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If our friends who favor us with many letters and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must enclose a self-addressed envelope for that purpose.

The Unheard Voice From Berlin. There is undeniably a growing sense of disappointment that the German Ambassador's encouraging assurances following the Arabic tragedy still remain untranslated into those concrete terms direct from the German Foreign Office itself which it had been hoped would speedily follow Count von Bernstorff's communication.

That the German authorities could have dreamed of making use of our Government as a mere proclamaatory convenience in striving for advantageous diplomatic position as regards her enemies, and that they sought to attain that end by a few benevolent generalities in response to our demand that American men, women and children be not murdered while legitimately traveling on the high seas, is on its face beyond belief.

Yet with the actual and potential Hesperians still in danger of the Irish coast we cannot but wish that the peace rumors had followed rather than preceded that rendition of the distinguished Ambassador's pleasing generalizations into those clear, specific terms which at the time of this writing our Department of State is still very patiently awaiting from the Berlin Foreign Office.

What May Be Reasonably Expected From Germany. The Arabic was torpedoed without warning and sunk seventy miles southeast of Fastnet on the Irish coast at 8:15 o'clock A. M. on August 19. Sixteen days later, on September 4, the Hesperian was torpedoed without warning at 8:30 o'clock P. M. in about the same place, or, at any rate, so near the scene of the Arabic disaster that it may be assumed that German submarines are constantly operating "off Fastnet."

How often do commanders of undersea boats report to the German Admiralty? In the interval between the attacks upon the Arabic and Hesperian the Imperial Government heard nothing from the commander who sank the Arabic. Seven days after the affair Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, said: "Thus far we have received no report about it." He added that if the commander of the submarine had exceeded his instructions "the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between the two governments."

The following day, August 27, Ambassador Bernstorff told Secretary Lansing informally that it was his understanding that instructions given the commanders of German submarines before the Arabic was sunk forbade them to torpedo passenger vessels without warning and without safeguarding the lives of passengers. Five days afterward, on September 1, the German Ambassador transmitted to Washington the following announcement from his Government: "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safeguarding the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance. The term 'non-combatants' included crew as well as passengers."

arises, Will the Imperial Government receive an official report from the commander of the submarine that attacked the Hesperian? It has been rumored that the destroyer of the Arabic was sunk by the guns of a patrol boat, and it may be so. Nothing may ever be heard from the commander of the submarine that torpedoed the Hesperian without warning. If that should be the case, is the United States to assume that the German Government has been guilty of bad faith in that it never issued orders to its submarine commanders to conduct their operations in accordance with the requirements of international law, as intimated by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg? Not necessarily, unless the German Government, after a reasonable time elapses, declines to make public the text and date of its instructions to submarine commanders before the Arabic was sunk. No less can be expected of it if a "disavowal" of the attack upon the Hesperian is to be seriously regarded by the American people.

Might Our Arms Depend on Alien Enemies? Apart from the propriety of Ambassador Dumba's proposed campaign to withdraw his fellow countrymen from American factories having contracts to supply munitions of war to the enemies of Austria, his plan suggests a question of immediate importance to Americans. It concerns the extent to which the manufacturers of war material here are dependent on the influence of foreign Powers and their representatives.

Were the United States to engage in war, would it be possible for its enemy, or Powers in sympathy with that enemy, to demoralize even temporarily the industrial plants on which we should depend for ammunition by inducing workmen to quit their benches? Or could a system of sabotage, directed by aliens, be established under which imperfect and undependable products might be served to our fighting forces?

The possibility of such attacks from behind is not to be treated in panic fear or with frivolous contempt. It deserves serious investigation, and no system of preparedness that neglects this aspect of the vital question of adequate and proper military stores can be complete.

