The Sun.

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The Jewish Question in the "Terms of Peace."

We doubt if there are many self-respecting Jews who would not regard with mingled indignation and disgust an attempt on the part of any of the belligerent Powers to use their race as a stool pigeon for diplomatic advantage in the bargaining over terms of settlement.

The proposals published as coming authoritatively but not officially—and which perhaps really do come tentatively—from Germany mention among other things alleged to be desired by that Government the guarantee of equal rights and liberties for Jews by all powers signing a peace.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of the Jewish people to be used with such obvious hypocrisy by a Government which has so long discriminated against them.

The Sooner the Better.

More than six weeks have passed since President WILSON wrote to Secretary GARRISON and Secretary DANIELS on the subject of the national defence, and said that he would like to discuss with each of them his programme "at as early a time as it can be made ready." We should say that the publication of the letters, apparently for the purpose of disclosing that Mr. WILSON was not committed to heavy expenditures, would have the effect of bringing together the President and the Secretaries in consultation without more delay.

It is true that Congress will not meet for three months, but the country would like to have plans and specifications from the "professional associates" of the two Secretaries, also their own conclusions. How are members of Congress in their districts to be instructed unless the voters have a programme before them? "The important thing now," as Mr. WILSON says, "is to know and know fully what we need." He adds that "Congress will certainly welcome such advice and follow it to the limit of its opportunity." This is somewhat vague and it is not reassuring, for everybody knows that Congress has usually rejected the programmes of the army and navy experts and made its own estimates and appropriations. That of course is the province of Congress.

All the more reason, then, that the President and Mr. GARRISON and Mr. DANIELS should get together and give the result of their deliberations to the country for its information and consideration. Congress should hear from the country.

A Serious Loss to Science.

The announcement that Dr. PAUL EHRLICH, a benefactor of humanity, has died, brings to the well wisher of his kind a pang of sorrow hardly less poignant than if one of his own flesh and blood had been taken away.

His was a genius of the first order, says truly that excellent representative of medical men the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. It was his fertile mind that evolved a theory, and demonstrated it practically, that the animal body is capable of producing "anti-bodies," if searched for and scientifically utilized, that protect it against the most fatal and loathsome diseases. EHRLICH even found it necessary to coin words for diffusing a knowledge of his precious discoveries. He also fulfilled the prediction of HUXLEY that there would come a time when it would become possible to introduce into the human body something that should find its way, like a cunningly contrived torpedo, to some particular group of living malign elements in the body and explode them. The *Journal* has well said of him:

"PAUL EHRLICH will live in the history of civilization as one of the great investigators, genial, creative, fertile, exceling in 'that boldness of the scientific use of the imagination which alone can extend beyond the obvious fact and reveal the unknown,' one of the great benefactors of mankind."

To the lay reader the discovery of "606" is the most familiar of his achievements; a monument to his industry and persistent pursuit of an idea that required so large a number of separate investigations.

The same number of the *Journal* records the death of another pioneer whose persistent pursuit of an idea made possible the most stupendous engineering work of all time and has led to the practical opening of the hitherto unfriendly tropics to the white races. CARLOS JOHN FINLAY discovered in 1880 that yellow fever is propagated by the mosquito and that its exclusion by screening would prevent the scourge. Unlike the lamented EHRLICH, who died in the prime of life and usefulness to mankind, Dr. FINLAY departed in the fulness of years and renown.

Whenever epoch making men like these unostentatious investigators die the thought obtrudes itself that the lay public seriously lacks in recognition of the services to suffering humanity by physicians. An intelligent medical reader may estimate these achievements if they have been before the profession for a considerable period, but the lay reader of newspapers is apt to pass them over in search of more sensational news than the death of these discoverers and remain ignorant of the fact that they have made life possible for them under formerly impossible conditions or have saved their lives under afflictions that were hitherto incurable. If HINDENBURG or JOFFRE died headlines would herald the news and copious editorial and other comment would continue for days and months with regard to their achievements in killing men and wasting substance. How many lay readers noted the death of REGINALD FITZ, who worked out the pathology of appendicitis, from which was evolved a successful operation that has saved thousands of useful lives?

Will Germany perpetuate the memory of EHRLICH as it has done of its Generals; will Cuba point out to future generations that FINLAY has made it possible for them to live and prosper; will this country serve FITZ as it has served MORTON? Is it the primal savage surviving in man that prompts him to exalt the destroyer? It is high time for the public to begin to exalt and build monuments to the conservers of life, and thereby further emulation in the beneficent direction of service to humanity.

Southward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way.

