

The Sun

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A Valuable Suggestion From the Old Confederate Constitution.

The Confederate Constitution was fashioned mainly after the United States Constitution. Where its provisions departed from those of the original instrument they were in more than one particular of even wiser conception; a circumstance due to the teaching of experience.

"Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of departments, and submitted to Congress by the President."

The rest of this paragraph stated the exceptions to the rule; namely, appropriations for the expenses and contingencies of the Congress itself, or for the payment of claims against the Confederate Government judicially ascertained and declared.

Here, then, were two things entirely lacking in the Federal Constitution: first, a definite recognition of the principle of the executive budget, and secondly, the requirement of a two-thirds vote to pass any appropriation not specifically proposed by the executive; a requirement at first sight equivalent to the institution of the executive veto of separate items, but on close examination practically different from that.

No question before the Constitution makers at Albany is more urgent or further reaching in its importance to the citizens of this State than that of the check to be put upon the appalling increase in the cost of State Government. As is shown in the masterly report on State finances submitted for the committee on that subject by its chairman, the Hon. HENRY I. STRIMSON, the general running expenses of the State have increased almost six hundred per cent. in thirty years, a period during which the population has increased but a little more than eighty per cent.

Moreover, the increase is almost at a geometrical progressive rate, as is shown by this table of five year periods:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1850-1855: \$7,168,831. 1855-1860: 17,200,056. 1860-1865: 32,066,446. 1865-1870: 17,696,398. 1870-1875: 24,511,946. 1875-1880: 34,791,576. 1880-1885: 42,408,488.

This points, if not toward ultimate bankruptcy, at least toward an indefinite vista of endurance of taxation high enough to amount to confiscation. But, gloomy as is the prospect indicated by Mr. Strimson's exhibit of the increase of ordinary State expenditure, has his committee really told the worst?

Outside of the general running expenses that are growing at so alarming a rate that Mr. Strimson's committee has felt the surpassing importance of confining them by an adequate budget system drafted by safeguards against graft or extravagance, there are the special appropriations which so often afford the favorite lurking place of graft or political favoritism.

The Grecian Parliament, the members of which were chosen upon the war issue and mainly upon their friendliness to the cause of the Allies, will meet next Monday, and Eleutherios VENIZELOS, the leader of the opposition to the pro-German sympathizers, will be restored to his former post of Premier. The weight that will thus be thrown in the favor of the Allies and the desire to offset antagonistic intervention in the war by Greece evidently explain the massing of the Austro-German force along the Serbian border.

In an interview which the enterprising of the United Press has secured, Bulgaria, through her Premier, Dr. V. RADOSLAVOFF, has so clearly stated her demands that there no longer seems any doubt of the price she asks for her aid.

be subject to the Governor's approval, as at present. Now, speaking roughly, the increase in these special and extraordinary appropriations not safeguarded by the proposed budget system and its attendant checks is even more alarming than that noted in the cable printed above. For instance: In 1904 the appropriations for current expenses—appropriations of the class covered by the committee's plan of safeguard—amounted to about \$22,000,000; while the total expenditures out of the treasury, including both general and special appropriations, amounted to about \$25,000,000.

In 1913, nine years later, the ordinary appropriations had increased to about \$41,000,000 and the total of all expenditures to \$86,000,000; so that while the general appropriations had increased \$19,000,000 the aggregate of expenditures had increased about \$61,000,000.

Is it only the general running expenses of State Government, the ordinary or regular appropriation bills, that need to be safeguarded by the admirable budget scheme which Mr. Strimson's committee has proposed to the convention at Albany?

Are the special appropriation bills, which are to obtain consideration only after both houses of the Legislature have finally acted on the regular bills, less clamorous for restrictive treatment?

How does the wisdom of the Committee on State Finances, Revenues and Expenditures regard the proposal not only to adopt the budget feature of the Confederate Constitution, but also to apply courageously to the entire class of special or extra-budget appropriations coming subsequently before the Legislature at Albany the requirement of the two-thirds vote to pass them, instead of the mere majority vote as now?

What public interest would suffer? What honest claim would be ignored? What millions would be saved?

Caperton in Hayti. The American navy seems to be well supplied with officers who can be trusted to represent the country in emergencies requiring a sound knowledge of international law and administrative ability.