Civic Progress as She Is Made. Before the great good Standardization all moderns make obeisance. None can be happy if unclassified. A badge, a symbol, these mark the inhabitants of Elysium. Government can be good only in proportion to the tokens by which it distinguishes its servants. Because of this, it is cause for joy that Father Knickerbocker's "professional workers" are hereafter to be distinguished on the payroll after this manner:

"Accountant, OA; architect, OR; bacteriologist, OB; chaplain, OC; chemist and physicist, OD; dentist, OE; dietitian, OF; engineer, OG; forester and entomologist, OH; lawyer, OI; nurse, OJ; pathologist, OK; pharmacist, OL; physician, OM; veterinarian, ON."

All must be well in a town which knows its architects as "OR," its pill compounders as "OF," its chemists and physicists as "OK." One designation only gives cause for apprehension. Would any self-respecting forester and entomologist consent to be called "OO"? The risk is great; the frivolous might persist in mistaking the respectable citizen and faithful worker thus characterized for the elusive OLIVER OSBORNE.

Mr. Bartholdt Arises. That pacific philosopher and pioneer in historical research, the Hon. RICHARD BARTHOLDT, has conferred on the Friends of Peace, now in session in Chicago, the subjoined sage observation, embodying the fruits of his accomplished ratiocination:

"Military preparedness as a means of preserving the peace is an exploded theory." Exploded by Mr. BARTHOLDT, and therefore permanently demolished. But does the converse hold true? Did British unpreparedness save her from war a year ago? Has Russia profited in peace from the fact that she was and is inadequately armed?

Whatever may be said of the ineffectiveness of a powerful military establishment to prevent war constitutes no argument to support the proposition that weakness and unpreparedness are or can be the parents of honorable peace.

Manaquan, Barnegat, Motor Boats and Farm Truck. Inland waterways revolutionize our internal commerce on paper. New Jersey is "sweet" on them. Her Morris Canal is dearer than MERRYWELL, and it died a natural death. But it has a lively ghost that torments financiers, traffic managers, contractors and legislators with dollar marks of dreams of terminal rights, franchises, bids for cross-State boulevard construction and acts of "double condemnation." Her Raritan Canal looks so good on the map that the Commission Mayor of Trenton and other worthy gentlemen dance to the music of its name, while the railroads rattle millions of tons of freight past their doors. Now the State Board of Commerce and Navigation is going to hitch up the mighty Manaquan and the uplanded, salt, estranging Bay of Barnegat; for the good of the farmers, of course.

The inland waterway idea is fat with genius and opportunities for healthy circulation of the public

money. To the inept eye the Manaquan discloses little promise of "revolutionizing the coastwise shipping of the State," but the dredge is mighty and will prevail. Are the embattled farmers of Ocean, Burlington and Atlantic counties to be wooed away from their first, the Quaker love? The line between Manaquan and Trenton is the true divider of the midlying province.

Skippers of midget motor craft would welcome and use the inside route; but, imagining a schooner loaded with luscious, perishable cantaloupes, "sweets," peanuta, peaches and peach fed pork from South Jersey, might she not better go outside than risk the vigorous kickups of landlocked Barnegat, where the comfortable "offing" is frequently wind-whipped out of existence? Not for all the wealth of the bayside marshes (five acre "farms," \$1 down and 60 cents a week) would we see the dwindling tribes of funny and feathered denizens of that one time paradise of sportsmen driven out.

The waterwegians will sneer and go ahead, the steam shovels will gouge the vitals of earth, the waterways will mingle—and the custodians of the New Jersey State treasury will have the satisfaction of knowing that \$25,000 has been put where it can do no great harm.

Along the Rio Grande. Reports of collisions between American soldiers and Mexicans along the Rio Grande have no doubt been highly colored. The country has taken that view of the matter and does not consider heroic measures by General FUNSTON necessary. In peaceful times the border is infested with cattle thieves and holdup men; and therefore it is not surprising that when organized government no longer exists in northern Mexico, or industry, or agriculture, the Rio Grande region is swarming with ruffians who live by violence and rapine.

