condemned consisted of artillery harness, boots, gray blankets, horseshoes and horseshoe nails, also a stock of drugs, including quinine, morphine and chloroform, of which the Confederate army was in sore need. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion, in the course of which he said:

"It is true that even these goods, if really intended for sale in the market of Matamoras, would be free of liability; for contraband may be transported by neutrals to a neutral port, if intended to make part of its general stock in trade. But there is nothing in this case which tends to convince us that such was their real destination, while all the circumstances indicate that these articles, at least, were destined for the use of the rebel forces then occupying Brownsville and other places in the vicinity."

It was the opinion of Chief Justice CHASE that condemnation attached to the part of the cargo in question whether the intention was to reship it by lighters to Brownsville or to carry it inland and deliver to the Confederates across the Rio Grande. As OPPENHEIM says, "this application of the doctrine of continuous voyages is fitly termed 'doctrine of continuous transports.'" Commenting upon Great Britain's failure to protest, he says that she "considers the practice of the American prize courts correct and just, and that as a belligerent she intends to apply the same principles." Great Britain did apply them during the Boer war, when the German steamships Bundesrath, Herzog and General, sailing from German neutral ports to the Portuguese neutral port of Lorenzo Marques, were seized on suspicion that they carried contraband intended for inland transportation to the Boer forces. No contraband was found on any of the German steamers, but Lord SALISBURY then declared that the true view in regard to contraband goods was stated by BLUNTSCHLI as follows:

"If the ships or goods are sent to the destination of a neutral port only the better to come to the aid of the enemy, there will be contraband of war and confiscation will be justified."

Many authorities maintain that the decision in the Peterhoff case was not good international law. When the British cruisers were seizing German ships bound for Portuguese East Africa Count VON BÜLOW declared that "for ships consigned from neutral States to a neutral port the notion of contraband of war simply does not exist." This view and vigorous exceptions taken to several rulings of the United States Supreme Court during the civil war do not help American exporters of copper at the present time. The United States seems to be estopped from challenging the right of Great Britain to detain American ships bound to neutral ports and under justifiable suspicion of having contraband in their cargoes intended for Germany or one of her allies. In the case of copper all difficulty can be avoided, however, by giving adequate guarantees, as the British Government suggests, that the copper is not to be "transshipped" to enemy countries.

## What Mr. Tilden Did and What Mr. Roosevelt Can Do.

We agree with our neighbor the *World* that "the main trouble with the military situation of the United States is that there is no comprehensive plan of defence or expenditure."

Also, we agree with the *World* that the nation is paying heavily every year for defence and not getting for its millions or billions much assurance of effective protection against the destruction or blackmailing of our sea coast towns.

Our neighbor asks:

"What would THE SUN have Mr. ROOSEVELT demand? More battleships? More submarines? More sea coast fortifications? Heavier artillery? A larger army? A general increase of all appropriations? Or what?"

If the *World* will pardon us for saying so, this seems rather jejune. It is not a question of spending more money but of knowing how to get the best results for the money that we do spend. Mr. TILDEN, by writing his remarkable letter to Speaker CARLISLE, did more than any committee of Congress or any perfunctory board of investigation could do to shake the dangerous confidence of the people of that time in the existing but archaic means of defence against foreign invaders.

Colonel ROOSEVELT is in the way to render the nation a service of the same sort: First, because he is an uncommonly energetic person with an unusually level intelligence when the broader aspects of military questions are concerned; and secondly, because he acquired, when President of the United States, definite information as to some of the foreign projects of attack which may possibly test our present system of sea coast defence.

Colonel ROOSEVELT has promised to take up this subject soon, for the public benefit. We hope he will do so.

Has the *World*, as a patriotic newspaper, any reason to hope or wish that Colonel ROOSEVELT should not do all in his power to awaken public sentiment to the importance of this question?

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The Hon. CHAMP CLARK asserts that Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy "will be his chief glory in the future." From which saying the cynical will educe the theory that the Hon. CHAMP CLARK is still inclined, in unregenerate moments, to break out of the reservation.