In his dealings with the Haytiens Rear Admiral WILLIAM B. CAPERTON, who was a Captain two years ago, but for all that is a veteran, has restored order, conciliated the revolutionists, and won the confidence of the politicians as if by magic.

All his arrangements have worked smoothly. It was a "detail" that no naval officer wanted, that is if he had read Haytian history thoughtfully. The politicians who have kept the republic in a turmoil for twenty years must be more surprised by the turn of events than American observers. The Haytiens were supposed to be so jealous of their independence and so ready to fight for it that the achievement of the American Admiral seems too easy to be true.

If any native General believed that he could rally the people to resist intervention in their affairs and shed their blood for Hayti he was soon disillusioned. Even the redoubtable Dr. Boso, who is an anti-American agitator, meekly submitted and agreed to the disbandment of his forces. General BOURDAN also sheathed his sword and accepted Admiral CAPERTON as a Warlock. As for the rank and file of the loyal and rebellious troops, they made no objection to the distribution of American rations among them and agreed to go home with a few dollars in hand borrowed from the public funds. Imagine 736 musket carrying Haytiens coming in on board the famous gunboat Nord Alexis and disembarking at the request of an American naval officer whom they had never seen before! We have heard of a Haytian General in a gold braided coat and a casual pair of trousers accepting a tip on the street in Port au Prince, but here was a whole regiment disbanding for hard tack, coffee and bacon, and "a small sum of money from Admiral CAPERTON."

This revolution in public sentiment could have been accomplished only by a shrewd mingling of firmness, tact and benevolence. The Haytiens are a simple people after all, and heartily sick of the politicians' wars into which they are drafted without pay or even rations. When CAPERTON persuaded them that he had not come to seize the government and murder them in their beds; that, in fact, it was his mission to abolish war, settle politicians' feuds and provide work by cleaning house in field Port au Prince, their hostility vanished and the American occupation became popular.

Carrying the War Back to the Balkans. The Grecian Parliament, the members of which were chosen upon the war issue and mainly upon their friendliness to the cause of the Allies, will meet next Monday, and Eleutherios VENIZELOS, the leader of the opposition to the pro-German sympathizers, will be restored to his former post of Premier. The weight that will thus be thrown in the favor of the Allies and the desire to offset antagonistic intervention in the war by Greece evidently explain the massing of the Austro-German force along the Serbian border.

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And then we have a baby zebra, which BILL SKYDER, who has been tramped on by elephants, kicked by camels, scratched by tigers, bitten by wolves, rattlesnakes and other things and who bears more wounds than ever attained by any big or little game hunter, says is the only one born in captivity and by which he is going to prove the most interesting question of natural history, has a baby zebra stripes?

Yes, New York, separate and apart from its gumen and its "great white way" has some most interesting phases of wild life.

Mr. PRINCE said that the spirit of the Progressives is more militant than ever. It may ultimately develop that the Progressives sustained no actual defeat in 1912, but merely "retired for strategic reasons to a battleground of their own choosing."

Only Turkish characters can be used hereafter in signs and advertisements. The same order applies to druggists' prescriptions and to the names of the streets in Turkish which might tend to make some of them a trifle more legible.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN began yesterday his Nebraska-Chautauqua campaign for peace in Europe.—The News from Omaha.

The Prince of Peace-at-any-price. Drunkenness in Topeka is on the wane.—The Topeka Capital.

Drunkenness in Topeka is on the wane.—The Topeka Capital. "Strange!" Judging from the statements of stern disciples of prohibition who come out of Kansas one would think that there was no drunkenness at all at the State's capital.

General von HINDENBURG in wood.—Headline. The General certainly has not been acting as a wooden man.

The news of the death of GEORGE FITCH will be received with much regret by many who have read his stories of "Siwash College" and "Hornburg Memories." He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives as a Progressive in 1912.

Another honor that he held was the presidency of the American Press Humorists Association, made up of those good natured fellows who write funny things every day or every week for the newspapers and magazines, a hard job if ever there was one.

Reduced to exact terms the declaration of M. ADAMSKER, the French Minister of Marine, that "it was the British fleet that saved the world from destruction by the barbarians of the twentieth century" means that the British navy saved Paris and France by bottling up the German fleet. Can there be any doubt of it?

DREAM TWINS. A Scientific Theory Assailed by a Sleeper. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: What nonsense great learning shows in making facts fit theories!