The Hon. JOHN J. FITZGERALD has been "designated" by the Democrats of Kings county as one of their candidates for Supreme Court Justice.

If Mr. FITZGERALD is elected to that office he will be succeeded in the Sixty fourth Congress as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee by SWAGER SHERLEY, Representative from the Fifth Kentucky district.

In that event the last chairman of any important committee of the House representing a Northern district will have disappeared.

The election of OSCAR UNDERWOOD to the Senate would have made FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON of New York chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House had not Mr. HARRISON been appointed Governor-General of the Philippines.

Mr. UNDERWOOD will be succeeded as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee by CLAUDE KITCHIN, Representative from the Second North Carolina district.

Von Tirpitz.

Whether Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ resigns his post or takes an indefinite vacation, his effacement will be associated with the failure of the submarine warfare for which he was responsible. It has not produced the results he counted on, and it has almost caused a rupture of friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

There is no doubt that the submarine campaign has disappointed German naval and military men. Among the experts Count VON REVENTLOW alone has any faith in it; he continues to rave about the submarine as a destroyer of the Allies' merchant shipping and will not admit that the Grand Admiral's plan of starving England is impracticable. Captain PERSEUS, an abler specialist who always keeps his emotions under control, has no illusions about the matter. In an article contributed to the *Berliner Tageblatt* he draws attention to the fact that in the week ended August 4 six British merchant ships and nine trawlers were sunk by U boats, but that in the same time from 1,000 to 1,435 merchant ships entered or sailed from British ports (the English official total was 1,435). He goes on to say:

"No small number of submarines is required to attack the 1,500 ships, more or less, which in a week leave or enter British ports. According to *Nautical*, in May, 1914, we possessed twenty-eight completed submarines. There is no reason not to accept the figures of this book, which are derived from official sources. Now many people assume that submarines being so small can be produced in a very short time. The modern high seas U boat, however, is by no means small. It displaces up to a thousand and more tons, and is therefore considerably larger than a torpedo boat. It presents a combination of the most minute and complicated paraphernalia; everything on board has to be set up with the utmost precision in the smallest space, and it is therefore clear that the period for the construction of a U boat cannot be quite so short as one would wish."

Furthermore, as Captain PERSEUS points out, the task of commanding and operating submarines is not quickly learned. As for the British naval men who were to be so easily outwitted and overwhelmed, he says that they know how to defend themselves and have "devised many kinds of protective measures." Finally Captain PERSEUS acknowledges that "almost fabulous skill is required to avoid all the pitfalls, &c., get away from torpedo destroyers and make a successful attack." Between the lines one may read an apprehension (perhaps this specialist may have access to naval secrets) that the Admiralty is losing submarines faster than it can build and commission them.

Probably the Grand Admiral did not mean to be taken literally when he said that "we can torpedo almost every British or allied ship that approaches English or Scottish ports and thereby cut off the greater part of Great Britain's imports of foodstuffs," but he expected to play havoc with British shipping and throw the Government into a panic. The truth is that "submarine warfare" has not even greatly embarrassed the British Government.

Our Drinking Water.

The State of New York intends to dump into Mohansic Lake the sewage from the training school for boys at Yorktown Heights and the State Hospital at Yorktown. The waters of Mohansic Lake flow into Croton Lake, and thence are conducted to this town, where millions of persons of all ages and conditions drink them daily. This city has protested against the contamination of its potable water supply, and the Attorney-General has informed the State Health Department that:

"The city of New York cannot enjoin as a threatened nuisance the construction of sewage disposal plants for State institutions on the Croton watershed after the State Department of Health has approved the plans therefor.

"Until their operation demonstrates the plants to be nuisances the court is without jurisdiction to intervene."

It is not at all improbable that Mr. WOODBURY's law is sound. It remains therefore only to speculate as to the number of cases of illness and the number of deaths necessary to "demonstrate the plants to be nuisances." Do these numbers run into the tens, or into the hundreds, or into the thousands? Would the previous physical condition and environment of the victims be taken into consideration in determining the evidential value of their illnesses and deaths in any inquisition that might be undertaken?

If the experiment of diluting our drinking water with sewage is to be conducted under State auspices, it would only be fair to let us know in advance exactly how much poison we must swallow before we shall be entitled to relief.

The Judiciary Ticket.

None of the candidates for judicial office agreed on in the preprimaries in this district fails in respectability or attainments to meet the standard set up for the bench. They are, as a body, eminently satisfactory; and while all of them have not betrayed the superior talents easily discernible in one of their number, each is honest, learned and unsmirched by a hint of personal corruption. They comprise a ticket every elector can vote without misgivings.