There is no evidence that bodies of Carranzista soldiers have crossed the river or exchanged shots with the American patrol or fired upon the army aeroplanes. According to the agent of the Constitutionalist Government in Washington, General NAVARETE, who commands at Matamoros, has a small force at that point, not more than 2,000, and it is to be noted that he has assured General FUNSTON that his men have not been involved in the border troubles and will be withdrawn from the border. Among the Carranzista leaders NAVARETE is one of the most experienced and responsible. He is not the kind of Mexican who would object if the American patrol with cold lead cleared the border of bandits. General FUNSTON himself has been long enough in Texas "professional workers" are hereafter to be distinguished on the payroll after this manner:

"Accountant, OA; architect, OR; bacteriologist, OB; chaplain, OC; chemist and physicist, OD; dentist, OE; dietitian, OF; engineer, OG; forester and entomologist, OH; lawyer, OI; nurse, OJ; pathologist, OK; pharmacist, OL; physician, OM; veterinarian, ON."

There is an old adage that "two heads are better than one," and if the Administration has waked up to that fact, why hark back to the previous error? Why not hope that the Watchful Committee will get any other un-American or unhyphenated soldier to have been relegated to the limbo where they belong, and in the future will be replaced by judicious but determined agents of the kind no American need be ashamed of? A. C. G. New York, September 6.

Strange News From Chicago. How long ago was the world elevated and astonished by the news that Chicago had abolished vice? The dens of the iniquitous had all been closed; their inmates had been reformed or driven from the city; their patrons, undergoing a complete change of heart and habit, bestowed their energies on chess and checkers, while white robed Virtue walked gloriously through the city's streets.

But now there is a "vice crusade in Chicago"; the "biggest series of raids in the history of the city resulted in the arrest of 60 men and women"; most of the prisoners were taken as "suspicious characters," noble refuge of police activity, but others "were brought to the stations from disorderly houses." The old, familiar phrases, the wholesale incarceration of the shady and worse, how can these fit in a picture of Chicago the purified, the one city free from age old delinquency, the beneficiary of a social revolution that was world heralded when in the twinkling of an eye it transformed and regenerated that notorious old reprobate Humanity?

Strange words, indeed, from the new capital of goodness. Can there have been a mistake? Was the suppression of the reprehensible not so complete as its authors led us to believe? Or has some vicious trick crossed the wires and put on spotless Chicago the wickedness of Peoria or some other settlement?

The time for designating party candidates to be voted on for nomination on September 28 expires at midnight to-day, and the Same Old Bill has not yet been approached by the managers of either great party with pleas for aid and assistance.

Plotting to overthrow the Young Turk Ministry—Newspaper headline. Times must be almost normal in Constantinople.

The British naval authorities are said to oil the surface of the sea wherever submarine attacks may be expected, their object being to coat the emerging periscope lenses in a way that obscures the vision of the observers. This is a new use for oil on troubled waters.

millers, gardeners and laborers idle in this city, whose services may be secured at from \$15 to \$30 a month, upon reasonable notice. These men are willing to go any distance from the city, provided transportation is advanced."

Meanwhile, the cry for farm labor was heard in the rural districts this year as insistently as ever before. Why do these willing workers seek employment in agriculture where it is least likely to be found?

A man who is a good bartender will make a good clerk or salesman in practically any other kind of a retail business.—The Rev. Dr. CHARLES STEELE. But think of wasting such a genius in a prosaic occupation!

It has been pointed out as a striking and surprising fact that the death rate in rural communities in New York State is higher than that of the crowded New York city district.—The State Department of Health.

The general conclusion is that fine old whiskeys and brandies are nearly as likely to produce ill effects as the cheaper varieties of the present time. Quantity, not quality, is responsible for the damage.

Colonel BRYAN addressed the Friends of Peace under agreement that nothing he said should be charged against them and nothing they did should be added to his burden of responsibility. Obviously, the Colonel and the Friends are equally cautious and equally to be congratulated on their prudence.

WHERE GOOD LIVING SURVIVES. New Orleans Revives the Hope of Those Who Long for Real Food. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Once in a while something happens in this city which makes us feel that we are bringing fond memory back to bygone days, before the awakening of reform, to make us again feel the need of a better life. One has faith in mankind and believe that advertisements, "Where to Dine," and "Promising" more than specks of food, ice water, toothpicks and screeching called singing.