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The United States is on the verge of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known. We have reached the bottom after a period of decline and things are now getting better every day.—GEORGE B. CALDWELL, *president of the Investment Bankers' Association.*

The association consists of 350 bankers in all parts of the country, who are represented at a convention in Philadelphia that opened yesterday. There are signs on every side of the recovery of business from the effects of baneful political agitation, and shrewd observers will agree that Mr. CALDWELL, looking into the future, is not unduly optimistic.

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Some injudicious friends of the Hon. JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON are already assigning him to the Committee on Appropriations in the next House. It is well known that his own desires urge him toward the committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic or the committee on the disposition of useless executive papers.

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Gives analysis of her husband in a lecture.—*Headline.*

Mrs. CAUDLE is still the most brilliant performer in the husband analysis and lecture field. It is not believed that the audience of one appreciates the merit of this widely diffused entertainment.

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The defeat of the woman suffrage amendment in Nebraska by at least 10,000 votes, of which there is no longer any doubt, deprives Mr. BRYAN of the pleasure of felicitating himself upon a timely conversion to the cause which he neglected for so many years.

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The United Brotherhood of Carpenters wants an agitation started for a six hour workday. The eight hour day, they say, is enervating and excessive. The American Federation of Labor is considering the proposal at its convention, but, strangely, may fail to indorse it. Really the proposal is altogether too conservative. What the brotherhood needs is a sliding scale arrangement by which the working day shall be diminished at a fixed annual rate, so that it shall be eliminated altogether by 1925. This should be accompanied by an annual increase of pay in the same ratio with the time cut off. When the arrangement is fully worked out, the honest and industrious carpenter will be able to spend all his time walking on the strand enjoying the tearful companionship of his friend the Walrus.

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Convict labor on roads.—*Headline.*

There are roads in the United States we had rather work on than drive over.

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According to the Mayor of Vienna, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has been rejuvenated by the war. It is to be suspected, then, that the truth about the operations of the Austrian armies has been sympathetically concealed from the aged ruler.

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In his address at the dedication of the equestrian statue of General PHILIP KEARNY at Arlington on Wednesday President WILSON, referring to the fact that KEARNY was affectionately called "PHIL" by his men, regretted that he did not have a name which his friends could similarly abbreviate. Well, it is the President's own fault. Why did he drop the homely THOMAS from his list of names?

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The time has come to bring legislation out of secret committee rooms.—*Governor* BYRNE *of South Dakota.*

Where have we heard this before?

## PERSONAL LIBERTY.

### The Strong and Successful Paid and Amateur Movement Against It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to thank Mr. Jerome A. Ross for his letter in THE SUN. His charges against the prohibition organizations are true. They are indeed "drunk with power," and unless the public wakes up to the realization that the present day paid and amateur reformer, working for personal gain under the cloak of religious and moral uplift, is threatening our personal liberty, in a short time we shall be living under laws forbidding us to drink and smoke.

In the last election Washington, Arizona, Colorado and Oregon voted for statewide prohibition.

Does the average voter realize that the United States Constitution can be amended by a two-thirds vote of the States, that each State has one vote on such an amendment irrespective of its population, and that twenty States already have prohibitory laws?

From the above can be seen the alarming possibility of the passage of a constitutional amendment making the United States a prohibition country, with the prohibition of tobacco to follow.

From one of last week's papers I cut the following:

Albert J. Beveridge, Progressive nominee for United States Senator from Indiana, was denied the use of the Evansville, Ind., auditorium of the local Y. M. C. A. in which to speak Sunday on "Success," because he smokes cigarettes.

L. J. SNYDER.
NEW YORK, November 12.

## BOOSTING THE PRICE OF COTTON.

### Forbidden Not Only by the Sherman Act but by the Presbyterian Catechism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The President is, if I am not mistaken, a Presbyterian. The President is engaged with Mr. McAdoo and others in a patriotic effort to enhance the price of cotton.