It has been reported that the merger of political interests which has produced this eminently satisfactory result was not attained without the interested intervention of practical politicians. As to this THE SUN confesses its ignorance, without denying its suspicions. One important and encouraging fact this newspaper would commend to the consideration of its readers, however; a fact in comforting contradiction to conditions that have prevailed in the not remote past. It is:

There has not been and is not now in any corner of the First Judicial district a hint of speculation as to the sum of money that A, or B, or C, or the kinsmen or friends of any of them, expended or promised to expend, directly or indirectly, in order to make sure of a nomination for a place on the Supreme bench.

Perhaps the Grimmest Thing in the So-Called "Proposals."

"Belgium to be restored and her sovereignty and future neutrality guaranteed."

How guaranteed?

By another scrap of paper?

The Department of State should lose no time in revoking the passport issued to Captain JAMES FRANCIS JEWELL ARCHIBALD of New York and Washington if it proves true that this American citizen has misused his credentials to cover the transmission of documents or messages from official representatives of Germany or Austria in this country to their Governments. We have condemned the Germans for fabricating our passports for the convenience of their secret agents or messengers, and we should be prompt and severe in dealing with any American who lends himself and his certificate of citizenship for the same purpose.

No peace is possible before England has been definitely defeated and the supremacy of the seas wrested from her.—*Berlin despatch.*

This declaration suggests two things: the first, that Germany cannot expect to defeat England definitely unless the Kaiser's fleet goes out to give battle to the British fleet and is the victor; and the other reflection is that, in spite of England's "supremacy" of the seas, German trade showed a wonderful development in the twenty years before the war.

Sir EDWARD GREY is leaving the Foreign Office to take a vacation. Somebody once wrote of this statesman: "It is significant that the only book he has written is on the art of fly-fishing." One of his favorite books is "The Compleat Angler," and his best loved author is GILBERT WHITE. Sir EDWARD GREY has a country house at Falloden in Northumberland on the bank of a river "not flowing too fast, nor, at the same time, too slow," as he has said. It is no strain on the imagination to consider how Sir EDWARD will spend his vacation.

The Speaker of the national House of Representatives by eloquent appeal saving the life of a negro whom a Bowling Green mob was about to lynch makes a dramatic figure. It is submitted that a stick of type is all too small for the exploit. The Hon. CHAMP CLARK should have a whole page illustrated with snapshots.

A well known heavyweight prizefighter has retired from the ring to run a popular line of automobiles in Hoboken. From gate money to jitneys, O what a falling off was there!

There seems to be a "not" missing from the finding of the Cobb County Grand Jury in the Frank lynching case: "We have done our best under oath, and we regret to state that we have been unable to find enough evidence to indict any one for this crime."

Coney Island's last shark caught.—*Newspaper headline.*

If this be true, the playground by the sea is a community thrice blessed above all other towns, villages and cities, wherever situate.

The people should be non-partisan in matters of this kind.—*Senator* SHERMAN *of Illinois in support of President* WILSON.

Non-partisan and unhyphenated.

Since the beginning of the European war nothing more touching has developed than the present solicitude of certain English commentators lest the adjustment of the controversy between the United States and Germany should not be exactly and generously satisfactory to President WILSON and Secretary LANSING.

Colonel ROOSEVELT is now convinced that in one respect, at least, the military defences of this country are not under Garrisoned.

The Glens Falls woman who at 107 expects to vote before she dies will at least be spared the pain of having candidates relate to her their alleged adventures with her parents and elder brothers.

Prince HATEEM may be a Turk by birth, but philologically he is certainly a German.

Vice-President of China resigns.—*News from the Orient.*

Where is TOM MARSHALL now?

The reports from Plattsburg, which show the amateur soldiers as consistently victorious over the regulars, indicate that the best way to prepare a man for a military career is to train him in clerical work.

A vigorous primary campaign waged by WILLIAM H. EDWARDS and CHARLES F. MURPHY against the Tammany slate ought not to be utterly hopeless.

Sheriff PETTIT's activities at Belmont Park will at least discredit those residents of Nassau county who have contended that he would not recognize a gambler if he saw one.

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that Russian high command deems it advisable to draw the Germans at least 100 miles further into the interior of Russia.—*Despatch from London.*

To positions prepared in advance?

"Invisible government is a catchpenny phrase," Senator PENROSE comments. Possibly, Senator, it may be, when used by some. But when used by Senator ROOT?

THE BUSINESS GIRL.