The latest is a dream book. A Boston doctor with a long train of titles connected with insane asylums has published a theory that all dreams are the results of wishes. Wishes submerged in that other theoretical thing, the subconscious mind.

Now to the point. Last night I dreamed that Mrs. A. had presented me with twins, as they say. They were...

I have searched for every detail of my life. I cannot find a wish of the most remote nature to twins. I know I never wanted 'em.

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Perhaps a pair of chips in Nirvana want to mate and they tried to urge me into their scheme. You would not have space to spare for elucidation of this theory to account for my dream?

The common sense theory is that I am very fond of peach and blackberry pie. On the evening of August 6, 1915, I was sitting at the table eating my peach and blackberry pie. I ate both.

Now there is the cause of the twin dream. The only thing away is that the twins were both white.

Impressions of Travel in Utah. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: While travellers generally will find a kindly and hospitable reception in Utah, I have none of them extends a more cordial welcome than this plateau city with its broad streets, many of them ending in mountain foothills giving an impressive appearance as the shades of night come on.

The picturesque "Dead Sea" of America is being deluged the eye and a dip in its waters not only invigorates the body, but the afterward stimulates a thirst that would overwhelm even a member of a literary wagon and make the members of that hospital hide their heads in shame.

The free, daily, noon organ recitals conducted by the Mormons in the Tabernacle in beautiful temple grounds are a joy not only from an artistic point of view but because the people are made to keep quiet and in their sleep during the concert, for those who do not have the locking of the doors helps to teach them some.

If some of our sympathizers in the East would be kind enough to please many music lovers who go to the concerts to hear the music.

JAMES D. DEWELL, JR. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, August 6.

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR. Should the Present System of Execution Be Changed? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The disgraceful scenes connected with the carrying out of the law's decree in the case of a prominent criminal, the hysteria which has prevailed in a certain portion of the press and of the public, and which has even got the better of certain public officials, have convinced every thinking man that there is something radically wrong in our practice in the case of the imposition of the death penalty for crime.

The chief trouble is that this is not a law loving community. A large part of its population comes from countries which have not known the law's decree with severity, and the first impulse on reaching this free country is a tendency to resent and resist all law. Indeed there is an element of hostility to law, a general pauper and a half every American, whether recently arrived or the descendant of a long line of resolutely law-abiding people, who appreciate the value of order. It must see the danger and impropriety of disorder.

Any of the mob who attended the execution of the criminal referred to must have felt later on the uselessness of the whole performance and the danger which it threatened to the community. Only the lowest and least refined instincts of the crowd appealed to and only the lowest and least lovely responded to the appeal. It was a gross, degrading and demoralizing, and that is the worst part of it, the aftermath much as though they had been on a prolonged debauch, unless they were too degraded to have felt instead of reason from their unseemly exaltation.

The conclusion therefore is rational and logical that the display of a criminal's body to the public is so fraught with possibilities of danger to the community, both physical and moral, that it should not be permitted. The body of a criminal who has been executed under the law of the State should not be delivered to relatives or to any private person for interment. The law should provide that the body should be disposed of by the State and disposed of by the State.

When the method of executing the death penalty in this State was first introduced, it was intended that the law provided for a post-mortem examination of the body and then unless the body was claimed by some relative or friend, it was to be buried in the graveyard or cemetery attached to the prison, with a sufficient quantity of quicklime to consume it without delay.

Despite the public clamor of the question whether the death penalty is a just punishment, it is reasonably certain that the American public is not superstitious on the subject of sudden death. Hundreds are destroyed annually in the streets by our public utilities, and the public is not protesting. Why this indifference in the case of the victim sentenced through negligence and hysteria to the criminal sentenced through law?

The reason is that we do not shudder at the death penalty, but at the horrors which attend it. The present barbarous system. Most people would agree that the criminal who has committed a capital crime is of no more value to society than a pest to be eliminated. It is a menace to it and should be disposed of in such a manner that the menace should be removed. Most people are also agreed that the certain and adequate punishment is some form of death.

There are therefore two sufficient reasons why the man or woman who has committed a murder should be executed. The first is that he or she is a menace to society and should be eliminated. The second is that the punishment should be certain and adequate.