As between friends, it is immaterial that this is forbidden by the Sherman act; but such of our citizens as are Presbyterians are governed by a higher law, set forth in the "Larger Catechism" of the Presbyterian Church in these words:

"Question 142—What are the sins forbidden in the Eighth Commandment?

"Answer—The sins forbidden in the Eighth Commandment are [besides others enumerated] engrossing commodities to enhance the price." (Citing Proverbs xi., 26.) J. WILLIAM EKEGREN.
NEW YORK, November 12.

### The Joy of Man Killing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Man is a queer animal, the only animal that with abject prayer or boastful song goes forth to kill.

Some men are flattered that "God made man after His own image." And some men make their own ideal god too.

The savages of a Pacific island who thought their isle the world instinctively made them a god, and of the only available material, a stick or a stone. When things went wrong they gave the god notice and if not remedied chucked the god into the sea and made them a new god, and as things improved they gave the new god credit for it.

The Germans made them a god of iron, and justly called him a war lord. He wantonly invaded Belgium, a peaceful neutral nation, burned their houses and churches, laid waste their fields, stole their cattle and crops, murdered the men for defending their own, and now tries to annihilate the widows and orphans by starvation.

Unlike the Duke of Alva, he needed no "court of blood." Civilized people will feed the Belgians.

When the Germans throw their war lord over, from what will they make a new god? C. R. QUINBY.
PLEASANTVILLE, November 12.

### Scenario for an American War With Japan and England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Where in this broad land of ours will you find a true American who will not take off his hat to the gallant little band of Germans who defended Kiao-chou? And yet we read of Nippon's gloating. How proud the King of England must be to receive the felicitations of the Mikado over this "glorious victory" of the allied forces. To divert from the sentimental to the more material, what is the price that Japan will exact for this all conquering support? And what share of the price will eventually be demanded of us? And when our inevitable clash with Japan comes, where shall we find England?

Her record makes the answer easy. She will be busy egging other Powers on to join Japan in crushing us. The result will be the loss of our Pacific possessions. That would be humiliating.

On the other hand there is Canada, worth fifty Philippine groups, so the prospect is not so bad after all.

MERRIMAC.
PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

### Another Crime.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Since August 1 the words "ally" and "allies" have been mispronounced by fully 90 per cent. of the people I have heard use them. So far as I can discover there is absolutely no authority for accenting these words on the first syllable. ALLY.
WOODMERE, L. I., November 11.

### Watch Your Step!

In life's subway have a care,
Watch your step!
Danger threatens everywhere,
Watch your step!
If you're young you've much to learn,
If you're poor you've much to earn,
If you're good you've much to spurn,
Watch your step!

In the crowded streets of life,
Watch your step!
There is peril in the strife,
Watch your step!
If you're old you've much to tell,
If you're rich you've much to sell,
If you're bad you'll go to hell,
Watch your step!

H. S. HASKINS.

## SHOP EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS.

### What Disregard of the Injunction Means to Retail Store Workers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Fifteen years ago almost every retail store in the country remained open until late at night from one to three weeks before Christmas. This meant that hundreds of salespeople, bookkeepers, wrappers and deliverymen worked such long hours that Christmas meant to them nothing of joy and good will, but only exhaustion and misery. This condition of affairs was brought about by an unintelligent shopping public, which thought that it must do its Christmas shopping in crowds and in a rush at the eleventh hour.

The Consumers League, realizing the seriousness of this overwork, instituted the "Shop Early for Christmas" campaign. Thanks to the splendid cooperation of the press, this movement for early shopping has grown to such an extent that each year fewer and fewer stores remain open at night. There has been a lessening of fatigue and suffering for the workers at Christmas time.

Although much has been accomplished there is still need not only in the larger cities but in the rural communities to urge early Christmas shopping. Last year in New York city six large retail stores and many small neighborhood stores remained open to the public until 10 o'clock and later the week before Christmas. In three of these larger stores the employees received no extra compensation; in the remaining three stores supper or supper money was provided.