"It Isn't Homely Women That Aren't Wanted; It's Sour Ones."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am so glad I saw "M.'s" letter which appeared yesterday. Maybe I can encourage her when I tell her I know of many women of just her calibre who are holding fine positions in the business world. Possibly "M." has not directed her efforts in the right channels, as not infrequently happens with those unfamiliar with the business world.

A woman of "M.'s" education and refinement (I must add character also, for it requires character to face with such good grace her curious predicament) will surely find something in the business world. It isn't homely women that aren't wanted; it's sour ones. Incidentally "M.," who so frankly admits her lack of looks, is without doubt the peer of many who lay claim to that agreeable quality.

I am a business girl and I know whereof I speak when I say character and brains count for considerable in the business world. It may be that youth and looks will procure a girl a position, but it does not follow that these qualifications alone will keep her there.

Take, for example, a girl friend of mine, pretty, charmingly mannered and glib tongued. When being interviewed she gives the prospective employer the impression that she is a gem. He engages her, but when her subsequent work does not bear out the gem estimate he discharges her without compunction. We hear a lot about pretty girls obtaining employment, but not so much of their dismissals, yet we business girls downtown know that such do take place.

"M." must not lose courage. The world is a good one after all, and when "M." meets it with such optimism and fairness it is sure to use her kindly. It might help "M." to remember the quotation, "Those things which are yours shall come to you," behind whose words lies a world of meaning. I believe firmly in this quotation, and if by believing I have attained those things which I have desired, surely "M." striving so earnestly will attain also.

ADELE MULCAHY.
NEW YORK, September 3.

The Thing Impossible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Let the dear things vote if they want to. But don't let them undertake to tell you that they are going to "purify politics." It can't be did. ONE OF 'EM.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 3.

Doubling the Trouble.

Stella—Do you favor a long or a short ballot?

Bella—Goodness, I have enough trouble deciding the length of skirts.

THE DIVISION OF MONEY.

Should the Earnings of the Intelligent Be Given to the Ignorant?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of August 26 appeared the report of Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The report suggests a preponderance of the labor element, and is manifestly unfair.

The Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations, whose methods it attacks, have funds amounting to $250,000,000. These beneficent men, neither of whose acquaintance I possess or ever expect to possess, are attacked because they do not turn over the reward of their high mental achievements and efficiency to be dominated by the masses. If the country wishes to benefit the masses let it provide the wherewithal with which to do it.

Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie bring conservatism and experience and high intelligence to the management of the funds acquired by their mental capability and devoted to the cause of humanity; benefiting mankind, not in the way the masses wish ignorantly to be benefited, but in the manner this high experience, judgment, foresight, wisdom and experience, gathered in the study of the rise and fall of nations, suggests.

On the one side, we hear the masses crying: "Away with history. We will have no book of the past! What do we want with experience? All we want is your hardly earned money to do what we please with." And each man who cries thus I call just as great a highway robber as the man who covers you with a pistol and demands your pocketbook.

If I give my little dollar it is given to be used for such a purpose; and in a certain manner. And each man of small means insists upon his right in this respect. Yet when he comes to the grasping of the privileges conferred upon him by the munificent gifts of vast wealth the grab seems so colossal to him that he loses all his moral sense and wishes to receive the benefits of the princely donation without conforming to the responsibility his receiving these privileges entails. A man must not expect to receive anything unless he gives something in return. High moral living is not a system of grab what you can and where you can. Man should not forever be an object for charity.

The man these foundations affects receives his education under a conditional acceptance. He is a free agent and can take the gift or leave it, as he chooses. He has surely a mind logical enough to concede that the donor can present the gift or withhold it, as he pleases. But, once having accepted the donor's gift, he is in honor bound to conform to the conditions the donor imposes and not to seek to change them; even as a man must pay the price a merchant asks for a pair of socks or walk out of his shop without buying.

All this is logical and the outcome sure. Our moneyed men will give no more benefactions to the country that attributes base motives to their kindness (after taxing and trying to limit their incomes of high efficiency).

These charity benefactions seem to pauperize the country of high moral sense, as well as pecuniarily. Few now are willing to work to attain the reward of merit; they crave the recompense for which others have done the work. Ignorance, inefficiency, low standards, are to have the money high worth has attained showered upon them. Knowledge, experience, wisdom, efficiency, high standards, are to have the reward of their high attainments plucked from them.