To see a room filled with people, to see again real portions of food and the "vegetable men of straw," to smell the delicious ravioles and hear the hum of conversation of people who are not brainiacs enough to entertain themselves, made one look for Signor Moretti to appear in this little cafe on a side street.

QUESTIONS UNANSWERED. Subjects on Which a Decent Silence Should Be Maintained. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am sorry to see that your "Questions Unanswered" column has not yet been answered. I am sure that you would be glad to answer the following questions: 1. How long will it take for the United States to get into the war? 2. How long will it take for the United States to get into the war? 3. How long will it take for the United States to get into the war?

EUPHONY YIELDS TO SENSE. "Preparation" Is "Getting There." "Preparedness" Is Being There. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your superior knowledge of the English language and of the words that enter its composition leads me to ask you whether there is any essential difference between "preparation" and "preparation."

WELAKA, Fla., September 4. Is This a Fair Question? To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Roosevelt was President of the United States for seven and one-half years. He was succeeded by his Secretary of War and personal friend, Taft, for four years. Wilson has been President only two years. If the country is in a state of unpreparedness, who is chiefly to blame (disregarding the fact that the attempt to make a political issue out of this matter would seem to fall just outside of the scope of your column)?

From the Madisonville Hustler. Mr. John A. Ashby, a farmer of the Browders Chapel neighborhood, forgot it was the Sabbath and hitched up his team and loaded his wagon with corn with the intention of coming to Madisonville. When about a quarter of a mile from home he met James Slaton, who asked him what he had in the wagon and where he was going. Mr. Ashby informed him and went to it. Upon being asked if it was his own corn, he answered "Yes, sir," and when crossing the field was seen by his son, Barnett Ashby, who in the meantime had hitched "Old Beck" to the plough and had gone to work. Hitting him was in order and both father and son decided to take another day, and the son came to Madisonville Sunday evening to attend church to amend for his thoughtlessness.

To a Car Strap. On the cow. It'll follow. You are nearly hild. But a star. In the car. Everybody's guide. Rich and poor. Feel secure. Hanging on to you. Well I know. Figures show. Atlas you outdo. There's no doubt. Hereabout. "Holdups" are taboo. It's all strong. With a hand for you. Half a dime. Any time. Gets you to extend. Your support. See it all short. But you're their old friend. MAURICE MORRIS.

THE OLD STORY OF CITIZEN GENET. The Ambassador Who Overdid His Job and Overstayed His Welcome. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The beginning of the second term of Washington as President of the United States found the country in a situation having very many points of resemblance to that which now confronts us in relation to the present European war. War had been declared between Great Britain and France, and in a letter which Washington wrote to Jefferson he says: "It behooves the Government of this country to prevent the citizens thereof from embroiling us with either of these Powers, by endeavoring to maintain a strict neutrality."

It should be borne in mind that almost every citizen of the United States at that time had been a subject of Great Britain; that Washington and most of the prominent officers of the army had served under the commissions issued by Great Britain, and that there was in very many quarters a bitter feeling against England, and also a very strong sentiment of friendship for France, who had so generously come to the aid of the United States in its war for independence and had so greatly contributed to the success of our efforts in establishing that independence, and it was not altogether strange to find that the proclamation of the President, "forbidding the citizens of the United States to take part in any hostilities on the seas and warning them against carrying on the trade of contraband according to the modern usages of nations, and forbidding all acts and proceedings inconsistent with the duties of a friendly nation toward those at war," roused opposition.

This proclamation was characterized as a royal edict, a daring assumption of power; an open insult to the people of England and hostility to France; and was at variance with the enthusiastic feelings and excited objections of a large portion of the citizens.

In this critical moment the French Republic sent Edmond Charles Genet, or "Citizen Genet," Minister to the United States, and it is interesting to note how the Secretary undertook to assume to himself that he could exert an influence and take proceedings for the benefit of his country without regard to the laws and precedents governing the relations of nations in times of war.