After a working day of fourteen hours in one of the stores last year one woman selling waists said: "Tired? I have been wishing all day that I was a horse, for then I should have somebody to look out for my interests." The Consumers League is trying to look out for her interests. HANNAH ANDREWS,
Chairman of Publicity Committee.
NEW YORK, November 10.

### Help the Relief Societies by All Means, but Remember the Season.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Please let a business woman express her appreciation of your stand with regard to Christmas presents this year. Our small business, run on a very small margin of capital, is entirely dependent upon a normal Christmas season for a profit on the year's work. The general acceptance of the plan proposed by Mr. Jacob Schiff would spell, if not disaster, at least a serious embarrassment to a young enterprise. We have done our best, in a small way, to meet the unfortunate circumstances which exist at present, by providing useful and inexpensive gifts for our buying public, and by cooperating with our customers in every way that will make for an economical Christmas list.

It is not the gift that counts, after all, as much as the thought behind the gift, and I must confess I should hate to receive from one of my friends the "nicely worded card" that the Red Cross society proposes sending in place of the personal message. Give to the Red Cross liberally, generously, even extravagantly, and to the other organizations of mercy and help, for the need is greater than any one of us knows; but do not, please, be carried away by the pure sentiment of martyrdom so far that you forget what is owing to those about you. If the Red Cross contribution means a genuine self-denial, at least one may choose a tiny appropriate Christmas card for one's greeting, and the "sacred spirit of the gift" may not be lost among card files and indexes.

In many cases the contributions are not actually sacrifices on the part of the donor, and as a result, if the normal Christmas buying is omitted, this means that the business man or woman who is dependent on that buying is paying the contribution instead of the donor. And we much prefer giving direct and getting the credit for it. BUSINESS WOMAN.
NEW YORK, November 11.

## G. B. S.

### By the Loftiness of His Ideals He Belongs to 1964.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I thank you for your definition of your own attitude toward humanity. When you stated in your editorial article entitled "The Impertinence of Mr. Shaw" that "Mr. Shaw abuses the privileges of the cap and bells when he intrudes his freak theorizing into the higher region of world passions and world interests" you made a frank acknowledgment that world passions and world interests, as exemplified by the European war, belong to a higher region than the theorizing of the true humanitarian.

Mr. Shaw, however freakish his methods of propounding his theories may appear to you, is a man with ideals so far above the materialistic bromides of this age that it is not surprising his utterance, which is at least fifty years ahead of the times, fails of appreciation.

In his letter to the President Mr. Shaw was not guilty of talking "for the mere sake of smart topsyturveyness without regard to decorum." He did in his inimitable manner emphasize the mistake of our Administration in not protesting the violation of Belgian neutrality as soon as it was known.

Its wanton futility or its practicality does not in any way detract from the thought behind the suggestion made by Mr. Shaw. T. B. P.
BROOKLYN, November 11.

### The Bryan Blight on the Democratic Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Bryan's explanation of the election does small credit to his intelligence. I am probably representative of thousands of men of moderate means who praise the Democratic party for the new tariff which the people had demanded and for a respectable currency bill after our long waiting. But like thousands of such men I am alarmed at the tendencies of the populism which Mr. Bryan always represents and which has misled so many of his party into attacking legitimate business. Like others I suffer with the railroads under a reduction of dividends forced by absurd Congressional interference with business, for which Mr. Bryan stands. It is the fear of such as he, the party which he leads (not the whole Democracy), that has led thousands to vote against the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Bryan has learned nothing since the country rejected his half baked theories of finance and economics. How great the pity that political exigencies have forced this man into the great place he holds and made him a drag on his sober chief! But how fortunate that he lectures instead of acting as Secretary of State! ANTI-POPULIST.
NEW YORK, November 11.

### A Question for Dr. Noah Geiger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* What does Noah Geiger think of the action of the British War Department, which some time ago ordered a large quantity of horseshoes from this country because it could get them cheaper, better and quicker? Does he consider it an improper action on the part of the British Government? A. C.
NEW YORK, November 12.