Shall muscular labor, that has to be directed and that destroys infinitely and damages infinitely in producing what it does, and which has no moral thought of repairing its damages, or of paying for the ignorant, or careless, or wilful destruction of the employer's property or rights (for the student is employed by the munificent benefactor, his employer, to perfect himself in manual labor, or in high mental constructive efficiency)—shall this muscular or as yet unformed mental being dictate that millions be spent to provide him a means of carrying out his ignorant ideas of what he wants while he is passing his unformed student days?

If the parent allowed the child to do as he pleased, would that child grow up to be an efficient and moral citizen? And yet the labor (which is the mentally ignorant) part of the commission wishes these students to constitute themselves highway robbers and grab the money attained by high efficiency that they may enjoy themselves doing what they please, in the manner they please, after the fashion of children, while considering themselves as being educated.

Not until a man or woman is compelled to pay for his education by the sweat of his brow is he entitled to it.

Let our rich men keep their money and no longer be maligned by labor leaders and by students whom they have so kindly desired to benefit, but whom they are really pauperizing in spirit.

ANTI-TAX FOR EFFICIENCY.
ARDMORE, Pa., August 30.

WHERE GERMANY GAINS.

Results Appraised in a Somewhat Original Way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While all good citizens should rejoice at the diplomatic triumph scored by the President whereby Germany came to terms on essentials regarding submarining, it should not be forgotten that Germany has by the very fact of bending and conceding dealt the United States two very palpable blows.

First, a tremendous shock has been given to preparedness and the hands of the pacifists have been much strengthened. Already the five hundred millions talked of as a basis are being looked upon as excessive; irrespective of the fact that as regards battleships it would be fully two years before they could be completed. The money voted now could not have had any complete influence in an immediate war with Germany; and Germany in two years will be glad not to see ten American superdreadnoughts ready for delivery.

The second blow dealt by Germany is that by leaving our horizon clear in her direction we can deal with England and assert our rights. Had we gone to war with Germany, we should have had to submit for an indefinite period to England's wishes to the detriment of Germany.

We need a very large navy. Alaska is separated from us by foreign territory; so is the Panama Canal, the Philippines by the Pacific Ocean. A large navy has no absolute size. It should be as large as the enemy, real or possible, makes us have it. E. H. F.
NEW YORK, September 3.

The Ten Dollar Difficulty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* To find yourself in a distant and strange neighborhood with the desire to ride homeward on a street car and no money of smaller denomination in your pocket than a ten dollar bill is bothersome.

I saw a lady solve this difficulty the other day in a manner worthy of note. It was in a Columbus avenue pharmacy. The lady entered and asked the cashier to change her a ten dollar bill so that she could get five cents for a telephone message.

This transaction accomplished, she tripped up to the telephone, and picking up the telephone directory, studied its contents for a moment or two. Then said she: "Oh, I'm so sorry! She hasn't any phone. Thank you very much."

She then retired in good order, and a moment later I saw her board a street car. Neat, what? J. C. W.
NEW YORK, September 3.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The Rubi and Zaphiro Make Their Last Trip.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorial article in THE SUN about the ship purchase bill and the havoc wrought by the policy of this Administration reminds me of a letter I recently received from an officer on one of the Pacific Mail ships, in which he says: "This is our last trip, as we shall close the business in the East and bring home the agents."

The passing of this the last of the famous American steamship lines has attracted much attention and overshadowed a little tragedy in Chinese waters and the fate of two ships flying the Stars and Stripes.

Soon after the occupation of the Philippines by us the Rubi and Zaphiro were put into service between Hongkong and Manila to connect in a way with the Pacific Mail. They are able boats of 2,500 tons, and, while small, were popular with the public. With increasing trade the regular transpacific lines, first the Pacific Mail, followed by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Canadian Pacific Railroad, changed their route so as to run from Nagasaki to Manila direct, thence to Hongkong, returning via Shaghai. It was then that the Rubi and Zaphiro began to feel the competition of the larger ships and business began to wane. Soon it was necessary to withdraw them from the Manila run and they went into the Indo-China trade from Hongkong to Saigon under charter to Chinese merchants.

Then came the war, their agents became involved, and the ships were sold and down will come the Stars and Stripes from two more ships.

The skipper of the Zaphiro was a passenger with me homeward bound in June. His chances of another command will probably be enhanced if he will change his own register to meet the conditions forced by this stupid legislation.

With one hand the President signs the call for Government owned ships and with the other signs the bill that drives the last American transpacific ship from the mightiest ocean of the earth. That the one remaining ship, the Minnesota, will be lost is as sure as those of the Pacific Mail. Surely this is a record to be proud of, and it was as unnecessary as it was foolish.