Instead of proceeding to the seat of government he landed at Charleston, S. C., on April 23, 1793, a short time before the proclamation of neutrality, and was received with great rejoicings and extravagant demonstrations of respect, and evidently impressed with the warmth of this reception he even issued commissions for arming and equipping vessels of war and manning them with American crews, and also issued commissions to the citizens of the United States to assume to himself that he could exert an influence and take proceedings for the benefit of his country without regard to the laws and precedents governing the relations of nations in times of war.

At this time the United States was in a state of unpreparedness, and the ill-adviced zeal of those who were in sympathy with him, extended so far as to cause the organization of a Society called the Democratic Society, which soon gave rise to others throughout the country, all taking the French side in the then present questions.

Perhaps we can see in this society the new so-called peace society now being organized throughout this country, having ostensibly in mind the preservation of peace, but having as its ultimate result an influence against that great principle of neutrality which has been the mainstay of our country, and which our President, Mr. Wilson, is now seeking so earnestly in spite of all great difficulties confronting him also to sustain.

It is also exceedingly interesting to note the arguments and discussions had between Mr. Genet and Mr. Jefferson at that time. Not being able to accomplish what he evidently sought to accomplish, and that is, to bring this country into line with France and as an opponent of Great Britain in the contest between those two countries, Mr. Genet undertook to cause the executive to be measured by Congress, and declared that on the return of the President he would certainly insist upon it, and should convince Congress to consider the measures proposed by him. Mr. Jefferson in reply to this said: "I stepped him at the subject of calling Congress, explained our Constitution to him as having defined the functions of government among the different branches, the executive, legislative and judiciary, each of which was supreme on all questions belonging to their department and independent of the others; that all the questions which had arisen between us and France, as belonging to the executive department, and if Congress was sitting would not be carried to them, nor would they take notice of them."

Mr. Genet was surprised at this and expressed his opinion that Congress was sovereign. "No," replied

Mr. Jefferson, "they are sovereign only in making laws; the executive is the sovereign executing them, and the judiciary construing them where they relate to that department."

This interpretation of our Constitution and the powers vested in the various departments of our Government did not please Mr. Genet at all, and he said: "I would not compliment Mr. Jefferson on such a Constitution."

All this occurred during the month of July, 1793, and arose out of the circumstance that a British merchant vessel known as the Little Sarah had been captured by a French privateer and had been brought in to Philadelphia, had been armed and equipped for privateering, manned with 120 men, many of them Americans, and the name changed to Le Petit Democrat, and the Government immediately put in force its best efforts to prevent the sailing of this vessel and its evident and serious violation of our treaties and of the proclamation of neutrality which had been published. The situation was further complicated by the trial of one Gideon Henfield, an American citizen, prosecuted under the advice of the Attorney-General for having enlisted at Charleston on board of a French privateer, which had brought prizes into the port of Philadelphia, and the acquittal of Henfield, which was a complete and shocking our national pride. Meetings were held in every part of the Union to impress the public feeling in the matter. In these meetings the proclamation of neutrality and the system of measures flowing from it were sustained partly from the conviction of their wisdom and justice, but more largely from the affection for the person and character of Washington, and the recall of Genet was determined upon and finally secured.

Great Britain at this time by its action in regard to the cutting off of supplies to France and her action in regard to the holding of certain ports on the southern shores of our great lakes, and the capturing of vessels in spite of all that had been done, but the firm hand of Washington steered the course of affairs so as to avoid and prevent at this critical time any open break or actual acts of war. And in the light of our present dilemmas it is again worthy of our best attention to read a portion of the speech made by Washington on December 2, 1793, at the opening of Congress:

"The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to the Democratic Republic of the United States. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid these, we must be able to defend the most powerful instruments of our prosperity. It must be known that we are at all times ready to defend our rights. And then he goes on to urge measures to increase the amount of arms and ammunition in the arsenals and to improve the militia establishment. So we have good precedence there to propose preparation to resist any attacks which may be made against us and to enforce any rights which it would be our duty to enforce.