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such a death than over that of some unfortunate stricken in the streets. All the terrible scenes of the prison attendants and officials would be eliminated, the other inmates of the prison under sentence of death would be spared the paroxysms of terror and despair which accompany an execution at present, and the morbid portion of the public, which is injuriously excited by an execution at present, would have nothing to injuriously excite them. The fact of death could be duly attested as might be necessary and the ordinary life of the prison staff and employees would suffer no greater loss than at present over the death of an inmate in the infirmary. W. W. NILES. NEW YORK, August 6.

THE COMMON USE OF SLANG. A Rebuke by the Secretary of the Editorial Improvement Society. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have always considered THE SUN a refined paper and have read it daily for more than thirty years to improve my mind. You cannot imagine how dreadfully shocked I was recently when I came across the word "gosh" in an editorial article you must have written.

I have always had an insuperable aversion to slang and have tried to impress upon the editors of my paper that it is really in the West, where the professor has lately been trailing progress and reaction.

The result of his peregrinations is an admission to the late adherents of social justice to get back into the Republican party with the idea of rattling before the assembled hosts which is left of the Progressive party's skeleton until the reactionaries are scared out of their boots and give the dear people what they want, including offices.

"In the separate States," says Senator Davenport, "the great majority of the 4,000,000 who voted for Roosevelt will probably enroll in the primaries of the old parties, most of these with the Republican, although a considerable percentage will vote for the third party, Democratic ranks. And in this return to the two party order, the majority of the party will be what it was, there is much practical wisdom. The greater portion of the Progressives are opportunists and reactionaries. The idea that there is any more of the spirit of the Progressive movement is an illusion of small minds. Lincoln and every other practical and efficient national leader that we have known in this country has been a Republican. It is a practical matter of fact that the Progressive movement will have a chance of success in 1916."

"A Two Party Country." In another section of his article Senator Davenport makes some further observations on the character of the American political mind and the futility of third parties. He says: "The permanence and dominance of third parties seem foreign to the political genius of the American people. This is a two party country. It is a practical matter of fact that the Progressive movement will have a chance of success in 1916."

Preparedness. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Apropos of a recent official appeal urging the agriculturists of Germany to gather medicinal plants to be laid aside as substitutes for important drugs against a day of impending scarcity, THE SUN reads of the gathering of the absorbing question of preparedness. "One may as reasonably anticipate illness," quoth THE SUN, "from the storing up of poisonous gases for use in the munitions of war and the training of our citizens for the prevention of possible war as from the storing up of drawing a parallel between poisonous drugs and war materials, it would be interesting to learn in greater detail just what results are to be expected from their use in the hands of civilized and humane men. Against what poisons in the international body politic, other than those of their own creation, are war materials and preparations imagined to be effective? War materials destroy what is good and build up what is evil. Poisonous drugs, intelligently used, destroy foreign poisons in the human body, leaving the system free for the unimpeded operations of health. Illness, being due to non-human agents, steals upon men like a thief in the night and surprises the best of us. It is not in spite of foresight and preparation. War is undertaken by the agency of men, is therefore within their control, and can come about because it is looked forward to and prepared for.

But even if we accepted THE SUN's parallel between preparation for illness and preparation for war, it is inclined to believe that no more connection existed between the act of preparation and the thing prepared for in the one case than in the other, in which way the argument submitted by the shining example of Germany, from which the moral is purported to be drawn? What reader of the American press to-day believes that the Schwabing German unanticipated, like an illness, like the Scriptural thief, or that her marvelous preparedness has proved an undivided blessing?" PAUL B. SCHUMM. NEW YORK, August 9.

The Great German Inventors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: "X. Y. Z." ought to be a little more sure of his ground before he makes such sweeping assertions. He is to appear in your paper of July 30, in reply to mine of July 24.

Van der Linde in his work "The History of the Invention of the Printing Press" says: "The inventor of printing is not founded upon fact. As for Friar Bacon being the discoverer of the printing press, it is found that the Encyclopedia Britannica says: 'Berthold Schwartz was generally considered to be the inventor of gunpowder and of printing, and he is mentioned in the history of the invention of printing as the inventor of printing is not founded upon fact. As for Friar Bacon being the discoverer of the printing press, it is found that the Encyclopedia Britannica says: 'Berthold Schwartz was generally considered to be the inventor of gunpowder and of printing, and he is mentioned in the history of the invention of printing as the inventor of printing is not founded upon fact. 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