Already, with the Pacific Mail ships in the service the Philippines were feeling the pinch for tonnage, so that the Hon. Henderson Martin of Kansas, vice-Governor of the islands, was following the lead of his illustrious nominator and proposing "a line of Government owned, swift steamers from Manila to San Francisco direct, and thus be free from the machinations of a trust owned fleet." Just what his sensations are now that the threat of the Pacific Mail is made good has not reached the Occidental shore. Anyhow, the Pacific Mail ships are not to have the flag lowered and the Pacific's loss is the Atlantic's gain.

PACIFICO.
WEEDSPORT, September 3.

SOME PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

Wants Root or Hughes, but Is Willing to Take Roosevelt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN under the caption "Praise in Albany" you make this astonishing statement: "Root's Speech Said to Make Him Conspicuous for 1916 Campaign."

In the name of heaven did it require this last effort on the part of Elihu Root to make him a conspicuous figure for any office whatsoever in this country? I cannot imagine anything more desirable for this country than its having such a man as Mr. Root for President. That the exigencies of politics will ever allow such good fortune is quite another matter.

Here is a man who has never played to the galleries, has never applied to any fund for assistance and certainly has not been accused by any former President of the United States of lacking moral courage. It is a safe bet that since both boys and men are known by the company they keep, at least the office of Secretary of State would not be occupied by any buffoon whomsoever just for the payment of a political obligation, and the country would at least be spared the humiliation of having such emissaries as the prize fight manager of Jack Rose appointed as its representative because of his being a deserving Democrat.

Isn't it a fact that any American who stands for election and gains office is the servant of the people, and are any such elected servants above criticism, and if so, why? Isn't it a fact, as a bully good ex-President of this country said, there are things worse than war? Is there a man in the United States foolish enough to believe in this year nineteen hundred and fifteen that an American travelling in any foreign country on the face of the globe is looked upon with the same respect shown Americans for at least two decades minus the past three years?

Now, to get back to a basis of genuine self-respect and dignity, let the American people select Mr. Root, and failing this they have Justice Hughes, Myron T. Herrick and Theodore Roosevelt to fall back upon.

I would surely place the Colonel at the head of the list, but he has had two terms and it does seem to me that the country needs such a man as either Mr. Root or Justice Hughes, and failing to secure either, that a clever, well trained business man like Mr. Herrick would be a godsend to this country if elected President and if none of the other three can succeed, by all means let us have the man who threw red tape out of the window and built the Panama Canal and whose splendid courage and direct methods are still keeping him mighty close to the hearts of the men who are at least willing to fight and do for this country. A. O.
NEW YORK, September 3.

The Accidents at the Munitions Factories.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* To-day there are summarized six or seven "suspicious accidents" in munition factories within the last two weeks. Now, seeing that the United States secret service is apparently unable to seize or detect any one of the hundreds of German spies planted in this country, might it not be well for the Washington Government to enlist the services of some of the day laborers at Gary, Ind., who were not only able to discern the real nature of the Rev. Mr. Kayser's transaction with the German Embassy to Washington but who also managed to hand the treasonable cleric what was coming to him? C. F. N.
NEW YORK, September 3.

The Hat Was a Panama.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your excellent cartoon of September 1 lacks only one thing. The hat which the adventurous T. R. has dropped should be a Panama. Both the cartoonist and the cartooned seem to have forgotten it.

JOSEPH DWIGHT.
NAHANT, Mass., September 2.

Holing Out in One.

I would not be a Senator;
A multimillionaire is not
The summit of my visions, nor
For railroad kings care I a jot.
No, what I want is none of these;
No high position in the sun,
Nor strenuous life, nor slippered ease.
I want to hole out once in one!

I've gone around in ninety-four
(My handicap is seventeen),
And won the prize for lowest score,
And swum in bliss almost too keen.
But now a higher height I'd scale
And all the golfing brethren stun.
Oh, could I hear that heavenly hail
"Here comes a man holed out in one!"

MAURICE MORRIS.

NAVY BOARD RANKS BATTLESHIPS FIRST

Submarines Not Paramount, Is Experts' Advice to Secretary Daniels.

STRATEGIC PLANS READY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Daniels will discuss with President Wilson next week the question of a naval programme to be recommended to Congress.

The Secretary returned to-day from a trip along the New England coast and authorized the statement that he would report to the President next week on the subject of naval policy.

Mr. Daniels has received from the General Board of the Navy what may be termed the general statement of what that body considers necessary to make the navy adequate to meet the task it would confront if the nation should be involved in a war with a first class Power.