At just about that time and after the dismissal of Genet, in language which should be read by every representative of foreign nations now present with us, Jefferson spoke thus: "I have it in charge to observe that your functions as the missionary of a foreign nation here are confined to the transactions of the executive of the United States; that communications which are to pass between the executive and legislative branches cannot be a subject for your interference. The President must be left to judge for himself what matters his duty or public good may require him to propose to the deliberations of Congress."

Shortly after this Mr. Jefferson, as Secretary of State, resigned and his place was filled by Edmund Randolph. We have a President actuated by a like sense of duty and a desire for peace with honor, and of whom it may be said, as was said of Washington at that time, "his integrity was most pure; his justice the most inflexible; I have never known; no motives of interest or of passion, or of friendship, or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was indeed in the full sense of the word a wise, a good and a great man."

Portenous Slight in Brooklyn. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: While riding through the city of Brooklyn this morning my vision was suddenly enraptured by a small, neat but somewhat elaborately decorated market basket. A well known Brooklyn optician brought the eye for clearing purposes and the rest of the head will go into the lobster bait box.

Improve a Votive Forest. From the East and West News. A vine forest was created around the Emperor to add to the august appearance of the place. Since the contribution of young trees to the contemplated forest was officially invited, a good number of them have been made by private persons and associations. Among others the alumni of the Agriculture College of the Imperial University have planted a vine forest of more than three thousand evergreen trees. The school children of Tokio and prefectures will also contribute thousands of sacred trees to the shrine forest.

A Discouraged Swatter. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What I want to know is, if we keep on swatting will the flies become extinct? If not, what's the use? NAYVER CUMMINGS. BRANTON, Pa., September 6. Manganese Water. Little drops of sewage. Little people think. Make a pleasant water. MOLLANDER BOB WILSON.

ARCHIBALD'S CAREER. An Inquiry About His Captaincy and Numerous Distinctions. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can any one throw light upon the derivation and legitimacy of "Captain" J. F. Archibald's captaincy? A search of the files of "Who's Who in America" reveals many details of the remarkable career and unique distinctions of the "Captain," but there is nothing about the status of his military commission. The biography, or presumably autobiography, in the third volume of that usually accurate and prosaic work states: "That he 'served in the Chinese-Japanese war' was 'No. 100, side-de-camp 5th army corps throughout Spanish war' was 'first man wounded in war with Spain,' and 'wounded in battle of Pretoria'; also that he was 'hon. mem. Am. Red Cross for services in the field,' received 'Distinguished Service Order of U. S. A. for bravery in action,' 'Military Order of Pretoria,' 'Rank of Major-General in Chinese Empire,' and that of 'Officer in Instruction du Midi of France.'"

Now that "Captain" Archibald happens to be the most or less of the public could not the following questions be answered: On what side, and of what nature, was the service in the Chinese-Japanese war? Do the records of the Fifth Army Corps contain mention of the service noted in "Who's Who in America"? Do the records of the Red Cross show the appointment to honorary membership in that organization, or what books of reference may be found a description of the Military Order of Pretoria and the Institute du Midi of France?

Does not the Chinese word mandarin mean merely an official, and would the "Rank of Mandarin" in China be any more tangible a position than the rank of "Major-General" in the United States? Or might it mean anything from the Presidency to rural retail carrier?

What is the Distinguished Service Order of the United States of America? Is it a medal or is it a certificate conferred upon the "Captain," and when, where and by whom? And is not James Francis Jewell Archibald the sole and only recipient of this order, and therefore, must not he have conferred upon himself this well earned recognition of his bravery?

Since mention of the wound received in the battle of Pretoria is made in subsequent editions of the "Who's Who," it may be presumed that the wound has healed, but are there any other wounds or battles which ever heard of the casualty?

And to revert to the original question, can some one throw light upon "Captain" Archibald's military commission, or is it one that just "JOHN CUSHING, New York, September 5."