### Puller in the Van.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Amid war's crash and turmoil let us elevate and likewise celebrate J. Puller Phibbs, an automobile man of Molesworth street, Dublin, who has gone to the front as a volunteer with the Red Cross British section. Mr. Phibbs took with him a motor ambulance van. W. J. MORGAN.
NEWARK, N. J., November 12.

### The Poet's Preference.

I own I'm not enamored with the glare
Of lobster palace,
And any one is welcome to my share,
I'll bear no malice.
Nay, rather far, the stormy hills of Wales
Let me inhabit,
And chase among the rocky fields and swales
The wild Welsh rabbit.

G. B. M.

## CAN THE WAR LAST LONG?

### Summary of the Views and Estimates of Paul Leroy Beaulieu.

*From the London Economist.*

At the invitation of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in Paris M. Leroy Beaulieu, the veteran editor of *L'Economiste Français*, gave an address upon the resources of the belligerents, the cost of the war and the question of economic exhaustion.

First of all, he found that the Allies can draw upon a population of 321 millions, or counting India and the colonies, upon a population of 738 millions. The population of Germany and Austria-Hungary is about 116 millions. Thus there is already a population of about 854 millions, one-half of the human race, participating in the war. But besides the belligerents there are the neutral countries which have mobilized in order to protect themselves or with a view to eventual aggression, Italy, Sweden, Rumania, Holland and Switzerland, another sixty millions of people who are spending extraordinary sums on armaments in time of peace.

Turning to the belligerent nations in Europe, M. Leroy Beaulieu points out that obligatory service extends in France to all men of 20 to 48 years of age, and owing to the fact that in the last twenty years the population of France has been fairly stationary while that of Germany has grown rapidly, the French army is more nearly equal in size to the German than the present populations of thirty-nine to sixty-six millions would suggest. The real proportion, in fact, for men of fighting age is 39 for France against 52 for Germany, say, 3,900,000 against 5,200,000. He further argues that Russia with 171 millions and Great Britain and her self-governing colonies with 70 millions can increase their forces in the field to a far greater extent and with far less sacrifice than Germany and Austria.

M. Leroy Beaulieu then asks whether it is possible to carry on war with the whole adult male population of military age in the field. This, he says, was done fifty years ago by Paraguay in a war lasting several years against the Argentine Republic; it was accomplished again by the Boers in their war against Great Britain in 1899 to 1902; it was accomplished again in the two recent Balkan wars by Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece, a prodigious effort. Thus, he says: "Experience proves that a war which arms the whole population of military age is possible, and may last a long time. It is more a question of psychics than of physics. But how can a nation deprived of its commerce and of the means of disposing of its industrial products maintain such a war? It is a problem which has seemed insoluble to many. Nevertheless, it is capable of a practical solution. The absolutely indispensable industries can be carried on, though of course on a reduced scale. Boys, old men and women replace the men. Thus the vintage is proceeding in the Midi, though it will be prolonged owing to the want of men and horses, with the assistance, it should be added, of many Spanish laborers."

When the French economist turns to the case of Germany he finds that her commerce is more or less in a state of blockade, and that she may find a good deal of difficulty in obtaining from abroad such raw materials as copper, nickel, petrol, rubber, wool, cotton and jute, which are urgently needed for the manufacture of guns, munitions, accoutrements, &c. But with such neutral kingdoms on the frontier as Rumania, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and with the Baltic Sea more or less controlled by the German fleet, these difficulties and the problem of buying additional food supplies from abroad may easily be exaggerated. He argues that so long as the population of Germany is united by military ardor and national sentiment, regarding the war as just and holy, it is not likely to be reduced by starvation; and he sums up: "There is no economic or physical impossibility in a prolonged duration of the war. If there are no decisive military events, one may very well look forward to a war lasting six months, perhaps longer."