This report does not constitute the board's annual recommendations as to building programme, but is quite similar to its yearly report. It is understood that it discusses in detail the consideration of policy and the phases of the situation upon which it bases its recommendations for increases in the navy just as large as the public revenues will permit.

The document Mr. Daniels will present to the President, as it represents the best qualified expert advice called for in the President's letter to the Secretary. It is presumed that the President will keep the report and use it in his discussions with members of Congress with regard to the legislative problem of national defence.

For More Battleships.

It is known that the experts of the General Board and the experienced officers of the naval service generally, do not agree with the more or less popular belief that submarines are paramount and that battleships are virtually obsolete. On the contrary, it is understood that the board, while recognizing the peculiar value of submarines as an auxiliary force, lays special stress in its report on the prime necessity of building more heavily armored and armed ships of the first line.

This has been the policy of the board for years, and the officers now composing that body have not yet seen anything in the war in Europe to convince them that the command of the sea will not still be won and retained by the Power having the largest number of the most powerful fighting ships, other things being equal.

It is a fact, however, that though Secretary Daniels has laid great emphasis on the popularity of submarines and their usefulness, the General Board recommended and Congress provided more submarines last year than Mr. Daniels asked for.

A growing sentiment has developed among naval officers, however, in favor of the United States adding to its construction fast ships capable of delivering heavy blows. The United States navy has never been in favor of the battle cruiser and the vessel now suggested is not exactly of that type.

It is purposed to build a vessel which shall have the speed of a scout cruiser or battle cruiser, and a certain number of the 14 inch guns, such as are carried on dreadnoughts. These requirements of course make it essential that such a vessel shall carry fewer guns and lighter armor to obtain the high speed desired.

Details of this suggestion have not yet been worked out, and it is probable that not until next November, when the General Board will make its final report, will it be decided whether the construction of one or more vessels of such a type shall be recommended.

Submarine Base at New London.

Mr. Daniels is maintaining his deep interest in submarines. He announced to-day that it was his intention to proceed with the plan of making the naval station at New London, Conn., a base for submarines operating in Northern waters.

It is not intended to supplant the submarine bases in Southern waters, but only to relieve the northern navy yards of the task of caring for submarines as well as for the big ships.

There is berth space for 150 submarines at New London, in the opinion of Capt. Grant, chief of the submarine division of the bureau of operations, who is working out the details of the new plan. The navy will have large additions to its submarine flotilla within the next eighteen months, and one reason for the creation of a base at New London is the necessity of making some provision for the new vessels.

New London is regarded as a highly desirable location, as it is within a few hours of New York, is well sheltered and conveniently located with regard to the summer drill grounds off Narragansett Bay.

It is the intention of the Department to build no docks at New London. The submarines will still be sent to the big navy yards for important repairs, but will not have to go to the yards for renewal of supplies and the making of minor repairs.

MORE FIRE HORSES TO GO.

Fifteen Manhattan Battalion Chiefs Get Red Devil Wagons.

Fifteen battalion chiefs got little red automobiles yesterday and as a result thirty more fire horses will be sold.

Beginning to-day Dr. William F. Doyle, the Fire Department's veterinarian, will visit the headquarters of the forty-seven battalion chiefs and look over the two horses allotted to each. Thirty will be sold. The fifteen runabouts will be used by the chiefs in Manhattan below Fifty-ninth street. The rest of the battalion chiefs, thirty-two in number, also will soon get automobiles and part with their horses.

POLICEMEN GOING TO CAMP.

Chief Inspector and 16 Other Officers Get Leave.

Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger and sixteen other police officers were given permission by Police Commissioner Woods yesterday to attend the second militia instruction camp at Plattsburg. The Commissioner returned from the first camp several days ago.

Those who will go to the camp on September 8 to stay for a month are Inspector C. F. Cahalane, Lieuts. John J. Hughes, Richard Enright, Walter Rouse, Maurice Hannon, John A. Park and James J. Skehan; Sergts. George H. Griffen, John J. Hines, Jeremiah A. Crowley, James J. Lynch, Joseph H. Murray, Patrick J. Gannon, John J. Noonan, William F. Rodihan and William J. M. Flynn. Inspector Schmittberger will go to the camp on September 12 and remain ten days. Those still at Plattsburg include Inspector James Bolan and Capts. Hughes and Collins.

The Commissioner said that almost every man in the department has made application to go to the camp.

NIGHT BATTLE AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

Red and Blue Forces Clash While Searchlights Play.