WHAT SHALL HE DO? Plight of a Musical Prodigy Who Longs to Lead Tom Brown's Band. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am one of the great army of unemployed, through what stress of circumstances I do not know, but I have been mentioned here, and having attained the age at which men should be Orlendized, "I ask for to know."

Winter is approaching and my somewhat scant summer raiment is but poorly calculated to protect me from the chill blasts; therefore, what am I to do? But I submit an idea which occurred to me while reading an issue of THE SUN; that Sing Sing under the regime of Warden Osborne would be a snug harbor for me, and I would like to see the winter, and for succeeding winters, till the final snow flies; but how am I to get in?

In the hope that you will be able to help me, I give you a very incomplete list of my accomplishments: I can thump the piano till it roars again, I can make the violin wail in agony, I can blow the horn off any order ever heard in Sing Sing, and I think may say in all modesty that I can play the bass drum in a way that will bring the attention of the most hardened Sing Singers.

Now what would you suggest? I never before had occasion to show my versatility along criminal lines, but the glowing prospect of Sing Sing revives hope in my bosom and inspire in me a desire to be with the elect. Will I do to gain admission to this select company? Shall I commit highway robbery, burglary or larceny? "Please advise at your earliest possible convenience, there is a noble, unbounded autumnal feeling in the air." WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 4.

WATSON GIVES SHIP BILL WARNING. "Breakers Ahead, Mr. President," Editor Says in Discussing 1916 Election. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—Henry Watson will say in the Courier-Journal tomorrow morning, under the caption of "Breakers Ahead, Mr. President": "It is generally believed by intelligent Democrats that Mr. Bryan's ill-justified advocacy of Government owned railways defeated his election to the Presidency in 1908. Be this as it may, the declaration proved a serious setback. It disclosed the villainous character of his mind and diverted the popular confidence and favor which were beginning to incline his way."

"The Courier-Journal has said that no one can beat Woodrow Wilson in 1916 except Woodrow Wilson himself. His renomination is assured. The Democratic party cannot get away from it. Talk to any other effect is either idle or inimical."

"It is observed chiefly in Republican quarters where the wisest would naturally be father to the thought that the Administration is preparing to receive the shipping bill defeated by the last Congress. Not failing to note the activities of the Treasury Department in this direction, the Courier-Journal will have to receive more reliable and definite information as to the President before it believes anything of the sort."

"Such a measure put forward by the Administration would be a serious mistake. It would split the Democratic party wide open and go far to make the reelection even of Woodrow Wilson problematical."

Would Breed Scandal. "Nay, more than this and worse than this, it would inevitably breed scandal, dragged first through the corridors of the Treasury Department until finally it might reach to the very doors of the White House, more or less to compromise the President and his family."

"The single claim of the ship purchase bill when it was brought forward in the House of Representatives was a doubtful claim—hardly more than a pretext. Yet it drew upon the Secretary of the Treasury the accusation of some of the suspicion of many. Its defeat was a great relief to the Democratic party. It rescued the President himself from the menace of an ugly and dangerous predicament. It is a far cry back to Credit Mobilier and the like. But the country has not forgotten them. If the President forgets them he will live to regret it."

"All honor to the seven Democrats who renounce who by their opposition saved the day and in doing so, saved public honor. If need be they will be recruited and reinforced in the coming Congress by a body of men fresh from the people and unacquainted with the violation that even Ship Subsidy, even as it is, were preferable far to Government ownership, while that portion of the Democratic press which has any belief or volition of its own will make the welkin ring with disapproval."

"Never will the people of this country sanction a scheme so sinister—so ominous as that of extending the ship purchase with the principles in which Jefferson and all succeeding fathers of Democracy laid the party and have maintained its honor and in short, so redolent of federalism and corruption."

Check to Enterprise. "The agitation is not only a menace to democracy but a check to commercial enterprise and national prosperity. It is the threatened competition of the Government that discourages the private investment of capital in shipping."

"The President allows the ship purchase to be a pretext for the extension of federalism. There is no purpose at Washington to embark upon such a harebrained project the sooner will legitimate shipping interests be able to hear and organize for themselves."