Our own national expenditure for the first ten days of October amounted to £20,307,748, compared with £8,683,304 for the corresponding period of last year. Outlay on supply services shows an increase of over 11½ millions, at £15,324,544. The cost of the war rises as the army swells in size. The revenue is extraordinarily good, and shows the enormous advantage of our free trade system. For the ten days it was £5,356,480, compared with £5,994,305, for the same period in October, 1913. Let us assume that of the total, roughly, one million a day which the war has been costing us, £800,000 is spent by the War Office and £200,000 by the Admiralty. This means 5½ millions sterling a week for the army and 1½ millions sterling for the navy in excess of peace expenditure. What is the excess for Germany? We would suggest as a minimum figure 16½ millions sterling a week for the army and half a million for the navy. And yet we find that Berlin has given out officially that expenditure is at the rate of only one million a day, 365 millions a year, toward which the war loan has provided 230, enough for nearly eight months. If our figure is near the mark the loan will be exhausted in about three weeks time, certainly long before it has all been gathered in. And the German imperial revenue, dependent largely on customs, must have shrunk enormously.

## BELGIAN WORKMEN.

### Plenty of Work for Them, as This Thinking Person Knows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I refer to the column in this morning's paper "Threat to Stop Belgian Charity" and would say that news of this kind presented in this form is the essence of meanness and is quite a good specimen of the way in which news is given to this country through the correspondents of the American papers, who are really Englishmen writing for London papers.

I have worked in Belgium quite a good deal and understand the Belgian workmen, and I know that if a Belgian workman can live without working he will not work, and there is no thinking person who will not believe that there is not work to be done in Belgium. If the Germans desire that free distribution of food should stop, it is certainly not without cause and certainly would not affect the distribution of food in needy places.

If the people of the United States knew the source from which all the news from Germany does come and the way it is changed, of which the article in question is a good example, there would be a different feeling in the United States. W. P. GRAHAM.
NEW YORK, November 12.

## ANDREW H. GREEN.

### A Monument to a Great New Yorker Advocated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The letter headed "A Great Citizen of New York," meaning the late Hon. Andrew H. Green, was most true and timely. I should like to see a statue erected to him in the city he did so much to benefit.

We seem to have plenty of room in our streets, squares and Central Park for every foreigner, whether he was ever associated with this country or not; but let any one take the trouble to count the number of monuments erected to our own people, or our own citizens. I think they will have an object lesson.

Is it possible we are becoming so foreign that we have forgotten to honor those of American birth or those who by their deeds have added lustre to our city and country? God forbid, but it looks very much like it. HORACE J. BROOKES.
NEW YORK, November 12.

### Decorated.

Upon the sleeves of Yank E. Trade
Behold the chevrons gay!
Bright labels placed by Gen'ral Boost:
"Made in the U. S. A."

H. S. H.

# CITY SOON TO HAVE COVERED ASH CARTS

## 400 Ordered and 800 Others Made Available Through New Budget Allowance.

## MR. FETHERSTON'S PLANS

Before the winter is well under way covered ash carts, for which THE SUN has agitated to prevent the nuisance and health danger of flying ashes, will be realized in this city. John T. Fetherston, Street Cleaning Commissioner, said yesterday that he already has let contracts for 400 covers for ash carts and that the new budget contains an allowance for 800 more covers.

"We buy the covers and put them on the carts ourselves," said the Commissioner, "and with 1,200 covered ash carts we can take care of the congested parts of the city. These carts are so arranged that they do away with 75 per cent. of the dust in loading and 100 per cent. of the dust after the cart has been loaded.

"By this arrangement, if we can get the money, we will do away with the annoyance of dust from flying ashes in the crowded parts of the city. Such a thing is a nuisance. Everybody admits it, but the question has been, first, the best way of eradicating it, and second, getting the money.

"But you must understand that this device for covering the ash carts is temporary. These carts are to be used until we work out a plan for an absolutely dustless collection of ashes and refuse. That is what we are working on now in our model street cleaning district. You see the first defect in our present system begins in the household. We have an open can, we have an open cart and we have an open dump, while the final disposition plant is a nuisance.