1,000 IN NEW WAR GAME

PLATTSBUG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The field manœuvres of the First Brigade, First Division of the regular army, and the provisional regiment of business and professional men, which have been in progress along the Canadian border during the past eight days, will be brought to a close with a night attack and searchlight battle about six miles west of Plattsburg to-morrow night. The entire command of over 5,000 men will participate. The automobile searchlight car is to be brought into play, and regular army officers say that it will be a most spectacular feasture, lifting close to the manœuvres.

In to-day's problem the Reds, consisting of the entire Second Cavalry and the armored car squad, were under command of Capt. Andrews of the cavalry. The Blue army, made up of the two regiments of infantry, the artillery, the engineers and provisional regiment, were commanded by Col. Root of the Thirteenth Infantry.

Blue Army Retreats.

In the problem of Thursday the Blues were supposed to have succeeded in getting the ammunition wagon train to Altoona and to have loaded it upon a train, which was moved to the south. Following this problem, that of to-day was the supposed retreat of the Blue army southward, the Reds endeavoring to block the movement. Col. Root placed the Thirtieth infantry under Major Bandholtz as a rearguard and sent the provisional regiment and the Third Infantry to envelop the right and left wings of the Red forces. The provisional regiment made a forced march of four miles within an hour to reach the crest of Big Hill, only to find it occupied by the Red cavalry. The cavalry was taken by surprise and an entire troop was theoretically cut to pieces before they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy.

In the effort to envelop the right wing of the Red forces Company A of the provisional regiment, of which John Furroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York, is second lieutenant, was entirely wiped out, and one-half of Company B, of which Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is the second lieutenant, met with the same fate.

Many Surprises.

The fighting was at times very warm. The armored car from the Northwestern Military and Naval Training School, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, took up a position at the side of the highway, and there the squad in charge of the car covered the machine with bushes so that it would not be noticed by the enemy. As a large force of the Blues crossed a field some distance to the east they opened fire from the ambushed car, and it was here that Companies A and B of the provisional regiment were badly handled. At another time four of the machine guns were dismounted from their cars and carried to a stone wall, from behind which they opened fire upon the Blues. The rattle of shots awakened the entire neighborhood. At another stage of the fight a troop of cavalry dismounted and took shelter behind a pile of wood, where they exchanged several volleys with a force of Blues hidden back of a stone fence at the edge of a cornfield. The fighting continued until 11:30, when the umpires declared the battle closed. The victory was with the Reds, as they clearly defeated the attempt of the Blues to envelop their flanks or continue their retreat to the south.

Congressman Thomas W. Miller of Delaware was promoted to the grade of corporal for service on the field in to-day's action, and after the command had gone into camp for the night at Hobinson was the recipient of many congratulations.

Dudley Malone Improves.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, since the close of Wednesday's engagement, has been ill at the home of Herbert Trombly, a prominent resident of Rouse's Point. He was threatened with pneumonia, but has so far recovered that he plans to join his company in the provisional regiment to-morrow before the day's manœuvres begin and will continue with the command until they march into Plattsburg Sunday noon.

In the movement of the wagon train to-day many of the bridges on the country roads were broken down, but as fast as news of the broken bridges reached the commandant of the camp details from the engineering corps were sent out to make repairs.

Enrollments for the new camp continue to pour in and the indications are that there will be close to a thousand members when the camp opens on Wednesday next. Prominent citizens of Brooklyn continue to appeal to Gen. Wood for the establishment of a camp of military instruction at Fort Hamilton, a number of telegrams reaching him on this matter to-day.

200,000 MEMBERS SOUGHT.

National Security League Starts Countrywide Campaign.

The National Security League has launched a membership campaign to run throughout the month of September. With the slogan "Get a Member in September," every member of the league and every patriotic American citizen is being urged to enroll and aid in the work of the league by getting new members.

E. Woodward Duke, secretary of the membership committee, who is in charge of the campaign, says that branch organizations have been established in most of the large cities of the country and a great many of the smaller towns, and that the efforts of the leagues now be centred upon increasing the numerical strength of the local organizations.

The campaign will be carried on in each branch of the league throughout the United States, and it is expected that the enrolment will reach the mark by October. Chicago has set a membership of 50,000, while Philadelphia, Minneapolis and other large cities expect to do proportionately as well.

TO END TREASURY RED TAPE.

McAdoo Appoints Committee to Promote Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to-day appointed a committee of Treasury officials to investigate the Treasury service with a view to working out an economical reorganization. The committee is instructed to make its plans comprehensive and to provide for the elimination of all useless red tape, and, if necessary to recommend special legislation to Congress.

The investigation has been put into the hands of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn, who is to confer with Comptroller of the