"We must start with a standard can with a cover, and we must have a device by which the contents may be dumped into a covered cart without throwing any dust about the streets. We are at present working on the plan of adapting the device best suited to New York. We have practically hit on one. You know it never would do to take the system used in Germany and adopt it wholesale, because New Yorkers throw away many times more stuff than do the Germans.

"We are working on these plans to bring about a dustless and sanitary collection of garbage and ashes, and also to clean the streets thoroughly and cheaply. There is no doubt of the need of these things, but the new system must be thorough, and its adoption means of course such a big change and the expenditure of so much money that the thing cannot be done quickly."

The necessity for the covered ash can and covered ash cart has been set forth by THE SUN. The report of a committee of the Academy of Medicine on this matter says: "The open ash and the carelessly covered garbage cans and barrels are a disgrace and a menace. In the warm months open garbage cans attract and support the house fly and facilitate the dissemination of disease. We suggest that the Board of Health refuse a permit unless the cart be covered and the private cart men contract to remove refuse only during the night or early morning hours."

## SAYS MANY WIVES WASTE FOOD.

### Chairman Perkins of Mayor's Committee Deplores Lack of Knowledge.

The executive committee of the Mayor's committee on food supply, of which George W. Perkins is chairman, submitted its report to Mayor Mitchel yesterday on the educational work it has been conducting. The report deplores the great lack of knowledge on the part of the purchasing public of the proper prices for food, how to buy food and what are the rights of the people as to weights and measure. It says:

"There are many reasons for this, one of which arises from the fact that a large number of homes in New York are presided over by wives and mothers who when very young started to work at some calling that took them into offices, stores or factories. Another reason is that a large number of homes in this city are presided over by wives and mothers who are daughters in well to do families, where the mistaken notion prevailed that it was not necessary for the daughters to learn practical housekeeping. The result has been that these daughters married without knowing anything at all about housekeeping, and the extravagance and waste in these households are large and unnecessary drains on the food supplies of this city."

Mr. Perkins continues in his report that the domestic science taught in schools and colleges is a most helpful corrective of this situation. The committee reports that it undertook a campaign of education, beginning with October 1, and has issued circulars every few days, 500,000 copies of these circulars having been distributed.

President Marks of Manhattan borough met about 150 retail grocers last night at a meeting at St. Nicholas avenue and 161st street to hear their grievances against open markets. He told them that they were not the only ones who had suffered from war prices and that they should consider the fact that New York was until recently one of the very few cities without open markets. He refused to believe, he said, that real estate values near the markets had been enhanced by them. He said that what is good for the masses is good for the city and for real estate too.

It was learned among butchers yesterday that most of them are well stocked in meats for this week, but that a slight advance in prices may be expected next week as a result of the cattle quarantine here and in the West.

## WOULD AID GOVERNORS.

### South Dakota Executive Presents Plan to Make Leadership Effective.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 12.—At the Governors' conference here to-day Gov. P. M. Byrne of South Dakota made a plea for greater responsiveness by State Legislatures to the will of the people. He urged measures that should be taken by Governors to bring this about.

"Why should not the Governor in matters he deems of great importance," asked Gov. Byrne, "or in support of a measure he believes the people desire enacted into law, accompany his recommendations with a draft of a bill for which he is willing to assume responsibility?"

He said he did not advocate an extension of the powers of a Governor, but he presented the suggestion as a means that a Governor could take "toward making his leadership effective and at the same time fixing with accuracy his responsibility."

Gov. Charles R. Miller of Delaware spoke on "Uniformity of Laws Fixing the Conditions to be Met by Foreign Corporations Before Doing Business in a State." He declared that the franchise tax of the State of New York on foreign corporations doing a development business was computed in a fair and satisfactory manner.

### Aqueduct Shaft Contract Let.

The bids for the supplementary shaft and tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct at the base of Storm King Mountain, in the town of Cornwall, Orange county, were opened yesterday. The Oscar Daniels Company was granted the contract by the Board of Water Supply with the lowest bid of $365,926.